

12

**A COLLECTION OF
TREATIES
ENGAGEMENTS
AND SANADS
RELATING TO
INDIA AND
NEIGHBOURING
COUNTRIES**

**Compiled by
C U AITCHISON**

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As its tell-tale title suggests, it is a monumental work, in fourteen volumes recording a collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads entered into by the erstwhile British Govt. of India with the native Indian States and the neighbouring countries.

Each Volume has been so compiled as to give the various Treaties, Engagements and Sanads entered into with native States falling into one contiguous geographical area. Volumes I to X and XII fall into this category.

Volumes XI, XIII and XIV deal with Treaties, Engagements etc. with territories which now form part of foreign countries. Their destinies were however governed by the then British authority of India under the compulsion of the then prevailing forces of history.

It is a work of immense historical value and research utility and undoubtedly a veritable mine of information equally for the historians, research scholars, statesmen, diplomats, public servants, educationists, administrators, and serious students of contemporary history. It will prove a valuable source of reference for Govt. Deptts., Public libraries and also libraries of all educational institutions of higher learning, including universities and colleges.

A serious work of this kind will help stimulate more enterprising research on the source material provided in these volumes. They throw a flood of light on the evolution and expansion of the old British empire in this part of the world and the craft and the strategy employed by them before which the heterogeneous native states and their weak rulers were no match. They had thus no option but to acquiesce to the terms and conditions dictated to them.

Such a useful work should be the proud possession of all concerned including the research scholars, historians and libraries in India and abroad.

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A COLLECTION OF
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**A COLLECTION OF
TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS
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RELATING TO
INDIA AND
NEIGHBOURING
COUNTRIES**

(Revised and Continued up to 1929)

Vol. XII : Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam & Burma

Compiled by : C. U. AITCHISON



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In line 14 *for the word Gyal substitute Gyal.*

Page 102—

In line 21 *for the word second substitute third.*

In lines 23 and 31 *for the words Guru Shai substitute Gour Syam.*

Page 106—

In line 23 *insert the word great before the word grandson.*

Page 109—

In line 43 *for the word Mombee substitute Mombi.*

Page 110—

In line 1 *for the word Heeroway substitute Hiroi.*

In lines 4 and 6 *for the word Nokhothang substitute Goukhothang.*

Page 111—

In lines 6 and 13 *for the word Nellam substitute Neklam.*

Page 207—

In line 7 *for the figures 1926 substitute 1925.*

Page 215—

In line 8 *for the word Kantingale substitute Kantigale.*

In line 19 *for the word Huin substitute Hnin.*

Page 218—

In lines 7, 14 and 25 *for the word Kanhow substitute Kamhow.*

In line 9 *for the word Chindons substitute Chinbons.*

Page 249—

In line 28 *for the word canon substitute cannon,*

PART I.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to

Jammu and Kashmir.

THE main divisions of the territory comprised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are the provinces of Jammu, including Ladakh and Baltistan, and Kashmir and Gilgit.

Jammu has from time immemorial been the capital of a Dogra Rajput dynasty. It had acquired some importance under a Chief named Rana Ranjit Dev by the end of the eighteenth century. The neighbouring country was split up into a number of independent hill principalities, such as Kishtwar and Bhadrawah on the east, Basohli on the south, Bhimbar and Rajaori on the west and north-west. These were constantly quarrelling, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century had become more or less subject to the Sikh Government of the Punjab under Ranjit Singh. His service was joined about this time by three great-grandnephews of Ranjit Dev, namely Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet Singh. They rose in favour, and Dhyani Singh became minister to the Maharaja and was able greatly to benefit his family. Gulab Singh distinguished himself in 1820 by capturing the Chief of Rajaori. The principality of Jammu had by then been annexed by the Sikhs, and Ranjit Singh conferred it upon Gulab Singh with the title of Raja. Shortly afterwards Dhyani Singh was made Raja of Poonch (between Rajaori and Musaffarabad), and Suchet Singh obtained the district of Ramnagar (just east of Jammu) as a Chiefship. In the course of the next fifteen years the three brothers, and especially the eldest, had subdued all the neighbouring hill principalities. After the murder of Dhyani Singh in 1843, followed soon after by the defeat and death of his brother Suchet Singh, and the murder of his son Hira Singh, all their estates fell to the survivor, except Poonch, which the Lahore Government confiscated. By the year 1844, therefore, Gulab Singh had acquired authority over nearly all the country included in the present province of Jammu.

Ladakh and Baltistan.—The early history of Ladakh is obscure. The province seems originally to have been a part of Chinese Tibet. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was conquered by the Balti Chief of Skardu. Then it became independent under a "Gyalpo," or Chief of its own. At the end of the eighteenth century it was attacked by the Moghul tribe of Sokpos. The invasion was repelled with the aid of the Muhammadan Governor of Kashmir, and from this time till 1834 Ladakh seems to have been an independent tributary of Kashmir. Baltistan appears to have been independent under the Raja of Skardu till 1840. Ladakh and Baltistan were conquered in successive campaigns by Gulab Singh's troops, led by Zorawar Singh and Diwan Hari Chand, between the years 1834 and 1842.

Kashmir has undergone many changes. At first it was ruled by Hindu and Tartar kings. Then came a Hindu dynasty, which lasted till the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Muhammadan minister of the last Hindu king seized the government, and for more than two centuries and a half Kashmir remained independent under its own Muhammadan rulers. In 1588 it was conquered by the Emperor Akbar, and the Moghul régime lasted till the latter half of the eighteenth century. The country then became subject to Ahmad Shah Abdali, and was administered by Afghan governors from Kabul, till it was wrested from them by Ranjit Singh in 1819. From that year till 1846 it remained under the Sikhs, governors being appointed by the Lahore Darbar. Of these governors Mian Singh (1833—41), Ghulam Mohi-ud-din (1841—46), and Shaikh Imam-ud-din (1846) are the best known. Mian Singh was murdered by his mutinous troops in 1841. The Lahore Darbar then sent Raja Gulab Singh with Ghulam Mohi-ud-din to Kashmir. They succeeded in quelling the revolt, and the latter, who was a close friend and dependent of Gulab Singh, remained as Governor.

Gilgit appears to have been ruled till the beginning of the nineteenth century by independent Rajas of the Trakhane dynasty, some of whom attained considerable power. Between about 1810 and 1842 there was a succession of revolutions. First Sulaiman Shah of the Khushwakt family of Yasin conquered Gilgit from the last Trakhane Raja. He was killed and succeeded by Asad Khan of Punial, who in turn was killed and succeeded by Tari Shah of Nagar. The latter was followed by his son, Shah Sikandar. He was killed and succeeded by Gauhar Aman Khushwakt of Yasin. Meanwhile Karim Khan, brother of Shah Sikandar, applied for aid to the Governor of Kashmir. A Sikh force was despatched under Nathu Shah; Gauhar Aman was defeated and expelled, and Karim Khan was installed in 1842 as Raja of Gilgit, in subordination to the Sikh Government.

At the beginning of the Sutlej campaign, therefore, Gulab Singh held Jammu and the Hill Chiefships in a more or less complete state of

subjection, and Ladakh and Baltistan by right of conquest: and the rulers of the Lahore State, one of whose principal leaders was Gulab Singh, held Kashmir and had thence extended their power over Gilgit. The battle of Sobraon was followed by the British occupation of Lahore and the submission of the Sikhs. Gulab Singh was deputed to treat for peace, and the result was the first Treaty of Lahore (*see* Volume I, Punjab, No. X), signed on the 9th March 1846. By this treaty the Sikhs ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the British Government (by Article 3) all the country, hill and plain, between the Sutlej and the Beas: and in addition (by Article 4), in place of a cash indemnity for the expenses of the war, the hill countries situated between the Beas and the Indus, including the provinces of Kashmir and Hazara. By the same treaty the British Government agreed (by Article 12), as a reward to Gulab Singh for his services in bringing about the restoration of friendly relations, to transfer to him territories in the hills; to recognise his independence in such territories; and to admit him to a separate treaty.

The separate Treaty (No. I) with Gulab Singh was concluded at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846. By it the British Government transferred and made over "for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Golab Sing and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba, and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846." In return Gulab Singh undertook to pay 75 lakhs of rupees, to refer disputes with neighbouring States to the arbitration of the British Government, to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged in the hills or in the territories adjoining his possessions, and to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government. The general and practical result of the Treaty of Amritsar was therefore to confirm Gulab Singh in what he already possessed and to transfer to him the province of Kashmir with its newly acquired authority over Gilgit; though a literal interpretation of the first article of the Treaty [*see* I] might perhaps have excluded Gilgit. The boundaries of the newly formed State were afterwards adjusted by mutual consent, as described below.

Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The Governor appointed by the Lahore Darbar, Shaikh Imam-ud-din, made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not till the end of 1846 that Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid both of British troops and the Lahore Darbar. Thus Gulab Singh owed not only his title to Kashmir, but his actual possession of it, wholly to the support of the British power.

Nor was the occupation by Gulab Singh of the province of Hazara effected without opposition; and it soon became apparent that he would be unable to control the turbulent tribes in the hills of Hazara. Eventually, in 1847, the Governor-General's Agent, after some difficulty, negotiated an Agreement (No. II), on the basis of an exchange of territory, between the Lahore and Kashmir Darbars, by which the lands in the neighbourhood of Jammu were left with Gulab Singh, while most of the hill country to the west of the Jhelum went to the Lahore State. Hazara was thus transferred to Lahore, and the Jhelum became the western boundary of the State of Kashmir, roughly speaking, between the towns of Jhelum and Muzaffarabad.

A brief account of the other boundaries of the State is given below.

In 1846 and 1847 two commissions were appointed to demarcate the eastern boundary. They were to arrange—first, a boundary between British territory (now the districts of Lahaul and Spiti) on the south and the Kashmir territory of Ladakh on the north; and then a boundary between Ladakh on the west and Chinese Tibet on the east.

The first commission submitted its report in May 1847, and it was accompanied by an explanatory memorandum* and by a sketch map, showing the boundary between the territories of Gulab Singh and British India, as determined by the commissioners.

* "In laying down a permanent boundary through a mountainous country, it appeared to the Commissioners desirable to select such a plan as would completely preclude any possibility of future dispute. This the Commissioners believe that they have found in their adoption as a boundary, of such mountain ranges as form water-shed lines between the drainages of different rivers, as detailed below.

In 1839, when Captain A. Cunningham surveyed the Lahul district, the boundary between the States of Kulu and Chamba was formed by the Nalda and Chukam nullahs, two tributaries of the Chandrabhaga, the one on its left, and the other on its right bank. From the head of the Chukam nullah the Commissioners determined that all the country to the eastward, which is drained by the Bhaga, the Chandrabhaga, and their tributaries, belonged to the British district of Lahul, and that the boundary between Lahul and the Zaskar district, was the snowy range (called Paralassa by Dr. Gerard) dividing the drainage of the Bhaga and Chandrabhaga from that of the Zaskar river, as marked in map.

Beyond the Baralacha Pass to the eastward, the Commissioners found that there was an old well-known boundary stone, called Phalangdanda, which marked the limit between Lahul and Ladak. This stone is noticed by Moorcroft I., p. 220. It stands in the midst of an open plain on the right bank of the Yunam river. As there was no known or recognised boundary mark on the other side of the stream, the Commissioners selected a remarkable cream-coloured peak, called Turam, as the northern limit of the British territory on the left bank of the river. As this peak is situated at the end of one of the spurs of the great snowy chain, already determined as the northern limit of the Lahul district, it forms a natural continuation of the boundary line from the westward. The bearing of the Turam peak from the Phalangdanda is 9° to the northward of west.

As it appeared that the country to the eastward of the Phalangdanda belonged to Piti (Spiti), the Commissioners determined that the boundary between Piti and Ladak on the westward should be the Yunam river. A straight line was accordingly drawn from the Phalangdanda to the junction of the first nullah on the right bank of the Yunam, from which point the Yunam river forms the boundary as far as the junction of the Cherpa or Cherep river.

As regards the Ladakh-Tibet boundary, the commissioners, owing to Imam-ud-din's rebellion in Kashmir, were unable to reach the Tibet border. Mr. Vans Agnew, one of the commissioners, however, wrote a memorandum in which he pointed out that the line was, as he thought, already sufficiently defined by nature, and recognised by custom, with the exception of its two extremities.

On the appointment of the second commission steps were taken to secure the co-operation of Chinese and Kashmir officials; but no Chinese delegate appeared, and the demarcation of the boundary had to be abandoned.

The northern as well as the eastern boundary of the Kashmir State is still undefined.

On the north-west also, from Hunza southwards along the frontier of Yasin, Darel, Tangir, and Chilas to Kaghan, no boundary has been officially laid down.

On the south the only portion of the British-Kashmir boundary which has been regularly demarcated is that which lies between the rivers Jhelum and Ravi from a point above Dulial to Madhopur. This settlement was made by Captain Abbott with the aid of commissioners of the Lahore and Kashmir Darbars. But the Hazara exchange affected Captain Abbott's decisions on the border between the Jhelum and the Chenab, as it gave to Kashmir the talukas of Kathua and Suchetgarh with part of Minawar, which had been awarded by Captain Abbott to Lahore. In 1847 the Government of India took over from Gulab Singh the districts of Sujanpur, part of Pathankot, and certain lands between the Chaki and Beas rivers, as a set-off against charges on account of the maintenance of some hill Chiefs, who had removed from Kashmir into British territory (*see* account of the minor jagirdars, *infra*).

On the south-east the southward course of the river Ravi is the boundary for most of the border between Madhopur and a point thirteen miles west by north of the town of Chamba.

Almost due north-east from this junction there is a remarkable square rock on the top of the hill, which from its resemblance to a fort has received the name of Lanka. This curious and well-known peak was selected as another fixed point in the boundary, to which a straight line should be drawn from the junction of the Cherpa river. Beyond this to the eastward, the Commissioners, adhering to the principle which they had first laid down, determined that the whole of the Cherpa valley and its tributaries belonged to the British Government, and that the snowy range on its right bank, which feeds all the northern affluents of the Cherpa river, should be the boundary between Ladak and the British district of Piti. This same range extends towards the east past the southern end of the Chomoriri lake, where it forms the well-known boundary between Ladak and the Chinese territory. The Commissioners, therefore, determined that the boundary between Ladak and Piti should continue from the head of the Cherpa along this same range to the Chinese boundary, thus including within Piti all the streams which water that district, and giving to Ladak all the streams which water its southern district of Ratchu."

In 1846 a question arose whether under the Treaty of Amritsar it was intended to make over the whole of Chamba, trans and cis-Ravi, to Kashmir. When that treaty was made, Gulab Singh was in possession of the district of Lakhanpur, which clearly belonged to the British territory acquired by the Treaty of Lahore. The Chamba Chief claimed the district of Bhadrawah, which had been granted to him by Ranjit Singh, but which was then held by Kashmir and had undoubtedly been transferred to that State by the Treaty of Amritsar. The Raja of Chamba had been tributary to the Sikh Darbar, and objected to occupying that position under Gulab Singh. These difficulties were settled by Colonel Lawrence, who made an arrangement* between the Kashmir and Chamba States and the British Government. Its main points were that Kashmir retained Bhadrawah and acquired Lakhanpur and Chandgraon, while Chamba on both sides of the Ravi became independent of Kashmir, the Raja transferring his allegiance to the British Government.

In 1847 a settlement was effected between Gulab Singh and the Hill Rajas, under the guarantee of the British Government, which took the form of an assignment to them of certain cash allowances (No. III).

After the conclusion of the Treaty of Amritsar the intercourse of the British Government with Kashmir was for some time of an ordinary character; though the conduct of Gulab Singh during the last struggle of the Sikhs in 1849 excited grave suspicions. He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh. Both Gulab Singh and Ranbir Singh rendered important services in the mutiny. In 1862 the right of adoption was guaranteed to Maharaja Ranbir Singh by a Sanad (No. IV), and he was assured that, in the event of his death without natural issue and without adopting an heir, the British Government would recognise the succession of a collateral relative descended from the common ancestor of the family, Throv (Dhrub) Deo, subject to the condition that a nazarana of a year's revenue of the State should be paid.

In 1864 considerable reductions were made by the Maharaja in the customs duties levied on goods imported into Kashmir; the method of collection was simplified, and a transit duty of 5 per cent. on goods conveyed *via* Srinagar was imposed in lieu of the fiscal exactions which had led to the abandonment of that trade route between British India, Tibet and Eastern Turkistan. These liberal measures were followed by a marked increase in the trade between Kashmir and the adjoining British districts; but, as complaints of the exactions committed by Kashmir officials at Leh were of frequent occurrence, a British officer was deputed to Ladakh in 1867 for the purpose of securing adherence to the tariff of 1864, and the confidence of traders was re-established.

* Vide letter No. 180, dated the 22nd November 1847, from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, and Resident at Lahore.

In 1867 the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was granted a permanent salute of 19 guns.

In April 1870 a commercial Treaty (No. V) for the purpose of developing trade with Eastern Turkistan was concluded between the British Government and Kashmir. The Maharaja engaged to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between British India and Eastern Turkistan, and consented to the appointment of joint commissioners, one nominated by the British Government and one by himself, with power* to arrange for the convenience of travellers on trade routes, to settle disputes, and to exercise limited magisterial jurisdiction. In return the British Government agreed to abolish the export duty on Kashmir shawls, and to refund the customs duty levied on all goods imported from British territory to Kashmir, whether for consumption there or for export to Eastern Turkistan. In 1872 rules for giving effect to article 9 of this treaty were promulgated. They provide for the refund of duty paid on sea-borne goods intended for export beyond Kashmir, provided the goods are declared and sealed for transmission in bond by certain specified routes. These rules were modified in 1876, so as to allow of the refund on goods for Turkistan being made at Leh; and they were further modified in 1898†, thus bringing into operation a new system whereby all former rules and systems were superseded.

In 1872 rules (No. VI) were made by the Government of India, with the consent of the Maharaja, for regulating the powers of the British officer at Srinagar in respect of civil and criminal cases; for preserving order amongst visitors; and for the establishment of a mixed court for the decision of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand, and subjects of the Maharaja on the other. These rules, except Rules 1 (a) and (c), 4 and a portion of 10, which are still in force, were superseded in 1891, when the Resident and his Assistants were invested‡ with the necessary powers for enquiring into and trying criminal cases against European British subjects and certain others. They were also invested with powers to dispose of civil suits in which both parties were British subjects, or in which the defendant was a European British subject or a Native Indian subject of His Majesty not ordinarily dwelling, or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within the territories of the Maharaja. The mixed court, established in 1872, which had not worked well, was abolished at the same time. In view, however, of the improvements effected in the judicial administration of the State it was decided in 1930 that the Darbar should be permitted to exercise civil jurisdiction over all persons in Kashmir irrespective of their nationality, and that, in criminal matters,

* See Appendix No. I.

† See Appendix No. II.

‡ See Appendix No. III.

the persons specified below would in future be normally tried by the Residency Courts:—

- (a) European British subjects as defined in section 4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure,
- (b) Americans and Japanese,
- (c) Europeans of any nationality other than British, and
- (d) British subjects accused of having committed offences conjointly with European British subjects.

and all other persons who had hitherto been tried by the Residency Courts would normally be tried by the Darbar Courts, on the understanding that the Government of India reserve to themselves the general right to claim the trial of such persons if and when circumstances should appear to warrant such action. This reservation was intended to cover the following classes of persons:—

- (i) Indian British subjects, whether visiting Kashmir or permanently resident therein, and
- (ii) Government servants, whether British subjects or not, and whether visiting Kashmir or permanently stationed therein.

In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar, the hereditary title of “Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat” was conferred upon the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Up to 1877 political relations with Kashmir were conducted through the Government of the Punjab. In that year, however, the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir was placed directly under the orders of the Government of India.

In 1878 the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was granted a permanent local salute of 21 guns within his own territories.

In the same year an Agreement (No. VII) was concluded, providing for the construction, on certain conditions, of telegraph lines from Jammu to Srinagar and from Srinagar to Gilgit.

In 1888 an Agreement (No. VIII) was entered into for the construction of a railway between Sialkot and Jammu. By clause 17 of this agreement the Maharaja ceded full jurisdiction over the lands which might, from time to time, be occupied by the railway or its premises. The line was completed and opened to traffic in 1890. In the original agreement the Darbar consented to provide funds for the construction of the whole line, the proportion spent on the section lying in British territory being treated as a loan from the State to the British Government. This arrangement was modified in 1890 by a supplementary Agreement (No. X), wherein it was arranged that the British Government should pay for the British section of the line.

In 1890 an Agreement (No. IX) was drawn up for the construction of a telegraph line from Suchetgarh to Jammu along the Jammu-Kashmir State Railway. In 1892 the Kashmir Darbar consented to transfer to the Indian Telegraph Department the working of certain telegraph lines in the Maharaja's territories. The Agreement of 1890 was rescinded in 1898, the cost of the telegraph line from Suchetgarh to Jammu, which had been borne by the Darbar, was refunded, and the line was thereafter treated as an ordinary British Indian telegraph line.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest son Pratap Singh.

Up to this time the Government of India had been represented in Kashmir by an officer termed the Officer on Special Duty, but on Ranbir Singh's death a Resident was appointed. He was instructed to endeavour to bring about administrative reforms which were urgently needed in Kashmir. In 1889 Maharaja Pratap Singh, whose administration since his accession had been a source of anxiety to the Government of India, voluntarily resigned all active participation in the government of his State. His resignation was accepted, and the opportunity was taken to reorganise the administration, which was handed over to a Council consisting of the Maharaja's two brothers, Ram Singh and Amar Singh, and certain selected officials from the British service. It was stipulated that, though the Council should exercise full powers, they were to take no important step without consulting the Resident, and were to be guided generally by his advice. In November 1891 the Maharaja was restored, at his own request, to a portion of his powers. The Council, which had on the whole worked satisfactorily, was continued, with the Maharaja as President; and the condition requiring the Darbar to be guided by the Resident's advice was maintained, with the Maharaja's full concurrence. In October 1905 the Maharaja was entrusted with a greater measure of administrative responsibility, the State Council was abolished and its administrative powers were transferred to the Maharaja, subject to conditions which left the practical control of the Resident unimpaired.

In 1894 the State postal service was amalgamated with the British Indian system for a period of twenty-five years. A draft agreement, proposing the continuance of existing postal arrangements for another twenty-five years, is still under consideration by the Darbar.

In 1897 the Darbar entered into an Agreement (No. XI) for the interchange of messages between the telegraph systems of the Government of India and of the Kashmir State.

In 1899 the Maharaja entered into an Agreement (No. XII) for the control and discipline of his Imperial Service troops when serving beyond the frontiers of his State. In 1900 the Darbar joined with all the Punjab States, furnishing Imperial Service troops, in agreeing to the

mutual surrender of deserters, other than officers, escaping from one State to another.

A portion of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops had taken part in the Hunza-Nagar campaign of 1891 and in the North-West Frontier expeditions of 1895 and 1897-98. During the Great War they fought in East Africa and Palestine, and an infantry Battalion was sent to the North-West Frontier and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. Kashmir Imperial Service Troops also took part in the Afghan War of 1919.

In 1905 an agreement was come to by which the Darbar is allowed to withdraw from the Chenab river into the Akhnoor canal, between the 1st October and the 31st March every year, a maximum amount of 600 cusecs of water, of which 350 cusecs may be used for irrigation and the balance is to be returned to the Tawi.

The Railway Agreement of 1888 (No. VIII) had been modified by supplementary agreements made in 1890, 1898 and 1905, and replaced in 1906 by another, superseding all previous ones. In 1913 this was superseded by a fresh Agreement (No. XIII), which was modified by a Corrigendum agreed upon in 1915. Amendments to Articles 8, 9 and 14 of this Agreement are now (1929) under consideration by the Darbar.

In 1920 the Telegraph Agreement of 1897 (No. XI) was superseded by a Revised Memorandum of Agreement (No. XIV) for the interchange of messages between the Indian and Kashmir telegraph systems.

In January 1921 the permanent salute of the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was enhanced to 21 guns.

In March 1921 full powers of administration were restored to Maharaja Pratap Singh, who in January 1922 instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, his nephew Raja Hari Singh as Senior and Foreign Member of Council, and three other members. In 1924 the number of members was raised to five.

Maharaja Pratap Singh died on the 23rd September 1925. His only son had died in infancy in 1905: and in 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to his adoption, for private and religious purposes, of Jagatdeo Singh, second son of the Raja of Poonch, on condition that the adoption did not interfere with the right of succession of Maharaja Pratap Singh's surviving brother Raja Amar Singh, or his son Rajkumar Hari Singh, to the *gaddi* of Jammu and Kashmir. Raja Amar Singh died in 1909: and Maharaja Pratap Singh was succeeded by his nephew the present Maharaja Hari Singh, born on the 30th September 1895.

On his succession Maharaja Hari Singh abolished the post of Senior and Foreign Member of the Executive Council, and retained in his own hands the offices of President, Foreign Member, and Commander-in-Chief of the State Army.

Maharaja Hari Singh is now assisted in the Government of the State by five Ministers in charge of Departments. In April 1928 a High Court of three judges was constituted.

Jammu and Kashmir Jagirdars.—The most important jagirdar under the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir is the Raja of Poonch. This estate was allotted by Ranjit Singh to Gulab Singh's brother, Dhyani Singh, who had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Dhyani Singh died in 1843. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate; but, after his death in 1844, the Lahore Government confiscated it. When the British conquered the Sikhs, the hilly country east of the Indus with its dependencies, ceded to the British Government, was transferred by them to Gulab Singh by the Treaty of 1846. This tract included Poonch. Subsequently Gulab Singh appears to have granted Poonch and other *ilagas* to Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1848, a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, the British Resident at Lahore effected a settlement, whereby the Maharaja gave to the two Mians, as they were then styled, two other *ilagas*, Chalayar and Vatala, and other villages; granted them the title of Raja; and remitted the service of one battalion which he had previously exacted from them. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present every year at the Dasehra festival a peshkash consisting of one horse with gold trappings, or Rs. 700 in cash, and they were not to take any important action in their territory without consulting the Maharaja and accepting his advice. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled: and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement of the dispute, whereby territory to the extent of one-third of the whole estate, including Poonch town, was given to Moti Singh, the younger brother, and Nausheera and Chubal, with the remaining two-thirds, were given to Jawahir Singh, the elder brother. The two brothers' shares of the annual peshkash were fixed proportionately. Jawahir Singh died in 1860, apparently without issue: and Maharaja Gulab Singh then conferred the whole Jagir of Poonch on Raja Moti Singh. Moti Singh died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son Baldeo Singh.

Baldeo Singh died in 1918 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sukhdeo Singh, who was granted powers by the Maharaja in March 1922. He died in October 1927 and was succeeded by his brother the present Raja Jagatdeo Singh, born in January 1905.

The minor jagirdars may be divided into two classes: the Chiefs of the old hill principalities in the neighbourhood of Jammu, and the Kakka Bambas, who are petty Muhammadan Rajas living on the banks of the Jhelum between Baramula and Hazara.

By the fifth article of the supplementary Treaty of Lahore (*see* Vol. I, Punjab, No. XI) of the 11th March 1846, the British Government agreed

to "respect the *bonâ fide* rights of those jagirdars" within the territories ceded by the Lahore State who were "attached to the families of the late Maharajas Ranjit Singh, Kharak Singh, and Sher Singh; and to maintain those jagirdars in their *bonâ fide* possessions during their lives." In regard to the portions of the ceded territories transferred by the British Government to Maharaja Gulab Singh, this obligation was imposed on the new ruler by the eighth article of the Treaty of Amritsar (No. I).

Under the terms of the settlement of 1847 between Gulab Singh and the Hill Rajas, certain cash allowances, aggregating Rs. 62,200 a year, were assigned (No. III) in perpetuity to the Chiefs of Rajaori, Jasrota, Mankot, Ramnagar, Basohli, Kishtwar and others. They were given the choice of remaining in or quitting the Maharaja's territories, and most preferred the second alternative. The share of the latter was Rs. 42,800, which the British Government undertook to pay.

With the Kakka Bambas, who had been among the most formidable opponents of Maharaja Gulab Singh, an arrangement was made by the Kashmir State which was not guaranteed by the British Government. These Chiefs promised allegiance to the Maharaja, while he on his part promised to treat them kindly, to confirm all the grants made up to one year before the death of the Lahore Governor Shaikh Mohi-ud-din, and to remit one-fifth of the tribute paid to the Sikhs. They are bound to supply a certain number of soldiers for the Maharaja's service. The Chiefs mentioned in connection with this arrangement were the Sultans of Muzaffarabad, Dopatta, Kathai, Uri, and Karnah, and the Rajas of Buniar, Chatter and Danua, and Danna and Kot, with Raja Muzaffar Khan Haibat Khan of Madhopuria.

The total area of the Jammu and Kashmir State is 85,885 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,320,518; and the revenue nearly three crores.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Kashmir State Forces consists (October 1930) of:—

Kashmir No. 1 Pack Battery	268
Kashmir No. 2 Pack Battery	268
Kashmir No. 3 Pack Battery	268
Kashmir Bodyguard Cavalry	540
Kashmir 1st Infantry	840
Kashmir 2nd Rifles	840
Kashmir 3rd Rifles	840
Kashmir 4th Pioneers	791
Kashmir 5th Infantry	840
Kashmir 6th Pioneers	791
Kashmir Forte	114
Kashmir Temple Guards Company	101
Training School or Reserve Depot	9
Kashmir Military Transport (1st Line)	153

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Armed Police	3000
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With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

GILGIT AGENCY.

From 1877 to 1881 a British officer was stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit, which is a division of the Kashmir State lying north of Kashmir on a tributary of the upper Indus, and separated from the main valley by the river Indus and high and difficult mountain ranges. In 1881 it was deemed advisable to withdraw the Political Agent; but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The garrison was strengthened and placed upon a proper footing. It has since been gradually reduced, and now (1929) consists of one battalion of Kashmir State Infantry and one Kashmir Pack Battery. The improvement of the Gilgit road was also taken in hand.

In 1891, owing to the failure of the Chiefs to keep their engagements, a combined force of British Indian and Kashmir troops advanced into Hunza-Nagar and after sharp fighting occupied the country. In 1895 a combined force of British Indian and Kashmir troops assisted in quelling the Chitral disturbances.

In 1913 the Gilgit Corps of Scouts was raised. The Corps is commanded by a British Officer of the Indian Army. During the war of 1919 with Afghanistan, the Corps guarded some of the northern passes between the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and also served in Chitral.

The Gilgit Agency comprises (1929) the following districts:—

1. The Gilgit Wazarat, which includes the Tahsil of Gilgit (including Bunji) and the Niabat of Astor.
2. The States of Hunza and Nagar.
3. The Shinaki republics of the Chilus district in the Indus valley.
4. The Governorship of Punial.
5. The Governorship of Yasin.
6. The Governorship of Kuh-Ghizar.
7. The Governorship of Ishkoman.

The Gilgit Wazarat is administered by Kashmir State officials. Hunza and Nagar enjoy an internal autonomy which is complete, and the other areas one varying in degree. In matters of common interest, however, all are subject to the control of the Political Agent. They have all acknowledged the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir as their suzerain, and they all pay him some form of tribute.

1. GILGIT WAZARAT.

A regular land revenue settlement of the Gilgit Wazarat was made in 1893-94, and again in 1914-17.

2. HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the north-west of Kashmir. Their inhabitants come from one stock and speak the same language (Burushaski, a non-Aryan tongue of unknown affinities); but some ill-feeling exists between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (followers of the Agha Khan), while the people of Nagar are Shias.

The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States; but in 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886 Chaprot and Chalt were in the possession of the Nagar State, and there was a garrison of Kashmir troops. In 1886, when Colonel Lockhart visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza: and Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove his men.

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son Safdar Ali, who after his accession professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt, and even threatened Gilgit. Chaprot and Chalt were shortly afterwards reoccupied by Kashmir troops.

On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889 the Agent, Captain Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control; to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries; and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. In October 1889 an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued unsatisfactory. In May 1891 a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, which, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and Hunza were occupied. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son Umr Khan, at once submitted; but Thum Safdar Ali Khan of Hunza fled to Chinese

Turkistan, where he is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Umr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn: a military force was maintained in Hunza, and a political officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies, and the permanent political officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892 Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads (Nos. XV and XVI) approved by the Government of India were granted to both Chiefs by the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1895 subsidies of Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India and half paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral, and were suitably rewarded.

In 1904 Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar died and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Khan, who was formally installed as Thum of Nagar in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of Mir, in place of Thum.

In 1927 the subsidies of the Mirs of Hunza and Nagar were increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 each, the increase being borne equally by the Government of India and the Kashmir Darbar.

The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, continues to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Subsequently these settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese; but they were again replaced by Hunza in 1914, and have since then continued to cultivate the land without interference on the part of the Chinese authorities. In Taghdumbash the Hunza Chief collects certain dues, with the consent and assistance of the Chinese.

Each Chief has a Bodyguard of one havildar and ten Levies.

3. SHINAKI REPUBLICS OF THE INDUS VALLEY.

The territory of the Shinaki republics of the Indus valley extends from Ramghat, where the Astor river joins the Indus, to Seo on the

right bank and Jalkot on the left bank of the Indus. Within this area the people are grouped in communities, each community comprising a republic in itself. Starting from Ramghat down the Indus these republics are—

Right bank of the Indus.—

GOR, with nullahs of Thalichi,
Dirkil, Gor, Am Ges, Ke Ges,
Moshtar.

KINERGAH (Chilas proper).

HODAR (with Hokargah).

Left bank of the Indus.—

BUNAR.

THAK (with Niat and Babusar).

BATOGAH (Chilas proper).

GICHI (Chilas proper).

THOR (with Thuriril).

These form the area now known as the Chilas subdivision of the Gilgit Agency.

Below these are—

Right bank of the Indus.—

DAREL (with Khanbari).

TANGIR.

KHILLI (or KANDIA).

SEO.

Left bank of the Indus.—

HARBAN.

SAZIN.

JALKOT.

After the conquest of Chilas by Kashmir in 1851, the Maharaja imposed a tribute of gold dust upon the country and arranged for its administration as a part of the Gilgit district. In 1889, when a British Agency was re-established in Gilgit, the group of States now known as Chilas proper were included in the Agency, except Thor; and it was stipulated that the Kashmir Governor of Gilgit should take no important action in dealing with these Kashmir feudatories except on the Agent's advice.

In October 1892 the Gor headmen came into Gilgit and expressed the desire that a British officer should visit their country. In November the Governor of Gilgit granted the people of Gor a Sanad (No. XVII), countersigned by the British Agent at Gilgit, promising, among other things, that no revenue should ever be taken from them beyond the tribute then paid; and this was reaffirmed by the British Agent in December 1894. In November 1892 Surgeon-Major Robertson was despatched on a mission to Gor. An attack on the mission by the Chilasias resulted in the occupation of their country by the British, and the subsequent appointment of a political officer at Chilas. The autonomy of the Chilasias was, however, guaranteed, while the right of the Kashmir State to construct roads and place a limited number of troops in that territory was secured.

In 1893 the Political Agent in Gilgit and his Assistants had been authorised by the Government of India to exercise within the Gilgit district in the territories of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir criminal jurisdiction in the same classes of cases as those in which the Resident in Kashmir and his Assistants had jurisdiction within the same territories. In 1897 a proposal, made with special reference to Chilas,

to invest them with civil powers, was rejected: and the policy, that the internal administration of the country lay with the Chilas headmen, which had been enunciated in 1896, was reaffirmed.

In 1901 their jurisdiction in the same classes of cases was extended to the territories known as Chilas, Ghizar Kuh, Yasin and Ishkoman. At the same time they were also invested with all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner as described in the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation (IV of 1887*): the powers of the Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, being specifically confined to Chilas and to be exercised in subordination to the Political Agent in Gilgit, whose orders in turn were subject to revision by the Resident in Kashmir.

In 1930 it was decided that, in regard to criminal jurisdiction in the Gilgit Wazarat, the Political Agent, Gilgit, and his Assistants would exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Resident and his Assistants in Kashmir, on the understanding that no change should be made in the arrangement whereby the Political Agent, Gilgit, and the Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, were invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation in the Political Districts of Chilas, Kuh-Ghizar, Yasin and Ishkoman.

In 1897 the lands which had been taken from the Chilas after the disturbances of 1893 were given back to them, and the whole system of tribute paid by the Chilas district to the Darbar was revised and a new scheme sanctioned, with the acquiescence of the Darbar. In accordance with this the valleys were to pay small fixed sums to the Darbar, the Raja of Astor being given a lump sum of Rs. 40 as compensation for the tribute hitherto paid to him by Bunar.

In 1893 Thor was, at the request of the inhabitants, incorporated in Chilas; a Sanad (No. XVIII) was granted to the people and they were given service money, provided by the Darbar, in return for a yearly *nazarana* of 12 male goats paid to the Maharaja of Kashmir. Thor, like Chilas, had been tributary to Kashmir after the conquest of Chilas by Kashmir: and in the events which led up to the occupation of Chilas the Thor people appear to have acted conjointly with the Chilas; but they were lost sight of in the subsequent tribal arrangements, though in April 1894 their valley was visited by Captain Powell, then Political Officer at Chilas, when the people swore fidelity to the British Government.

Darel has paid an annual tribute of gold dust to the Darbar ever since 1866, when Maharaja Ranbir Singh's troops raided the country. This tribute is paid through the Governor of Punjab, a Burishe Raja, a family which has influence in Darel owing to the relative geographical positions

* Since revised as III of 1901.

of Darel and Punial. The Khushwakt rulers of Yasin have often interfered in the affairs of Tangir.

Raja Pukhtun Wali was a Khushwakt who settled in Tangir after the Chitral disturbances of 1895. In 1898 he opened correspondence with the Political Agent in Gilgit and persistently tried to obtain recognition as ruler of Tangir. At the same time he continued to build up his position both in Tangir and Darel, and was recognised as their Chief in 1911. He ruled over the two valleys with a strong hand until he was murdered by his own people in January 1917.

In 1921 and 1922 raids from Tangir led to the proclamation of a blockade in October 1923. A settlement was reached in Chilas in September 1926 and the blockade was raised. The Tangiris undertook to pay compensation and a fine, and agreed in future to expel from their country persons who had absconded from justice. The fine has since been paid.

The remaining communities have no political relations with either Kashmir or India except Jalkot which, from its position, dominates, though only in the summer months, Thor and the head of the Kaghan valley. This has led to attacks on Thor and raids on travellers in the upper Kaghan at various times during the months of June to October, when the passes are open at the head of the Jalkot nullah.

The communities on the Indus below the limits of the Shinaki republics are known collectively as Kohistan. Their intercourse is confined to the Swat valley and to the Black Mountain tribes.

4. PUNIAL.

Punial is the name given collectively to the six fort villages and their connected hamlets situated in the valley of the Gilgit river, between Gilgit on the one side and the Khushwakt districts of Kuh and Ishkoman on the other.

The district was long a bone of contention between the Kashmir State and the Katur and Khushwakt rulers of Chitral, Mastuj and Yasin; but finally, about the year 1860, it came into the possession of the Maharaja of Kashmir who, in return for services rendered in the wars which finally established the Dogra rule on the right bank of the Indus, conferred the district in jagir on Raja Isa Bahadur, a member of the Burishe section of the Chitral dynasty. Although the ruling family came originally from Chitral, the majority of the inhabitants are Shins and Yashkuns. Of these three-fourths are Maulais, recognising the Agha Khan as their spiritual head. The rest are Sunnis.

On Isa Bahadur's death his son Muhammad Akbar Khan succeeded to the jagir, which was brought under the Gilgit Agency on its re-establishment in 1889. Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan rendered valuable ser-

vices to the British Agent during the Hunza-Nagar expedition and the Chitral disturbances, and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1901. He enjoyed a small yearly allowance of Rs. 1,200, granted in 1889, from the British Government, in addition to the allowance which he received from the Kashmir Darbar. In 1905, however, owing to his complicity in certain murders and his systematic efforts to conceal crime, he was deprived of his title of Khan Bahadur and of his honorary title of Raja, and was sent to Kashmir as a state prisoner for 10 years, during which period his jagir was to be resumed. At the expiry of the 10 years it was arranged that he should remain in Kashmir; but in 1915, at the request of Muhammad Anwar Khan, his eldest son, who had succeeded him as Governor of Punial, he was allowed to return to the Gilgit Agency and to settle in Punial where he is now (1929) living quietly. During the minority of Muhammad Anwar Khan, the jagir was administered by Khan Bahadur Sifat Bahadur, half-brother of the ex-jagirdar Muhammad Akbar Khan. The arrangement lasted till 1913, when the Governorship of Yasin was given to Sifat Bahadur and the district of Punial was administered by Wazir Muhammad Nabi under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1917 Khan Bahadur Raja Muhammad Anwar Khan was granted ruling powers subject to the general control of the Political Agent.

The Darel tribute to the Kashmir Darbar is paid through the Governor of Punial and the Political Agent, Gilgit, into the Kashmir State Treasury. The Governor is allowed to receive a customary present of 12 seers of salt from the Darel motabars, and is also permitted to recover a grazing tax from the Darelis, who bring their flocks and herds into the Punial nullahs during the summer months.

5. YASIN, KUH-GHIZAR AND ISHKOMAN.

When the Officer on Special Duty in Gilgit was appointed in 1877, all these districts were under the rule of Mehtar Pahlwan Bahadur, a member of the Khushwakt family. Pahlwan Bahadur acknowledged the suzerainty of the Kashmir State, from which he received a subsidy; but he failed to act up to his engagements, and in 1880 he invaded Punial. Yasin was occupied in his absence by Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral and Pahlwan, having failed in his attack on Punial, fled from the country. Aman-ul-Mulk was permitted by the Kashmir Darbar to incorporate the whole tract in his own territory: and, with their consent, he gave Ghizar to Muhammad Wali, Yasin proper to Mir Aman, and retained Mastuj himself. After the fresh disturbances created by Pahlwan Bahadur in 1882, Aman-ul-Mulk turned Mir Aman out of Yasin and put his son, Afzal-ul-Mulk, in his place. The Darbar acquiesced.

In 1895, on the restoration of peace in Chitral, these and the Khushwakt districts on the west of the Shandur range, the boundary between

the Chitral and Gilgit Agencies, were severed from Chitral. Yasin, Kuh-Ghizar and Ishkoman are now administered by Governors whose position is, at least in theory, that of paid officials with no hereditary rights; but the Governorship of Yasin has, in point of fact, always been held by a member of the Khushwakt family.

The revenue of the districts is taken by the Governors, but a certain proportion is credited to the Kashmir Darbar as tribute. The Governors and certain of the headmen under them receive fixed stipends from the Kashmir Darbar.

In 1911 it was found necessary to remove Mehtar Jao Abdur Rahman Khan, the Governor of Yasin, Kuh and Ghizar districts, owing to his misbehaviour. These districts were then split up into two governorships of Yasin and Kuh-Ghizar. Raja Shahid-ul Ajam, of the Khushwakt family, of Basin near Gilgit, was appointed Governor of Yasin, but died in the following year. He was succeeded by Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur of the Burishe family, who in 1922 proceeded without permission to Tangir to carve out a kingdom for himself and was murdered there. On Sifat Bahadur's disappearance from Yasin, Mehtar Jao Abdur Rahman Khan was reinstated as Governor, of Yasin only, in 1923. Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan, a member of the old ruling family of Astor in Gilgit, was made Governor of Kuh-Ghizar, a position which he still holds.

Mir Ali Mardan Shah, ex-Chief of Wakhan, administered Ishkoman from 1882 until his death in 1926 and was succeeded by Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan of Gakuch in Punial.

The Governors of Yasin, Kuh-Ghizar and Ishkoman have each a Bodyguard of one havildar and six Levies.

No. I.

TREATY between the **BRITISH GOVERNMENT** on the one part and **MAHARAJAH GULAB SING** of **JUMMOO** on the other, concluded on the part of the **BRITISH GOVERNMENT** by **FREDERICK CURRIE, ESQUIRE**, and **BREVET-MAJOR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE**, acting under the orders of the **RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B.**, one of **HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL**, **GOVERNOR-GENERAL**, appointed by the **HONOURABLE COMPANY** to direct and control all their affairs in the **EAST INDIES**, and by **MAHARAJAH GULAB SING** in person,—1846.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government transfers and makes over for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Gulab Sing and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba, and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846.

ARTICLE 2.

The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharajah Gulab Sing shall be laid down by Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Gulab Sing respectively for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate Engagement after survey.

ARTICLE 3.

In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs by the provisions of the foregoing Articles, Maharajah Gulab Sing will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees (Nanukshahee), fifty lakhs to be paid on ratification of this Treaty, and twenty-five lakhs on or before the first October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

ARTICLE 4.

The limits of the territories of Maharajah Gulab Sing shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Gulab Sing will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between himself and the Government of Lahore or any other neighbouring State, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Gulab Sing engages for himself and heirs to join, with the whole of his Military Force, the British troops, when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Gulab Sing engages never to take or retain in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Maharajah Gulab Sing engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Articles V, VI, and VII of the separate Engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated March 11th, 1846.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Gulab Sing in protecting his territories from external enemies.

ARTICLE 10.

Maharajah Gulab Sing acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will in token of such supremacy present annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats * of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharajah Gulab Sing in person; and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General.

Done at Umrtsaar, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, corresponding with the seventeenth day of Rubbee-oowl 1262 Hijree.

H. HARDINGE.

F. CURRIE.

H. M. LAWRENCE.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.*

* In 1859 it was arranged by mutual consent that the Maharaja should present, instead of three pairs of long shawls, three square shawls.

On the 13th March 1884 it was further arranged by mutual consent that the Maharaja should present, instead of 12 goats, 10 lbs. of pashm in its natural state as brought to Kashmir from Leh, 4 lbs. of picked and assorted black wool, 4 lbs. ditto grey wool, 4 lbs. ditto white wool, and 1 lb. of each of the three best qualities of white yarn. On the 16th May 1893 the Government of India decided that the horse, trappings, pashm and yarn which formed a portion of the annual tribute from the Kashmir State would no longer be required: and it now (1929) consists of three square and two long shawls. The two latter were in origin a personal present sent of his own accord by Maharaja Ranbir Singh to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

No. II.

AGREEMENT between the LAHORE and KASHMIR DARBARS,—1847.

Agreement concluded between the Governments of Lahore and Jammu by Dewan Dina Nath and Rai Kishen Chand on the part of Maharaja Duleep Singh, and Dewan Jowala Sahai and Kazi Mohkum-ud-din on that of Maharaja Gulab Singh, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier, and Resident at Lahore, and subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India, regarding the exchange of the districts of Hazara, Pukli, Kahuta, etc., west of the River Jhelum for lands east of that river in the direction of Jammu.

We, the undersigned, consent and agree that Captain J. Abbott, the Boundary Commissioner, having examined the revenue records of the country west of the Jhelum, shall, after deducting jagirs and rent-free lands, fix the yearly rent, after which lands producing half that rent shall be made over to Jammu from the Lahore territory. Captain Abbott shall then lay down a well-defined boundary so as to prevent all future dispute, *viz.*, on the west of the Jhelum river to the border of Mozufferabad, whence it is to follow the Kurnaha river until such place as Captain Abbott can determine, a distinct and well-marked line across to the river Indus. This done, the mutual exchange of territory shall be effected, after which it will behove both parties to adhere forever to the terms now settled, but should difference arise, they are to be referred to the Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier.

This agreement is signed in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, and is subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General of India. A copy of this agreement to be made over to each Darbar, and one to be lodged in the Agency Office.

DEWAN JOWALA SAHAI.

DEWAN DINA NATH.

KAZI MOHKUM-UD-DIN.

RAI KISHEN CHAND.

H. M. LAWRENCE,

*Agent, Governor-General,
and Resident at Lahore.*

No. III.

Statement of fixed annual allowances to be granted in perpetuity for the maintenance of the Hill Rajas and their descendants as agreed on by Dewan Jowala Sahai, the Minister of Maharaja Gulab Singh, and which have been paid as follows from the British Treasury and placed to the account of the said Maharaja:—

No.	Name of the pensioner.	Date and year from which the allowance will commence.	Amount of stipend fixed by Dewan Jowala Sahai.	Amount of stipend of those individuals who have agreed to reside on the British frontier and draw their allowance.	Amount of stipend of those persons who have voluntarily agreed to reside in the territory of Maharaja Gulab Singh.	Name of the station, place of residence on the British frontier.	Name of the treasury from which they are allowed to draw their stipend.	Date from which the stipend was fixed to the date up to which paid.	Number of years, months, and days.	Amount of their allowance.	REMARKS.
1						7	8	9	10	11	12
1	The heirs of Raja Bahadur Singh, Raja Khan, Bahadur Singh, and their family.	22nd October 1846, corresponding with the British calendar 1808.	Rs. 16,000	Rs. 16,000	Rs. ..	Rihlu in Kangra	Kangra	From 22nd October 1846 to the end of July 1847.	Y. M. D. 0 9 10	Rs. A. P. 12,450 1 9	The mode in which this pension will be divided shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States in consultation with the sent pensioners, and to be recorded. The Rs. 3,300 to be paid from the British Treasury to be divided as follows:—
2	Raja Bhori Singh, Raja Jharota Singh, Raja Chetty, and the Miyans.	16th March 1846, corresponding with the British calendar 1803.	17,000	3,300	13,700	Nurpore in Kangra.	Ditto.	From 16th March 1846 to the end of June 1847.	1 3 16	4,066 3 5	Per annum. Rs. Miyana Shumsher Singh 2,000 Miyana Bahadur Singh 600 Miyana Jewan Singh 200 Miyana Sushet Singh 500 3,300

16th March 1846, corresponding with Chert, Sumbat 1902.	1,500	1,500	..	Nurpore	Kangra	From March 1846 to the end of June 1847.	1 2 16	1,939 8 3	One individual.
4 Rao Upamh Singh, Mankote walla.	3,000	3,000	..	Shahzadpore	Umballa	From March 1846 to the end of February 1847.	0 11 16	2,875 0 0	Ditto.
5 Raja Kullian Pal, Bumsolwallah.	5,000	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Raja Uttar Singh, Bhadrawallah.	5,000	5,000	..	Nurpore	Kangra	From April 1846 to the end of June 1847.	1 2 20	6,111 1 5	One individual.
7 M I y a n a Singh, Jy m u l Singh, and Dila war Singh, of Khatla war.	1,350 1,350 240	3,000	..	M I y a n a Singh, Jy m u l Singh, Delhi, and Dila war Singh, at Kangra.	Simla Treasury, Delhi Treasury, Kangra Treasury.	From March 1846 to end of April 1847.	1 2 16 0 3 0	3,375 0 0 60 0 0	In the following shares— Zorawar Singh 1,350 Jy m u l Singh 1,350 Dila war Singh 240 TOTAL 3,000
8 Hasbino Khan, Narwalla.	1,000	1,000	..	Khatla war, Punjab.	Treasury Lahore.	From November 1846 to end of June 1847.	0 7 18	633 5 4	One individual to enjoy this pension.
9 Raja Pratala Khan, Bhimurwallah.	10,000	10,000	..	Shah d e r a, Hakra Punjab.	Ditto.	From 15th October 1846 to end of June 1847.	0 8 17	7,123 10 5	Ditto.
10 Dewan Sher Bas Khan.	1,700 Jagir.	..	1,700 Jagir.	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 500 were paid from the Lahore Treasury and will be refunded by the Jammu authorities.
TOTAL	62,200	62,800	20,400	..	..	..	..	39,813 14 7	

H. M. LAWRENCE,
Agent and Resident.

LADDER RESIDENCY;
The 12th August 1847.

No. IV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD to MAHARAJAH RUNBEER SING. BAHADOOR, KNIGHT of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA, CASHMERE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Sealkote Durbar, in March 1860, that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption of an heir into your Highness' House, according to its usage and traditions, will be willingly recognized and confirmed by the British Government.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 6th March 1862.

No. V.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SINGH, G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of JUMMOO and CASHMERE, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL of MAYO, VISCOUNT MAYO of MONYROWER, BARON NAAS of NAAS, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., etc., etc., etc., VICEBOY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and on the other part by HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SINGH aforesaid, in person,—1870.

Whereas, in the interest of the high contracting parties and their respective subjects, it is deemed desirable to afford greater facilities than at present exist for the development and security of trade with Eastern Turkestan, the following Articles have, with this object, been agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

With the consent of the Maharaja, officers of the British Government will be appointed to survey the trade routes through the Maharaja's territories from the British frontier of Lahoul to the territories of the Ruler of Yarkand, including the route *via* the Chang Chemoo Valley. The Maharaja will depute an officer of his Government to accompany the Surveyors, and will render them all the assistance in his power. A map of the routes surveyed will be made, an attested copy of which will be given to the Maharaja.

ARTICLE 2.

Whichever route towards the Ohang Chemoo Valley shall, after examination and survey as above, be declared by the British Government to be the best suited for the development of trade with Eastern Turkestan, shall be declared by the Maharaja to be a free highway in perpetuity and at all times for all travellers and traders.

ARTICLE 3.

For the supervision and maintenance of the road in its entire length through the Maharaja's territories, the regulation of traffic on the free highway described in Article 2, the enforcement of regulations that may be hereafter agreed upon, and the settlement of disputes between carriers, traders, travellers, or others using that road, in which either of the parties or both of them are subjects of the British Government or of any foreign State, two Commissioners shall be annually appointed, one by the British Government, and the other by the Maharaja. In the discharge of their duties and as regards the period of their residence the Commissioners shall be guided by such rules as are now separately framed and may, from time to time, hereafter be laid down by the joint authority of the British Government and the Maharaja.

ARTICLE 4.

The jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be defined by a line on each side of the road at a maximum width of two Statute koss, except where it may be deemed by the Commissioners necessary to include a wider extent for grazing grounds. Within this maximum width the Surveyors appointed under Article 1 shall demarcate and map the limits of jurisdiction which may be decided on by the Commissioners as most suitable, including grazing grounds; and the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall not extend beyond the limits so demarcated. The land included within these limits shall remain in the Maharaja's independent possession; and, subject to the stipulations contained in this Treaty, the Maharaja shall continue to possess the same rights of full sovereignty therein as in any other part of his territories, which rights shall not be interfered with in any way by the Joint Commissioners.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharaja agrees to give all possible assistance in enforcing the decisions of the Commissioners and in preventing the breach or evasion of the regulations established under Article 3.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja agrees that any person, whether a subject of the British Government, or of the Maharaja, or of the Ruler of Yarkand, or of any foreign State, may settle at any place within the jurisdiction of the two Commissioners, and may provide, keep, maintain, and let for hire at different stages the means of carriage and transport for the purposes of trade.

ARTICLE 7.

The two Commissioners shall be empowered to establish supply depôts and to authorize other persons to establish supply depôts at such places on the road as may appear to them suitable; to fix the rates at which provisions shall be sold to traders, carriers, settlers and others; to fix the rent to be charged for the use of any rest-houses or serais that may be established on the road. The officers of the British Government in Kullu, etc., and the officers of the Maharaja in Ladak, shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply provisions on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharaja agrees to levy no transit duty whatever on the aforesaid free highway; and the Maharaja further agrees to abolish all transit duties levied within his territories on goods transmitted in bond through His Highness' territories from Eastern Turkestan to India, and *vice versâ*, on which bulk may not be broken within the territories of His Highness. On goods imported into, or exported from, His Highness' territory, whether by the aforesaid free highway or any other route, the Maharaja may levy such import or export duties as he may think fit.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government agree to levy no duty on goods transmitted in bond through British India to Eastern Turkestan, or to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja. The British Government further agree to abolish the export duties now levied on shawls and other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja, and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of 10 articles, has this day been concluded by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo, Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., etc., etc., Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the part of the British Government, and by Maharaja Runbeer Singh aforesaid; and it is agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the 7th September 1870.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Sealkote on the second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, corresponding with the 22nd day of Bysack, Sumbut 1927.

SIGNATURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

T. D. FORSYTH.

MAYO.

This treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Sealkote on the 2nd day of May 1870.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

No. VI.

RULES regulating the powers of the BRITISH OFFICER at SRINUGGUR,—1872.

1.—The British officer for the time being on duty at Srinuggur shall represent the British Government in Cashmere, and for the maintenance of good order the following powers and duties are respectively conferred and imposed upon him :—

(a) He may direct any European British subject who is travelling or residing in Cashmere, and who is guilty of any gross misconduct, to leave Cashmere forthwith, and may punish any person knowing of such direction and disobeying the same with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(b) He shall receive, try, and determine in his Court (which shall be called “ The Court of the British Officer in Cashmere ”) all suits of a civil nature between European British subjects, or between European British subjects and their servants, provided—

(1) that the right to sue has arisen or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within Cashmere ;

(2) that the suit is not of the same nature as those suits of which the cognizance by the ordinary Civil Court of British India is barred by law.

(c) He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) for the trial of offences committed by European British subjects or by Native British subjects, being servants of European British subjects.

Provided that in the case of any offender being a European British subject, he shall only have power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both ; and when the offence complained of is under the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, or with transportation for life, or when it cannot, in the opinion of such officer, be adequately punished by him, he shall (if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed) commit him to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

2.—Fines shall be recovered in manner provided by Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).

3.—Sentences of whipping shall be carried into execution in manner provided by Sections 310, 311, 312 and 313 of the same Code.

4.—Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall be transferred to, and confined in, the Sealkote or Rawul Pindie Jail.

5.—The procedure in all civil suits between European British subjects, or European British subjects and their servants, shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure in all criminal prosecutions shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6.—The said officer shall make rules to regulate the service and execution of processes issuing from his Court, and shall fix the fees to be charged to suitors for serving such processes.

7.—All questions of law, or fact, or both, arising in cases before the said officer, shall be dealt with and determined according to the law administered in the Courts of the Punjab.

8.—The said officer shall keep such registers, books, and accounts, and submit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab such statements of the work done in exercise of the aforesaid powers, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the said Lieutenant-Governor. He shall also comply with such requisitions for records as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make upon him.

9.—Duties and fees of the same amount respectively as the Stamp duties and Court-fees prescribed by Act XVIII of 1869 and Act VII of 1870, shall be enforced by the said officer.

10.—There shall be no appeal against any order, judgment, or decree passed by the said officer in a civil suit. But if, in the trial of any such suit, any question of law or as to the construction of a document (which construction may affect the merits of the decision) shall arise, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it for the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab; and he shall, on receipt of a copy of such decision, dispose of the case conformably thereto.

And any person convicted on a trial held by such officer may appeal to the Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division; and if such person be a European British subject, he may appeal either to the said Commissioner or to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

11.—The appellant shall in every case give notice of the appeal to the said British officer in Cashmere, who shall, if necessary, instruct the officer empowered to prosecute the case.

The Mixed Court.

12.—Civil suits between European British subjects or their servants not being subjects of the Maharaja on the one side, and subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere on the other side, shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the said British officer and the Civil Judge of Srinuggur, or other officers especially appointed in this behalf by the Maharaja of Cashmere.

13.—When the said British officer and the said Civil Judge or other officer are unable to come to a final decision in any such suit, they shall reduce their difference into writing and refer it to a single arbitrator to be named by them.

14.—The arbitrator so nominated shall proceed to try the case, and his decision shall be final.

15.—And in every case of a reference under these Rules—

(a) the arbitrator shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte* in case either party, after reasonable notice, neglects or refuses, without good and sufficient cause, to attend on the reference ;

(b) the arbitrator shall have power to summon witnesses in cases referred to him ;

(c) and the parties respectively shall produce before the arbitrator all books and documents within their possession or control, which the arbitrator may call for as relating to the matters referred ;

(d) and the parties and their representatives in interest shall abide by and perform the award.

No. VII.

AGREEMENT ENTERED into between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CASHMERE STATE in regard to the CONSTRUCTION of TELEGRAPH LINES from JUMMOO to SRINUGGUR and from SRINUGGUR TO GILGIT,—1878.

Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere is desirous of obtaining the assistance of the British Government towards the construction of lines of telegraph from Jummoo to Srinuggur and from Srinuggur to Gilgit, the following terms are agreed upon by Major Philip Durham Henderson, C.S.I., Officer on Special Duty in Cashmere, on the part of the British Government, duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on that behalf, and by Baboo Nilumber Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Judge of the Sadr Adalat of Cashmere, duly empowered by His Highness the Maharaja on that behalf :

1. The British Government agrees to construct for the Cashmere State two lines of telegraph, each consisting of one wire, to be carried on such suitable supports as are procurable in the vicinity, the one to be erected between Jummoo and Srinuggur at a cost of Rs. 21,600 more or less, and the other between Srinuggur and Gilgit at a cost of Rs. 31,900 more or less, provided in each case the following conditions are observed :—

(a) That the transport of all telegraph materials from Sealkote to the Cashmere frontier and within the limits of the Cashmere State shall be directly arranged and paid for by some duly authorised officer of the Cashmere State.

(b) That all laborers, whom the officer in charge of the construction of the line shall require to employ, shall be engaged and paid by a duly authorized officer of the Cashmere State.

(c) That on due notice being given by the officer in charge of the construction of the line, the Cashmere Government shall, to the utmost of its power, comply with requisitions for transport or labor.

(d) That sound seasoned deodar posts, wherever these are procurable, suitable for telegraph supports, shall be provided by the Cashmere State and

distributed along the route to be taken by the telegraph lines, in such manner as the officer in charge of the work may direct.

(e) That no brackets or insulators be used in the construction of the lines, as their cost has not been provided in the estimated amounts stated above.

2. The British Government guarantees that all telegraph materials, including the wire supplied by it, shall be of the best quality used for its own lines, and that the lines shall be handed over to the Cashmere Government in full working order.

3. His Highness the Maharaja agrees to pay to the British Government, as the money may be required, the actual cost incurred by it in the construction and establishment of the lines, such cost being inclusive of—

(1) The salaries and allowances of all members of the Indian Telegraph establishment for the whole period they may be detained on duty in Cashmere; and

(2) The cost of insulating the line, or of any other changes in the original scheme that may be made hereafter with the concurrence, or at the request of, the Cashmere State.

4. The salaries and allowances of all members of the Indian Telegraph establishment will be paid to them by the Government of India through the Officer on special duty, and the amounts of such payments will be recovered subsequently from the Cashmere State.

5. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will supply at cost price all telegraph instruments and material required from time to time for the maintenance and working of the telegraph lines and offices about to be established.

6. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will afford such advice and instruction as may be required and desired by the Cashmere State for the maintenance and working of such telegraph lines and offices.

7. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will lend the services of any Native signallers, who may volunteer for the duty, and whose services can be spared, for such specified periods as may be sufficient to enable the Cashmere State to train its own signallers.

8. The foregoing provisions are accepted by the British Government as a mark of friendship and good-will towards His Highness the Maharaja; but it is to be understood that after the lines are delivered over to the Cashmere Government, no responsibility whatever attaches to the British Government, in respect of their subsequent maintenance and working.

P. D. HENDERSON, *Major,*
Officer on special duty in Cashmere.

NILUMBER MOOKERJEE,
Judge of the Sadr Adalat of Cashmere.

The 9th March 1878.

No. VIII.

AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR, relative to the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY to JAMMU,—1888.

1. The line shall be called the "Jammu and Kashmir State Railway."

2. An estimate of the entire cost of constructing the line on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Sialkot to the left bank of the Tawi river at Jammu shall be submitted to the Kashmir Darbar for sanction.

3. The whole line shall be constructed by the Darbar through its Chief Engineer, Major-General deBourbel, according to the standard dimensions prescribed by the Government of India, and shall be completed with the utmost possible despatch.

4. All the capital required for the construction of the whole line shall be provided by the Darbar.

The Darbar shall receive from the Government of India interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the section of the line which lies within British territory, from the date of payment.

5. All moneys needed for additional works found necessary on the British section of the railway after first construction is completed, will be found by the Government of India, and on similar work on the Kashmir section by the Darbar.

6. The section of the line in Jammu territory shall be leased to, and worked by, the North-Western Railway for a period of five years from the date of opening to traffic. During this period the North-Western Railway shall maintain the line in an efficient state, and shall pay to the Darbar 1 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the Jammu section. The surplus net earnings on this section, in excess of the said payment of 1 per cent., during the period of five years, shall be divided equally between the North-Western Railway and the Kashmir Darbar. In calculating net earnings, the rate of working expenses shall be taken at the average percentage of working expenses to gross earnings on the Punjab section of the North-Western Railway, including the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway, for the same period, *plus* 5 per cent. per annum on gross earnings for the use of rolling stock.

7. Subject to the payment of 4 per cent. interest provided in Clause 4, the portion of the line in British territory shall remain the absolute property of the Government of India, and the earnings of it shall belong solely to that Government. The Government of India shall have the right at any time, after giving six months' notice, to repay to the Darbar the capital expenditure advanced by it in respect of this section of the line, and the payment of interest shall thereupon

8. The Government of India and the Darbar shall provide, at their respective charges and free of cost, to the North-Western Railway, the land required for railway purposes in their respective territories.

9. After the expiry of the said period of five years, a fresh arrangement shall be made for working the line upon terms to be agreed upon between the Government of India and the Darbar.

10. The fares charged to passengers, the rates for goods, and the rates for railway materials, whether used in construction, maintenance, or working of the line, shall be such as are in general use on the Punjab section of the North-Western Railway. The line shall be worked in accordance with the general rules and regulations in force on Indian State Railways.

11. The permanent-way, station machinery and other fittings shall be of the types used on Indian State Railways, and shall be obtained at the cost of the Darbar through the Government of India.

12. Half-yearly *pro-forma* accounts, showing the entire earnings of traffic and the working expenses, calculated as explained in Clause 6 of this Agreement, incurred upon the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway, shall be supplied regularly by the North-Western Railway to the Darbar.

13. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, accompanied by his suite and servants with their luggage, shall, when travelling by ordinary train upon this railway, have the privilege of travelling free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot; suitable vehicles being reserved on each occasion for the exclusive use of the Maharaja and his party.

14. His Highness the Maharaja shall also have the privilege of running free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot two special return trains every year, consisting each of not more than eighteen railway vehicles of such description as may be required.

15. Each of the ordinary daily trains shall have one carriage attached to it for the exclusive use of the State officials, each of the number of occupants paying a single fare. This carriage shall ordinarily be of the intermediate class, but shall be changed to one of another class upon the requisition of the Darbar.

16. The site of the terminal station at the Jammu end of the line shall be fixed by the Darbar.

17. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir shall grant to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land situated in His Highness' territories which may be occupied from time to time by the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway or its premises. This cession of jurisdiction is restricted absolutely to railway limits, and to cases occurring within those limits, and does not confer any right of interference in the internal administration of His Highness' territory. Accordingly, the railway police shall forthwith surrender to the Darbar any accused person who, having escaped from the custody of His Highness' police, is in their custody, within railway limits.

18. All the plants and trees along and within the whole line lying in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja shall also be considered the property of the Darbar.

Dated at Srinagar this fourth day of July 1888, corresponding with twenty third day of Har Samvat 1945.

T. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Resident in Kashmir.

Signed in Vernacular.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA ;

The 14th July 1888,

}

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. IX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the STATE COUNCIL of JAMMU and KASHMIR for the CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE and WORKING of a LINE of TELEGRAPH between SUCHETGARH and JAMMU along the JAMMU and KASHMIR STATE RAILWAY,—1890.

Whereas the State of Jammu and Kashmir is desirous of having a line of telegraph constructed from Suchetgarh to Jammu Railway Station along the proposed railway from Sialkot to Jammu, the following terms are agreed upon by Colonel R. Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, on the part of the Government of India, duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on that behalf, and by Raja Amar Singh, Prime Minister and President of the State Council, duly empowered by the State Council of Jammu and Kashmir on that behalf :—

1. The Government of India agrees to construct, for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, a line of telegraph consisting of three wires, to be carried on suitable supports to be erected between Suchetgarh and the Jammu Railway Station at a cost of Rupees eleven thousand six hundred, more or less, and the State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to pay to the Government of India the cost of the line as the money may be required.

The Government of India agrees to pay the State of Jammu and Kashmir for such portions of the wire on the existing road line between Suchetgarh and Jammu as are found suitable and are used for constructing the new telegraph line between Suchetgarh and the Jammu Railway Station along the proposed railway.

2. The line so constructed shall be called the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line.

3. With the consent of the Governor-General in Council extra wires may at any time be added by the Telegraph Department on terms and conditions to be agreed upon at the time between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India.

4. The Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line shall be kept in efficient repair by the officers of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The State Council of Jammu and Kashmir shall permit the said officers to remove such plants and trees as they consider interfere with or endanger the working of the telegraph line.

5. The instruments, batteries, and materials connected therewith in the Railway Telegraph offices shall be supplied, maintained, and technically supervised by the officers of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India.

6. The State of Jammu and Kashmir shall pay annually to the Government of India, to cover the cost of maintenance and depreciation, Rs. 13-8 per mile of wire which is used by the State of Jammu and Kashmir for purposes not connected with the railway, i.e., for through traffic between the Telegraph Office of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Telegraph offices situated in British territory. All other charges of the Telegraph Department for the wires and Railway Telegraph offices along the railway from Suchetgarh to Jammu, including the Telegraph Office in the terminal railway station at Jammu, shall be paid by the North-Western Railway as a part of the working expenses under Clause 6 of the agreement, dated the 4th July 1888, between the Government of India and His Highness Maharaja Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, relative to the construction of a railway to Jammu.

7. The charges due by the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be paid half-yearly through the Resident.

8. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to the application, to those of the wires of the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line which are used for railway purposes and to the Railway Telegraph offices, of the provisions of the British Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, and such other Acts or legal provisions as have been or may hereafter be passed by the British Government with reference to telegraphs.

9. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to the application, to those of the wires of the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line which are used for railway purposes and to the Railway Telegraph offices, of any rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be made applicable to lines of Telegraph in India.

10. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees that the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line and the Railway Telegraph offices shall be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs and of any officer deputed by him for that purpose.

11. The posts of the telegraph line under reference shall be erected within the limits of the rail-road.

12. This agreement is subject to the condition that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, all State messages shall be sent free, and the income from all private messages despatched from any railway station between Suchetgarh and Jammu, where a Telegraph office may be opened, shall be credited to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as at present.

13. This agreement shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of the railway from Suchetgarh to Jammu opening for traffic; but so far as it relates to the State Telegraph line, it shall be optional with the State of Jammu and Kashmir at any time by giving six months' previous notice to sever its line from the railway lines and construct its own line independently, connecting it of course with the Government line on the boundary as at present. After the expiry of the said period of five years, a fresh arrangement shall be made for working those of the wires which are used for railway purposes and the Railway Telegraph offices upon terms to be agreed upon between the Government of India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Seal of

R. PARRY NISBET,

Resident in Kashmir.

GULMARG;

The 3rd July 1890.

}

RAJA AMAR SINGH,

*Prime Minister and President,
Jammu and Kashmir State Council.*

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

W. J. CUMINGHAM.

SIMLA;

The 23rd July 1890.

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*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.*

No. X.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the STATE COUNCIL of JAMMU and KASHMIR relative to the FUNDS required for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRITISH SECTION of the JAMMU and KASHMIR STATE RAILWAY,—1890.

Whereas on the 14th July 1888, an agreement was concluded between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir according to which it was settled, among other points, that all the capital required for the construction of the whole line of Railway between Sialkot and Jammu should be provided by the Darbar, and that the Darbar should receive from the Government of India interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the section of the line which lies within British territory; and

whereas the Government of India has since undertaken to pay from Imperial Funds the amount required for the construction of the British section, the Government of India and the Kashmir State Council do hereby make and enter into a supplementary agreement as follows :—

The capital required for the construction of the British section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway shall be provided by the Government of India, instead of being advanced as a loan by the Kashmir Darbar.

2. So much of Clauses 4 and 7 of the agreement of the 14th July 1888 as relates to the following matters, namely—

- (a) the provision by the Darbar of the capital required for the construction of the section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway lying within British territory ;
- (b) the payment to the Darbar of interest on the capital which was to have been so provided ; and
- (c) the repayment to the Darbar of such capital, is accordingly hereby cancelled.

Seal of

*Prime Minister and President,
Jammu and Kashmir State Council.*

R. PARRY NISBET, Colonel,
Resident in Kashmir.

Dated 1st November 1890.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.*

VICEROY'S CAMP, DELHI ;
The 18th November 1890.

No. XI.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT for the INTERCHANGE of MESSAGES between the IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the TELEGRAPH SYSTEM of the KASHMIR STATE,—1897.

(1) Telegrams tendered by the public for despatch at telegraph offices of the Kashmir System will be accepted and despatched under the rules for charges, acceptance and delivery of telegrams in force at the time on the British System, as laid down in the Indian Telegraph Guide whether for delivery by offices of the British or Kashmir State System.

(2) All telegrams originating in places where there are both British and Kashmir State Telegraph Offices addressed to places at which there is no Kashmir State Telegraph Office, shall be booked by the sender at the British Telegraph Office, and shall not be accepted if tendered at the Kashmir State office.

(3) Messages will be sent as far as practicable towards their destination, over the wires of the system by which booked.

(4) All foreign telegrams transferred by the Kashmir State Telegraph System to the British System shall be fully prepaid in cash at the time of transfer.

(5) His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and his brothers, Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., and Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Ram Singh, C.B., and they alone, shall have the right of sending messages as at present, free of charge, over the British Telegraph System, both in and out of Kashmir.

(6) The privilege now allowed to certain specified officials of the Kashmir State, *vide* list attached, to telegraph without charge on the service of the State over the British Telegraph lines within the limits of Kashmir to places where there is no Kashmir State office will be continued. Messages sent by State officials other than those above named must be paid for.

(7) Messages on the service of the British Telegraph and Postal Departments will be transmitted without charge to or from all Kashmir State Telegraph Offices.

(8) In case of necessity where communication by the wires of one system is interrupted, messages may be diverted to the wires of the other system until communication is restored.

(9) Subject to the foregoing special rules each administration will retain the fees it collects for messages, including deposits for reply and acknowledgment of receipt, and will forward messages booked by the other administration to destination free of all charges.

(10) Fees required for special delivery arrangements cannot be prepaid. Instructions for such special delivery should be given by the sender in his telegram and the recovery of the charges made from the receiver.

(11) The transfer of messages to and from the Kashmir State lines can be effected, subject to rule 3, at any place where there is a British as well as a Kashmir State Telegraph Office. The British Telegraph Department may, at its own expense, connect any of its own offices by wire with any Kashmir State Office, and every necessary facility shall be given by the Kashmir State for establishing and maintaining the connection and for the interchange of messages thereby.

(12) In order to secure secrecy, messages transferred by hand should be despatched from British offices to Kashmir State offices and *vice versa* in closed covers. They should be accompanied by a separate receipt for each message, duly completed, to be signed by the officer in charge of the receiving telegraph office, and returned to transferring office.

(13) In case of deposits for replies or acknowledgment of delivery the sum prepaid must be shown on the message form in the place provided for official instructions.

(15) This Agreement will be subject, if necessary, to revision after five years from date of coming into force.

35. „ Srinagar.

Whereas it is necessary that the Imperial Service Troops of the Jammu and Kashmir State, when associated with troops of the British Army, should be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the combined forces, and subject to the like discipline and control as the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and

Whereas it is not the wish or intention of the Government of India that a British officer should be appointed to command any corps of Imperial Service Troops, though British officers are employed in order to instruct and inspect the said troops,

It is hereby agreed between the Governor-General of India of the one part and His Highness Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State, of the other, as follows, namely--

1. Whenever the said troops or any portion thereof are moved beyond the frontier of the said State, they shall be attached to the command and under the orders of the Officers Commanding the District, Contingent or Force in which they are employed, and such officer shall, by virtue of this agreement, be authorised to administer in respect of the said troops, so serving, the military laws and regulations to which they are subject under the laws of the said State, and for that purpose and for the due preservation of discipline among the same, to convene all such Courts, and to issue all such orders, and to pass all such judgments and sentences, and generally to exercise all such authority as may be lawfully convened, issued, passed and exercised by the authorities of the Jammu and Kashmir State, when the said troops are serving within the territorial limits of the said State: Provided always that the execution of every sentence so passed in British territory shall be carried out under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja or of some person to whom the requisite authority has been delegated by him.

2. In order further to ensure the efficiency of the said Imperial Service Troops and the maintenance of discipline among them when serving along with Her Majesty's forces, the said Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State, has embodied in the disciplinary law of his State, applicable to the said Imperial Service Troops when employed on active service either within or without British India, the provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Indian Articles of war for the time being in force. The due application and enforcement of the said provisions in respect of the Imperial Service Troops aforesaid shall be carried out under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent or force aforesaid.

PRATAP SINGH,
Maharaja of Jammu and
Kashmir.

Dated the 12th September 1899.

A. C. TALBOT,
Resident in Kashmir

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

SIMLA ;
The 7th May 1901. }

By Order,
H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. XIII.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAP SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAH-I-SALTANAT, MAHARAJA OF JAMMU and KASHMIR, relative to the CONSTRUCTION and WORKING of the JAMMU and KASHMIR STATE RAILWAY,—1913.

In supersession of all previous agreements, the following terms and conditions are agreed upon between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir as a complete agreement for the construction and working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway :—

1. The line shall be called the "Jammu and Kashmir State Railway" and is to be on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge.

2. All the capital required for the construction of the line in Kashmir State territory shall be provided by the Darbar and that required for the construction of the British section shall be provided by the Government of India.

3. All moneys needed for additional works found necessary on the British section of the railway after first construction is completed, will be found by the Government of India, and on similar works on the Kashmir section by the Darbar. All works will be executed by the North Western Railway.

4. The Government of India and the Darbar shall provide, at their respective charges, and free of cost to the North Western Railway, the land required for railway purposes in their respective territories.

5. The permanent-way, station machinery and other fittings shall be of the types used on Indian State Railways, and when chargeable to the Darbar shall be obtained at the cost of the Darbar through the Government of India.

6. The railway referred to in the clauses following as the said railway is the section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway which lies in Kashmir territory, and extends from mile 35·62 from Wazirabad near Suchetgarh* to the left bank of the Tawi river at Jammu.

7. The said railway shall be worked and maintained in an efficient state by the North Western Railway.

8. The North Western Railway shall receive from the Kashmir Darbar, for the working and maintenance of the said railway, a sum equal to 55·5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the said railway. This charge will cover the hire of locomotives and rolling-stock necessary to work the traffic of the said railway. It will also cover the cost of such new minor works as are usually charged to Revenue on the North Western Railway, but this only up to a limit of Rs. 30 per mile per annum. The remaining 44·5 per cent. will be credited to the Darbar.

9. Besides the 44·5 per cent. of gross earnings, to be credited to the Kashmir Darbar under paragraph 8 above, a rebate payment on interchanged traffic will be made by the North Western Railway to the extent necessary, together with

* See detail on page 44.

the Kashmir Darbar's share of the net earnings of the Tawi-Suchetgarh section to give the Darbar a total dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure to the end of the half year concerned as entered in rupees in the Capital account of the said railway: Provided always that the payment so made by the North Western Railway to the Darbar shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the North Western Railway from traffic interchanged with the section.

10. The term "gross earnings" in clause 8 means and includes all receipts from the local bookings of coaching and goods traffic, a mileage proportion of traffic interchanged, all sums received as rents, and all other receipts, except freight on revenue stores, usually treated as railway revenue. Gross earnings shall include telegraph earnings from private messages despatched from stations on the railway, Kashmir State telegrams being carried free as at present.

11. All moneys required for additional works on the said railway usually charged to Capital shall be found by the Kashmir Darbar, but no charge shall be made by the North Western Railway for supervision of the construction of such Capital works except where special establishment is employed, in which case the charge shall be limited to the actual cost of the extra establishment so employed.

11(a). No capital works of the nature described above shall be commenced without the previous consent of the Darbar.

12. The rates and fares charged on the said railway shall be such as are from time to time in force on the main line section of the North Western Railway.

13. The said railway shall be worked in accordance with the General Rules for Indian State Railways and with the subsidiary Rules in force from time to time on the North Western Railway.

14. Half-yearly accounts, for financial year,* showing the entire earnings and the working expenses (calculated as explained in clauses 8 and 9 of this memorandum) of the said railway shall be supplied regularly by the North Western Railway to the Darbar.

15. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, accompanied by his suite and servants with their luggage, shall, when travelling by ordinary train upon this railway, have the privilege of travelling free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot: suitable vehicles being reserved on each occasion for the exclusive use of the Maharaja and his party.

16. His Highness the Maharaja shall also have the privilege of running free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot two special return trains every year, consisting each of not more than 18 railway vehicles of such description as may be required.

17. Each of the ordinary daily trains on the said railway shall have one carriage labelled "For Kashmir Officials only" attached to it for the exclusive use of the State Officials, each of the occupants paying a single fare. This carriage shall ordinarily be of the intermediate class, but shall be changed to one of another class upon the requisition of the Darbar.

* See detail on page 44.

18. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir shall grant to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land situated in His Highness' territories which may be occupied from time to time by the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway or its premises. This cession of jurisdiction is restricted absolutely to railway limits, and to cases occurring within those limits, and does not confer any right of interference in the internal administration of His Highness' territory. Accordingly the Railway police shall forthwith surrender to the Darbar any accused person who, having escaped from the custody of His Highness' police, is in their custody within railway limits.

19. All the plants and trees along and within the whole line lying in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja shall be considered the property of the Darbar.

20. This Agreement shall have effect from the 1st June 1912 and shall remain in force until the expiration of 6 months after either party to it has notified its desire to terminate it and received an acknowledgment of the receipt of the same, always provided that no such notice of termination shall be permissible by either party prior to the 1st of April 1917.*

AMAR NATH, DEWAN, C.I.E.

Chief Minister,

Jammu and Kashmir State.

Dated 19th April 1913.

W. D. WAGHORN, MAJOR, R.E.,

Offg. Agent, N. W. Railway.

Dated 13th April 1913.

S. M. FRASER,

Resident in Kashmir.

Dated 21st April 1913.

* JOINT HONORABLE MEMORANDUM to the AGREEMENT, dated 19th April 1913, between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAHI-SALTANAT, MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR, relative to the construction and working of the JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE RAILWAY,—1915.

It is mutually agreed by the parties that the following modifications be made in the above Agreement, dated the 19th April 1913:—

- (1) *Substitute* "35·62 from Wazirabad near Suchetgarh" for "920½ near Suchetgarh" occurring in the third line of paragraph 6.
- (2) *Insert* the words "for financial year" after "accounts" occurring in first line of paragraph 14.
- (3) *Substitute* the words "1st of April 1917" for the words "1st of January 1917" occurring in last line of paragraph 20.

AMAR NATH,

Chief Minister,

Jammu and Kashmir State.

Dated 14th September 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Col.,

Agent, N. W. Ry.

Dated 8th August 1916.

S. M. FRASER,

Resident in Kashmir.

Dated 14th September 1915.

No. XIV.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT for the INTERCHANGE of MESSAGES between the IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the TELEGRAPH SYSTEM of the KASHMIR STATE,—1920.

1. Except as may be specially provided in the articles of this agreement, telegrams tendered by the public at the telegraph offices of the Kashmir State system will be accepted and despatched under the rules for charges and acceptance of telegrams in force at the time on the Indian telegraph system, as laid down in the Indian Telegraph Guide, whether they are for delivery by offices of the Indian system or the Kashmir State system. Similarly, telegrams received by wire by telegraph offices of the Kashmir State system will be delivered by those offices under the rules for delivery of telegrams laid down in the Indian Telegraph Guide irrespective of whether the telegrams originated at a telegraph office of the Indian system or of the Kashmir State system.

2. Telegrams classed as "Ordinary" will not be dealt with by the Kashmir State telegraph offices on the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.

3. All telegrams tendered for despatch in places where there are both Indian and Kashmir State telegraph offices and addressed to places at which there is no Kashmir State telegraph office shall be booked by the sender at the Indian telegraph office and shall not be accepted if tendered at the Kashmir State telegraph office. Similarly, all telegrams tendered at such places addressed to places where there is a Kashmir State telegraph office but no Indian telegraph office shall be booked by the sender at the Kashmir State telegraph office, and shall not be accepted if tendered at the Imperial telegraph office.

4. Messages will be sent as far as practicable towards their destination over the wires of the system by which they were booked.

5. All foreign telegrams, i.e., those addressed to places outside the limits of India and Burma, booked at offices of the Kashmir State system must be made over with the full charge in prepayment at the time of their transfer to the Indian system for onward transmission.

6. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Kashmir (and his nephew Honorary Captain Raja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.I.E., and they alone)* shall have the right of sending messages, State or private, free of charge over the Indian telegraph system from any telegraph office to any other, both in and out of Jammu and Kashmir State territories. This power cannot be delegated.

7. Certain officials of the Kashmir State have the privilege of telegraphing free of charge on the service of the Kashmir State from Kohala or from any Indian telegraph office within the limits of the Kashmir and Jammu State to any Indian telegraph office within the same limits and *vice versa*; or from Kohala or any Indian telegraph office within the said limits to any Kashmir State telegraph office

* Now excluded owing to the accession of Sir Hari Singh to the *gaddi*.

and *vice versa* ; provided that, if a telegram is to be sent to a Kashmir State telegraph office from a place where both an Indian and a State telegraph office exist, the message should not be booked at the Indian telegraph office unless communication by the wires of the Kashmir State telegraph system is interrupted.

8. Messages relating to telegraph traffic issued by telegram from offices of the Indian Post and Telegraph Department and the licensed systems will be transmitted without charge to or from all Kashmir State telegraph offices. Similarly, such messages relating to telegraph traffic issued by telegram from offices of the Kashmir State telegraphs will be transmitted free to and from any telegraph office of the Indian Telegraph Department or the licensed systems.

9. In case of necessity when communication by the wires of one system is interrupted, messages may be diverted without any charge to the wires of the other system until communication is restored.

10. Subject to the foregoing special rules, each administration will retain the fees it collects for messages, including deposits for reply and acknowledgment of receipt, and will forward messages booked by the other administration to destination free of all charges.

11. Fees required for special delivery arrangements cannot be prepaid by senders of telegrams. Instructions for such special delivery should be given by the sender in his telegram and the recovery of the charges will be made from the addressee.

12. Prepaid reply telegram forms issued by any Government or licensed telegraph office of the Indian system shall be accepted by a Kashmir State telegraph office when presented in payment of any telegram tendered at such an office, and conversely, such forms issued by a Kashmir State telegraph office shall be accepted at any Government or licensed telegraph office of the Indian system and no claim shall be made by either administration in respect of fees collected on such forms by the other administration.

13. The transfer of messages to and from the Kashmir State telegraph system can be effected, subject to rule 4, at any place where there is an Indian as well as a Kashmir State telegraph office, and for this purpose the Indian Post and Telegraph Department may, at its own expense, connect any of its offices by wire with any Kashmir State office, and every necessary facility shall be given by the Kashmir State for establishing and maintaining the connection and for the interchange of messages thereby.

14. In order to secure secrecy, messages transferred by hand should be despatched from Indian offices to Kashmir State offices and *vice versa* in closed covers. They should be accompanied by a separate receipt for each message, duly completed, to be signed by the officer in charge of the receiving telegraph office, and returned to the transferring office.

15. In the case of deposits for replies or acknowledgment of delivery, the sum prepaid must be shown on the message form in the place provided for official instructions.

16. All complaints regarding telegrams received by one administration from the other for investigation shall be duly enquired into and steps taken to prevent a repetition of the cause. An official of the Kashmir State shall be appointed to correspond with the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Complaint and Fault Section, Calcutta, regarding complaints and all matters requiring settlement.

17. This agreement will be subject, if necessary, to revision after five years from the date of its coming into force.

18. Any of the articles of this agreement may be added to or modified or cancelled by mutual consent at any time without affecting the validity of the remaining articles or the period of termination of the agreement.

No. XV.

SANAD granted by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR to RAJA JAFR KHAN of NAGAR.

Whereas the State of Nagar has recently been in armed rebellion against my authority, and whereas in consequence thereof, you, Raja Jafr Khan, have justly forfeited any rights which you may have possessed as ruler of the said State :

And whereas by reason of your submission, and in consideration of your promise to abide by the following conditions, it is thought desirable, as an act of clemency, to re-appoint you as ruler of the said State :

Now, therefore, I have resolved, with the approval and authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, to re-appoint you, Raja Jafr Khan, as ruler of the said State of Nagar, and you are hereby appointed to be Raja of Nagar.

The Chiefship of the Nagar State will be hereditary in your family and will descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for the time being and by the Government of India.

An annual tribute of the following amounts, that is to say :—

Twenty-six tilloos of gold, equal to 17 tolas and 1 masha, will be paid by you and your successors to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, you are informed that the permanence of the grant conveyed by this sanad will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the Jammu and Kashmir State, with regard to the conduct of relations between the State of Nagar and the States and tribes adjoining it, the administration of your territory, the construction of roads through your country, the composition of such troops as you may be permitted to retain, and any other matters in which the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for the time being may be pleased to intervene. Be assured that, so long as your house is loyal to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to the British Government, and faithful to the conditions of this sanad, you and your successors will enjoy favour and protection.

 No. XVI.

SANAD granted by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR to RAJA MUHAMMAD NAZIM KHAN of HUNZA.

Whereas the State of Hunza has recently been in armed rebellion against my authority, and whereas in consequence thereof Raja Saifdar Ali Khan has justly forfeited any rights which he may have possessed as ruler of the said State :

And whereas the said Safdar Ali Khan has fled from Hunza, and has not returned or made submission to me or to the Government of India, and whereas I nevertheless desire to continue the Chiefship of the said State of Hunza in the person of a member of the ruling family of the said State :

Now, therefore, I have, with the approval and authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, selected you, Muhammad Nazim Khan, to be ruler of the said State of Hunza.

The Chiefship of the Hunza State will be hereditary in your family, and will descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for the time being and by the Government of India.

An annual tribute of the following amounts, that is to say, twenty-five tilloos of gold, equal to 16 tolas and 5 mashas, will be paid by you and your successors to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, you are informed that the permanencè of the grant conveyed by this sanad will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the Jammu and Kashmir State with regard to the conduct of relations between the State of Hunza and the States and tribes adjoining it, the administration of your territory, the prevention of raiding and man-stealing, the construction of roads through your country, the composition of such troops as you may be permitted to retain, and any other matters in which the Jammu and Kashmir State may be pleased to intervene. Be assured that so long as your house is loyal to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and to the British Government, and faithful to the conditions of this sanad, you and your successors will enjoy favour and protection.

No. XVII.

English copy of the Sanad granted to the people of Gor on 2nd November 1892.

The people of the tributary State of Gor are hereby promised in the name of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir that, in consideration of their opening their country to the officials and troops of His Highness the Maharaja and giving assistance to British officers travelling in Gor, they shall never be called upon to pay any revenue or "Kharid" grain, nor any tribute other than that at present imposed upon them.

It is hereby promised that no "kar beggar" will ever be taken from the Gor people, and that the two villages of Geys will also be granted to them on the same terms as they have been allowed in case of Gor.

This promise to which the signatures of the Governor of Gilgit and of the British Agent are appended, will hold good so long as the people of Gor are faithful to their engagements, and carry out the orders of Government.

No. XVIII.

Form of Sanad for Thor.

Whereas the inhabitants of the Thor valley have from times past always been intimately connected with the Shinaki communities of Chilas; and whereas they have unitedly submitted a petition to be taken under the protection of Government in the same manner as the other sections of Chilas, the Government of India has been pleased to accept their prayer.

It is accordingly notified in the name of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India that for the future the State of Thor will be considered to be one of the Tributary States of the Chilas district, and will receive exactly the same treatment from the Political Officer in Chilas as the other States under his political charge.

The people of Thor will be responsible for their internal government, but will refer all cases which they cannot themselves settle in accordance with tribal custom, and all questions of a political nature between themselves and other communities to the Political Officer in Chilas for settlement; and they will abide by his decisions.

In consideration of their faithfully performing the levy service required of them, and in consideration of their opening their country at all times to the officials and troops of His Highness the Maharaja, and of always giving assistance to British officers travelling in Thor, and always obeying all orders sent to them from Gilgit, the people of the Tributary State of Thor will be allowed to keep their arms for their own defence; and will not be called upon for any tax beyond the tribute of 12 male goats, which is hereby fixed as a yearly nazarana to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; and will not be called upon to do any work or forced labour outside the limits of their valley. In case, however, of the Thor people giving Government cause for displeasure, or in case of their showing any want of loyalty and refusing to carry out orders, it will rest with Government to impose any further tax or service which it may consider necessary.

This paper signed by

Political Agent,

Gilgit, on behalf of the Government of India, and by

Wazir-i-Wazarat,

Frontier Districts, Gilgit, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on the day of _____ is given to the people of Thor as a sanad.

PART II.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to

Sikkim.

SIKKIM is called Rong by the Lepcha, and by the Tibetans Drendsong, the land or valley of rice. The name Sikkim is apparently derived from two Limbu words meaning "New Palace," and refers to the new Kingdom founded by Penchoo Nam Gyal.

The boundary with Tibet was defined in Article 1 of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of the 17th March 1890 (No. IV); and that with Nepal is a continuation southward of that boundary. On the east the river De-chu or Dik-chu, rising in Mount Gipmochi, practically separates Sikkim from Bhutan.

The ruling family of Sikkim trace their descent from one Gura Tashe who settled at Lhasa at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His son Jo-khye Bumsa took up his residence in Chumbi, whence his three sons migrated to Gangtok in Sikkim. One of these, Mipon-rab, had a son known as Guru Tashe, whose grandson, Phun-tsho-Nam Gyal (Penchoo Namgya) was born about 1604. Some thirty years later, three celebrated Lamas came by different routes into Sikkim, where they met and discussed plans for the conversion of the people to Buddhism. They eventually sent a messenger to search for a man named Penshoo: who was found at Gangtok, in the person of Phun-tsho-Nam Gyal, and was proclaimed King of Sikkim by the three Lamas.

The accession of Phun-tsho-Nam Gyal, the first Raja of Sikkim, is said to have occurred in 1641: and for the next 150 years the succession passed from father to son. During the reign of the first Raja's fifth successor, Ten-zin-Nam Gyal, Nepalese inroads into Sikkim resulted in their overrunning the country as far eastward as the Tista River including the Mbrang or Tarai at the foot of the hills.

Ten-zin-Nam Gyal died in 1793 and was succeeded by his son Chug-phui-Nam Gyal. Shortly after his accession, war broke out between

Nepal and China, in the course of which the Nepalese established themselves firmly in Sikkim south and west of the Tista River.

British relations with Sikkim began at the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814, after the conclusion of which the East India Company, by a Treaty (No. I) concluded in 1817, restored to the Raja of Sikkim the territory that had been wrested from him and his predecessor by the Nepalese.

In 1825 or 1826 the Prime Minister of Sikkim, maternal uncle of Raja Chug-Phui-Nam Gyal, was murdered by the Raja's orders: and the Prime Minister's cousin, fearing a like fate, took refuge in Nepal with some 800 of his Lepcha tribesmen. Shortly after this a boundary dispute occurred between Nepal and Sikkim, in connexion with which two British officers were deputed to the Sikkim frontier. Attracted by the position of Darjeeling, these officers brought it to the notice of the Governor-General: and it was resolved that, on the first convenient occasion, negotiations should be opened with the Ruler of Sikkim for the cession of Darjeeling in return for a money payment or an equivalent in lands elsewhere. This opportunity occurred in 1834-35, when the Lepcha refugees in Nepal made an inroad into the Sikkim Tarai. The refugees were obliged to return to Nepal, and the negotiations ended in the unconditional cession of the Darjeeling tract under a Deed of Grant (No. II), dated February 1835.

In 1841 the Company granted an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year to the Maharaja as compensation for the cession of Darjeeling, and in 1846 increased this sum to Rs. 6,000 a year.

The settlement of Darjeeling advanced rapidly, chiefly by immigration from the neighbouring States of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, in all of which slavery was prevalent. The increased importance of Darjeeling, under free institutions, was a source of early and constant jealousy and annoyance to the Diwan Namgay, who was himself the monopolist of all trade in Sikkim, and this feeling was shared by the Lamas and other principal people in the country, who lost their rights over slaves settling as British subjects in British territory. On several occasions British subjects were kidnapped and sold into slavery, and there were frequent refusals of aid in the capture and surrender of criminals. There had always been an arrangement for a mutual exchange of escaped slaves between Sikkim and Bhutan, and Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, was constantly importuned by the Maharaja and his Diwan to persuade the British Government to make a similar arrangement with Sikkim: a request which was, of course, steadily refused.

In 1849 Dr. Hooker and Dr. Campbell, while travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and of the Maharaja, were suddenly

seized and made prisoners. The object was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals; to make him agree to the dictation of the Diwan regarding the surrender of escaped slaves; and to detain him until these conditions should be sanctioned by Government. A pronouncement by the Governor-General that, if any concessions were extorted from the prisoners, these would not be confirmed by the British Government, and that the Maharaja would answer with his own head for any injury done to them, resulted in their release in December 1849.

In February 1850 an avenging force crossed the Great Rangit river into Sikkim. The expedition resulted in the stoppage of the annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 enjoyed by the Maharaja, and the annexation of the Sikkim Tarai and the portion of the Sikkim hills bounded by the Rammam river on the north, the Great Rangit and the Tista on the east, and the Nepal frontier on the west. This new territory was put under the management of the Superintendent of Darjeeling; the Diwan was dismissed from office, and for some years matters proceeded smoothly. Later, however, the Diwan again worked his way into power through his wife, an illegitimate daughter of the Maharaja, and the kidnapping of British subjects was resumed without the possibility of obtaining redress. In April and May 1860 two aggravated cases of kidnapping occurred: and, all ordinary efforts to procure reparation having failed, the Governor-General in Council resolved to occupy the territory of the Maharaja lying to the north of the Rammam river and to the west of the Great Rangit, and to retain it until British subjects were restored, the offenders given up, and security obtained against a recurrence of similar offences. On the 1st November 1860, the Superintendent of Darjeeling crossed the Rammam with a small force, and advanced as far as Rinchingpung, but was eventually forced to fall back on Darjeeling. A stronger force was then despatched under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, accompanied by the Hon. Ashley Eden as Envoy and Special Commissioner. The force advanced to the Tista, when the Sikkimese acceded to the terms dictated by the Governor-General: and on the 28th March 1861 a new Treaty (No. III) was concluded with the heir apparent, Sidkyong Nam Gyal, as his father, Maharaja Chug-phui-Nam Gyal, who had taken refuge at Chumbi in Tibet, was afraid to come over. By Article 7 of this Treaty the ex-Diwan Namgay was exiled from Sikkim and took up his residence at Chumbi.

Chug-phui-Nam Gyal died in 1863 and was succeeded by his son Sidkyong Nam Gyal, to whom the annual allowance of Rs. 6,000, forfeited in 1850, was restored as an act of grace. In 1868 it was increased to Rs. 9,000, and in 1873 to Rs. 12,000, on the understanding that it was granted without any reference to the increased value of Darjeeling and purely as a mark of consideration for the Maharaja.

In 1867 the Ruler of Sikkim was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

In 1868 the Maharaja asked permission for the return of the ex-Diwan Namgay, but the request was refused as being contrary to Article 7 of the treaty of 1861 and likely to lead to intrigues for the succession.

Sidkyong Nam Gyal died in 1874 and was succeeded by his half-brother Thothub Namgyal. Intrigues were set on foot in order to set aside his succession in favour of another half-brother, Tinkle Nam Gyal: or at least to obtain recognition of Tinkle's right to succeed Thothub, to the exclusion of the latter's sons. The chief authors of these intrigues were Tingle's mother Men-chi, and the ex-Diwan Namgay: and they continued, though without success, until Namgay's death in 1888. Tinkle Nam Gyal was forbidden to return to Sikkim without the permission of the Government of India: and he continued to reside in Tibet until his death in 1919.

Some complications, which had arisen as far back as 1872 between one Lachhmi Das Pradhan; the head of the Nepalese Newars in Darjeeling, and the Lasso Kazi, the Sikkim Vakil in Darjeeling, but had been smoothed over, again became prominent in 1878, so that in November of that year the Maharaja came to Kalimpong to meet the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The question of Nepalese settling in Sikkim was there discussed, and Nepalese settlers were admitted in certain parts under certain restrictions; but, owing to the intrigues of the exiled Diwan Namgay, the Dorji Lopen of Pemionchi and Norden Gelong, tahsildar at Kalimpong, this agreement did not work well, and subsequent events culminated in the disturbances and fight at Rhenok in 1880. Mr. A. W. Paul was then sent to settle matters at Tumlong, and a fresh agreement was drawn up and promulgated on the 14th April 1880. This, with some slight modifications arranged by the Phodang Lama and the Dorji Lopen, worked well.

Thothub Namgyal remained in Sikkim until 1884, when he went to Chumbi. He was still at Chumbi in 1886, and was requested to remain there while the Macaulay Mission was in progress. After the withdrawal of the Mission, the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu, which they persistently refused to evacuate. The Government of India then called upon Thothub Namgyal to return to Sikkim; but, in spite of remonstrances and the stoppage of his allowance, he did not do so until December 1887, when he returned to Gangtok, having in the meantime made an agreement with the Tibetans at a place called Galing. In March 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, which the Tibetans were compelled to evacuate, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

In December 1888 an attempt was made to settle the Sikkim-Tibet dispute by negotiations with the Chinese Resident in Tibet. This failed; but a fresh attempt was made in 1889, which resulted in a Convention (No. IV) signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890.

In June 1889 Mr. J. C. White was appointed Political Officer at Gangtok to advise and assist the Maharaja in his administration. A representative council selected from the chief men in Sikkim was also established.

In March 1892 the Maharaja secretly left Pemionchi, where he had recently been staying, with the intention of proceeding to Tibet. On entering Nepal the party was, however, stopped and the Nepal Darbar escorted them back to British territory. The Maharaja was then informed that, as he had declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Government of India, he must remain out of power and under surveillance. As, however, he subsequently expressed his regret, he was allowed to return to Gangtok in November 1895.

In December 1893, Regulations (No. V) regarding trade, communications and pasturage, were drawn up, to be appended to the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890. They provided for the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier: and this was formally opened in 1894.

Thothub Namgyal had three sons: Tsotra Namgyal and Sidkeong Namgyal by his first wife, and Tashi Namgyal by his second. His eldest son, Tsotra Namgyal, had for a long time been residing in Tibet, and refused to leave in spite of the Government of India's intimation that, if he did not return to Sikkim, he would forfeit his right to the succession. Finally, in February 1899, his younger brother Sidkeong Namgyal was formally recognised as heir apparent. Tsotra Namgyal is still in Tibet, and is not allowed to return to Sikkim without the permission of the Government of India.

A boundary commission was appointed in 1895, but with no useful results, as the Tibetan and Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert their treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found on the Sikkim side of the frontier. Mr. White accordingly left Gangtok for the frontier on 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort, expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donkia La and Lonak, and made a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

In June 1903 the Government of India deputed a mission to Tibet under Colonel Younghusband, to meet the Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle the long pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The mission, of which Mr. J. C. White, Political Officer, Sikkim, was a member, stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there, the mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi, and eventually, towards the end of March 1904, to Gyantse, which it reached in April. In July it moved forward to Lhasa, where in September a treaty with Tibet was signed, and the mission then returned to India.

In June 1905 the Political Officer in Sikkim was authorised to convey to the Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Namgyal the thanks of the Government of India and their appreciation of the useful work done by him in facilitating the passage of troops and supplies for the mission.

It had been arranged in June 1903 that the Political Officer in Sikkim, who was formerly subordinate to the Bengal Government, should, during the continuance of the Tibet mission, be subject to the direct control of the Government of India in all matters relating to Tibet. All matters relating to the internal administration of the Sikkim State and its relations with the British Government were, however, dealt with by the Bengal Government as before. At the close of the mission, the Government of India considered it desirable that this arrangement should be continued until matters affecting Chumbi and the trade route to Tibet were finally settled.

In 1905 the Government of Bengal represented the unsatisfactory nature of this arrangement and recommended the transfer of Sikkim to the direct control of the Government of India. This view was accepted, and on the 1st April 1906 control of the State of Sikkim was formally transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India.

In 1910 an extradition agreement was arranged between Sikkim and Bhutan. It provided for the surrender by either State without objection, or proof being demanded for their guilt, of persons charged with certain specific offences in one State who might take refuge in the other, but requisitions for the surrender of offenders were not valid unless signed by the Political Officer in Sikkim. This arrangement received the approval of the Government of India and was signed by the Maharajas of both States.

Thothub Namgyal died on the 11th February 1914 and was succeeded by his second son Sidkeong Namgyal.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Maharaja of Sikkim offered his personal services to the Crown and placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government.

Sidkeong Namgyal died unmarried on the 5th December 1914 and was succeeded by his half-brother the present Maharaja Tashi Namgyal. He was invested with full powers in April 1918, when the annual subsidy of Rs. 12,000, which had been withheld since 1889, was restored.

The area of Sikkim is 2,818 square miles: the population, according to the Census of 1921, 81,721: and the revenue Rs. 5,42,821.

The State maintains a force of 68 armed police.

No. I.

TREATY, COVENANT, or AGREEMENT entered into by CAPTAIN BARRE LATTER, AGENT on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE the EARL of MOIRA, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c., &c., &c., and by NAZIR CHAINA TENJIN and MACHA TEINBAH and LAMA DUCHIM LONGDOO, Deputies on the part of the RAJAH of SIKKIMPUTTEE, being severally authorized and duly appointed for the above purposes,—1817.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honorable East India Company cedes, transfers, and makes over in full sovereignty to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, his heirs or successors, all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the eastward of the Mechi River and to the westward of the Teesta River, formerly possessed and occupied by the Rajah of Nepaul, but ceded to the Honorable East India Company by the Treaty of peace signed at Segoulee.

ARTICLE 2.

The Sikkimputtee Rajah engages for himself and successors to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Goorkhas or any other State.

ARTICLE 3.

That he will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between his subjects and those of Nepaul, or any other neighbouring State, and to abide by the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

He engages for himself and successors to join the British Troops with the whole of his Military Force when employed within the Hills, and in general to afford the British Troops every aid and facility in his power.

ARTICLE 5.

That he will not permit any British subject, nor the subject of any European and American State, to reside within his dominions, without the permission of the English Government.

ARTICLE 6.

That he will immediately seize and deliver up any dacoits or notorious offenders that may take refuge within his territories.

ARTICLE 7.

That he will not afford protection to any defaulters of revenue or other delinquents when demanded by the British Government through their accredited Agents.

ARTICLE 8.

That he will afford protection to merchants and traders from the Company's Provinces, and he engages that no duties shall be levied on the transit of merchandize beyond the established custom at the several golahs or marts.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honorable East India Company guarantees to the Sikkimputtee Rajah and his successors the full and peaceable possession of the tract of hilly country specified in the first Article of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty shall be ratified and exchanged by the Sikkimputtee Rajah within one month from the present date, and the counterpart, when confirmed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be transmitted to the Rajah.

Done at Titulya, this 10th day of February 1817, answering to the 9th of Phagoon 1873 Sambut, and to the 30th of Maugh 1223 Bengalkie.

BABER LATTER.

NAZIE CHAINA TIRJEN.

MACHA TIMEAN.

LAMA DUCHIM LONGADOC.

MOIRA.

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

ARCHD. SETON.

GEO. DOWDESWELL.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

J. ADAM,

Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

COPY of a SUNNOD granted to the RAJAH of SIKKIM, dated 7th April 1817.

The Honorable East India Company, in consideration of the services performed by the Hill tribes under the control of the Rajah of Sikkim, and of the attachment shown by him to the interest of the British Government, grants to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, his heirs and successors, all that portion of low land situated eastward of the Meitchie River, and westward of the Maha Nuddee, formerly possessed by the Rajah of Napaul, but ceded to the Honorable East India Company by the Treaty of Segoulee, to be held by the Sikkimputtee Rajah as a feudatory, or as acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government over the said lands, subject to the following conditions :—

The British Laws and Regulations will not be introduced into the territories in question, but the Sikkimputtee Rajah is authorized to make such laws and regulations for their internal government, as are suited to the habits and customs of the inhabitants, or that may be in force in his other dominions.

The Articles or Provisions of the Treaty signed at Titalya on the 10th February 1817, and ratified by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the 15th March following, are to be in force with regard to the lands hereby assigned to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of those lands.

It will be especially incumbent on the Sikkimputtee Rajah and his officers to surrender, on application from the officers of the Honorable Company, all persons charged with criminal offences, and all public defaulters who may take refuge in the lands now assigned to him, and to allow the police officers of the British Government to pursue into those lands and apprehend all such persons.

In consideration of the distance of the Sikkimputtee Rajah's residence from the Company's Provinces, such orders as the Governor-General in Council may, upon any sudden emergency, find it necessary to transmit to the local authorities in the lands now assigned, for the security or protection of those lands, are to be immediately obeyed and carried into execution in the same manner as coming from the Sikkimputtee Rajah.

In order to prevent all disputes with regard to the boundaries of the low lands granted to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, they will be surveyed by a British Officer, and their limits accurately laid down and defined.

No. II.

TRANSLATION of the DEED of GRANT making over DARJEELING to the EAST INDIA COMPANY, dated 29th Maugh, Sumbut 1891, A.D., 1st February 1835.

The Governor-General having expressed his desire for the possession of the Hill of Darjeeling, on account of its cool climate, for the purpose of enabling the servants of his Government, suffering from sickness, to avail themselves of its

advantages, I, the Sikkimputtee Rajah, out of friendship to the said Governor-General, hereby present Darjeeling to the East India Company, that is, all the land south of the Great Runjeet River, east of the Balasur, Kahail, and Little Runjeet Rivers, and west of the Rungho and Mahanuddi Rivers.

A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Darjeeling,
and in charge of Political relations with Sikkim.

Seal of the Rajah
prefixed to the document.

No. III.

TREATY, COVENANT, OR AGREEMENT entered into by the HONORABLE ASHLEY EDEN, ENVOY and SPECIAL COMMISSIONER on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES, EARL CANNING, GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, and by HIS HIGHNESS SEKEONG KUZOO, MAHARAJAH of SIKKIM on his own part,—1861.

Whereas the continued depredations and misconduct of the officers and subjects of the Maharajah of Sikkim, and the neglect of the Maharajah to afford satisfaction for the misdeeds of his people have resulted in an interruption, for many years past, of the harmony which previously existed between the British Government and the Government of Sikkim, and have led ultimately to the invasion and conquest of Sikkim by a British force; and whereas the Maharajah of Sikkim has now expressed his sincere regret for the misconduct of his servants and subjects, his determination to do all in his power to obviate future misunderstanding, and his desire to be again admitted into friendship and alliance with the British Government, it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1.

All previous Treaties made between the British Government and the Sikkim Government are hereby formally cancelled.

2.

The whole of the Sikkim Territory now in the occupation of British forces is restored to the Maharajah of Sikkim, and there shall henceforth be peace and amity between the two States.

3.

The Maharajah of Sikkim undertakes, so far as is within his power, to restore within one month from the date of signing this Treaty, all public property which was abandoned by the detachment of British Troops at Rinchinpoong.

4.

In indemnification of the expenses incurred in 1860 by the British Government in occupying a portion of the territory of Sikkim as a means of enforcing just claims which had been evaded by the Government of Sikkim, and as compensation to the British subjects who were pillaged and kidnapped by subjects of Sikkim, the Sikkim Government agrees to pay to the British authorities at Darjeeling the sum of 7,000 (seven thousand) Rupees in the following instalments, that is to say :—

May 1st, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
Nov. 1st, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000
May 1st, 1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000

As security for the due payment of this amount, it is further agreed that, in the event of any of these instalments not being duly paid on the date appointed, the Government of Sikkim shall make over to the British Government that portion of its territory bounded on the south by the River Rumman, on the east by the Great Runjeet River, on the north by a line from the Great Runjeet to the Singaleelah Range, including the monasteries of Tassiding, Pemonchi, and Changacheling, and on the west by the Singaleelah Mountain Range, and the British Government shall retain possession of this territory and collect the revenue thereof, until the full amount, with all expenses of occupation and collection, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum, are realized.

6.

The Government of Sikkim engages that its subjects shall never again commit depredations on British territory, or kidnap or otherwise molest British subjects. In the event of any such depredation or kidnapping taking place, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to deliver up all persons engaged in such malpractice, as well as the Sirdars or other Chiefs conniving at or benefiting thereby.

6.

The Government of Sikkim will at all times seize and deliver up any criminals, defaulters, or other delinquents who may have taken refuge within its territory, on demand being duly made in writing by the British Government through their accredited agents. Should any delay occur in complying with such demand, the Police of the British Government may follow the person whose surrender has been demanded into any part of the Sikkim territory, and shall, on showing a warrant, duly signed by the British Agent, receive every assistance and protection in the prosecution of their object from the Sikkim officers.

7.

Inasmuch as the late misunderstandings between the two Governments have been mainly fomented by the acts of the ex-Dewan Namgyay, the Government of Sikkim engages that neither the said Namgyay, nor any of his blood relations,

shall ever again be allowed to set foot in Sikkim, or to take part in the councils of, or hold any office under, the Maharajah or any of the Maharajah's family at Choombi.

8.

The Government of Sikkim from this date abolishes all restrictions on travellers and monopolies in trade between the British territories and Sikkim. There shall henceforth be a free reciprocal intercourse, and full liberty of commerce between the subjects of both countries; it shall be lawful for British subjects to go into any part of Sikkim for the purpose of travel or trade, and the subjects of all countries shall be permitted to reside in and pass through Sikkim, and to expose their goods for sale at any place and in any manner that may best suit their purpose, without any interference whatever, except as is hereinafter provided.

9.

The Government of Sikkim engages to afford protection to all travellers, merchants, or traders of all countries, whether residing in, trading in, or passing through Sikkim. If any merchant, traveller, or trader, being a European British subject, shall commit any offence contrary to the laws of Sikkim, such person shall be punished by the representative of the British Government resident at Darjeeling, and the Sikkim Government will at once deliver such offenders over to the British authorities for this purpose, and will, on no account, detain such offender in Sikkim on any pretext or pretence whatever. All other British subjects residing in the country to be liable to the laws of Sikkim; but such persons shall, on no account, be punished with loss of limb, or maiming, or torture, and every case of punishment of a British subject shall be at once reported to Darjeeling.

10.

No duties or fees of any sort shall be demanded by the Sikkim Government of any person or persons on account of goods exported into the British territories from Sikkim, or imported into Sikkim from the British territories.

11.

On all goods passing into or out of Thibet, Bhootan, or Nepaul, the Government of Sikkim may levy a duty of customs according to such a scale as may, from time to time, be determined and published, without reference to the destination of the goods, provided, however, that such duty shall, on no account, exceed 5 per cent. on the value of goods at the time and place of the levy of duty. On the payment of the duty aforesaid a pass shall be given exempting such goods from liability to further payment on any account whatever.

12.

With the view to protect the Government of Sikkim from fraud on account of undervaluation for assessment of duty, it is agreed that the custom officers

shall have the option of taking over for the Government any goods at the value affixed on them by the owner.

13.

In the event of the British Government desiring to open out a road through Sikkim, with the view of encouraging trade, the Sikkim Government will raise no objection thereto, and will afford every protection and aid to the party engaged in the work. If a road is constructed, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to keep it in repair, and to erect and maintain suitable travellers' rest-houses throughout its route.

14.

If the British Government desires to make either a topographical or geological survey of Sikkim, the Sikkim Government will raise no objection to this being done, and will afford protection and assistance to the officers employed in this duty.

15.

Inasmuch as many of the late misunderstandings have had their foundation in the custom which exists in Sikkim of dealing in slaves, the Government of Sikkim binds itself, from this date, to punish severely any person trafficking in human beings, or seizing persons for the purpose of using them as slaves.

16.

Henceforth the subjects of Sikkim may transport themselves without let or hindrance to any country to which they may wish to remove. In the same way the Government of Sikkim has authority to permit the subjects of other countries, not being criminals or defaulters, to take refuge in Sikkim.

17.

The Government of Sikkim engages to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against any of the neighbouring States which are allies of the British Government. If any disputes or questions arise between the people of Sikkim and those of neighbouring States, such disputes or questions shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and the Sikkim Government agrees to abide by the decision of the British Government.

18.

The whole military force of Sikkim shall join and afford every aid and facility to British Troops when employed in the Hills.

19.

The Government of Sikkim will not cede or lease any portion of its territory to any other State without the permission of the British Government.

20.

The Government of Sikkim engages that no armed force belonging to any other country shall pass through Sikkim without the sanction of the British Government.

21.

Seven of the criminals, whose surrender was demanded by the British Government, having fled from Sikkim and taken refuge in Bhootan, the Government of Sikkim engages to do all in its power to obtain the delivery of those persons from the Bhootan Government, and in the event of any of these men again returning to Sikkim, the Sikkim Government binds itself to seize them, and to make them over to the British Authorities at Darjeeling without delay.

22.

With a view to the establishment of an efficient Government in Sikkim, and to the better maintenance of friendly relations with the British Government, the Maharajah of Sikkim agrees to remove the seat of his Government from Thibet to Sikkim, and reside there for nine months in the year. It is further agreed that a Vakeel shall be accredited by the Sikkim Government, who shall reside permanently at Darjeeling.

23.

This Treaty, consisting of twenty-three Articles, being settled and concluded by the Honorable Ashley Eden, British Envoy, and His Highness Sekeong Kuzoo Sikkimputtee, Maharajah, at Tumloong, this 28th day of March 1861, corresponding with 17th Dao Neepoo 61, Mr. Eden has delivered to the Maharajah a copy of the same in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, under the seal and signature of the said Honorable Ashley Eden and His Highness the Sikkimputtee Maharajah, and the Sikkimputtee Maharajah has in like manner delivered to the said Hon'ble Ashley Eden another copy also in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, bearing the seal of His Highness and the said Hon'ble Ashley Eden. The Envoy engages to procure the delivery to His Highness, within six weeks from this date, of a copy of this Treaty duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and this Treaty shall in the meantime be in full force.

SEKEONG KUZOO SIKKIMPUTTEE.

ASHLEY EDEN,
Envoy.

CANNING.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the sixteenth day of April 1861.

C. U. ATTORISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. IV.

CONVENTION between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA relating to SIKKIM and TIBET,
—1890.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exists between their respective Empires; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the said relations, and it is desirable to clearly define and permanently settle certain matters connected with the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject and have, for this purpose, named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, His Excellency Shêng Tai, Imperial Associate Resident in Tibet, Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor.

Who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, having agreed upon the following Convention in eight Articles:—

1. The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi on the Bhutan frontier and follows the abovementioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nipal territory.

2. It is admitted that the British Government, whose protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognised, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, and except through and with the permission of the British Government, neither the Ruler of the State nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

3. The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article 1, and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

4. The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the High Contracting Powers.

5. The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

6. The High Contracting Powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet shall be conducted.

7. Two Joint Commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of this Convention, be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which by the last three preceding Articles have been reserved.

8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

In witness whereof the respective negotiators have signed the same and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-seventh day of the second moon of the sixteenth year of Kuang Hsu.

LANSDOWNE.

CHINESE SEAL AND SIGNATURE.

No. V.

REGULATIONS regarding TRADE, COMMUNICATION, and PASTURAGE (to be appended to the SIKKIM-TIBET CONVENTION of 1890),—1893.

I.—A trade-mart shall be established at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier, and shall be open to all British subjects for purposes of trade from the first day of May 1894. The Government of India shall be free to send officers to reside at Yatung to watch the conditions of British trade at that mart.

II.—British subjects trading at Yatung shall be at liberty to travel freely to and fro between the frontier and Yatung, to reside at Yatung, and to rent houses and godowns for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods. The Chinese Government undertake that suitable buildings for the above purposes shall be provided for British subjects, and also that a special and fitting residence shall be provided for the officer or officers appointed by the Government of India under Regulation I to reside at Yatung. British subjects shall be at liberty to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities in kind or in money, to hire transport of any kind, and in general to conduct their business transactions in conformity with local usage, and without any vexatious restrictions. Such British subjects shall receive efficient protection for their persons and property. At Lang-jo and Ta-chun, between the frontier and

Yatung, where rest-houses have been built by the Tibetan authorities, British subjects can break their journey in consideration of a daily rent.

III.—Import and export trade in the following articles :—

arms, ammunition, military stores, salt, liquors, and intoxicating or narcotic drugs,

may at the option of either Government be entirely prohibited, or permitted only on such conditions as either Government on their own side may think fit to impose.

IV.—Goods, other than goods of the descriptions enumerated in Regulation III, entering Tibet from British India, across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, or *vice versa*, whatever their origin, shall be exempt from duty for a period of five years commencing from the date of the opening of Yatung to trade; but after the expiration of this term, if found desirable, a tariff may be mutually agreed upon and enforced.

Indian tea may be imported into Tibet at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England, but trade in Indian tea shall not be engaged in during the five years for which other commodities are exempt.

V.—All goods on arrival at Yatung, whether from British India or from Tibet, must be reported at the Customs Station there for examination, and the report must give full particulars of the description, quantity, and value of the goods.

VI.—In the event of trade disputes arising between British and Chinese or Tibetan subjects in Tibet, they shall be enquired into and settled in personal conference by the Political Officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier Officer. The object of personal conference being to ascertain facts and do justice; where there is a divergence of views the law of the country to which the defendant belongs shall guide.

VII.—Despatches from the Government of India to the Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet shall be handed over by the
Communication. Political Officer for Sikkim to the Chinese Frontier Officer, who will forward them by special courier.

Despatches from the Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet to the Government of India will be handed over by the Chinese Frontier Officer to the Political Officer for Sikkim, who will forward them as quickly as possible.

VIII.—Despatches between the Chinese and Indian officials must be treated with due respect, and couriers will be assisted in passing to and fro by the Officers of each Government.

IX.—After the expiration of one year from the date of the opening of Yatung, such Tibetans as continue to graze their cattle
Pasturage. in Sikkim will be subject to such Regulations as the British Government may from time to time enact for the general conduct of grazing in Sikkim. Due notice will be given of such Regulations.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

I.—In the event of disagreement between the Political Officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier Officer, each official shall report the matter to his immediate superior, who, in turn, if a settlement is not arrived at between them, shall refer such matter to their respective Governments for disposal.

II.—After the lapse of five years from the date on which these Regulations shall come into force, and on six months' notice given by either party, these Regulations shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt such amendment and extensions as experience shall prove to be desirable.

III.—It having been stipulated that Joint Commissioners should be appointed by the British and Chinese Governments under the seventh article of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention to meet and discuss, with a view to the final settlement of the questions reserved under articles 4, 5 and 6 of the said Convention; and the Commissioners thus appointed having met and discussed the questions referred to, namely, Trade Communication and Pasturage, have been further appointed to sign the agreement in nine Regulations and three general articles now arrived at, and to declare that the said nine Regulations and the three general articles form part of the Convention itself.

In witness whereof the respective Commissioners have hereto subscribed their names.

Done in quadruplicate at Darjeeling this 5th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, corresponding with the Chinese date the 28th day of the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kuang Hsu.

HO CHANG-JUNG,

A. W. PAUL,

British Commissioner.

JAMES H. HART,
Chinese Commissioner.

The 5th December 1893.

PART III.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to the

Territories comprised within the Province of

Assam

and to the

States, etc., in Political Relations with
the

Government of India

through the

Government of Assam.

I.—ASSAM—General.

THE history of Assam may be said to begin with the invasion of the country by the Ahoms in the year 1228. The Ahoms were Shans from the Northern and Eastern hill tracts of Upper Burma and Western Yunnan. They gradually extended their power, overthrowing the Chutia dominion in Upper Assam early in the sixteenth century and annexing their country, and defeating the Kacharis and expelling them from the Assam Valley about the middle of the seventeenth century. The expelled Kachari ruler married a daughter of the Tripura Raja and received the valley of Cachar as her dowry.

The Assam Valley was several times invaded by the Muhammadans, generally with initial success and ultimate failure. The last of these invasions was undertaken in 1660 by Mir Jumla, who captured the Ahom capital, but in 1662, owing to sickness and discontent among his troops, was obliged to retire. When in 1682 the Moghul general Manzur Khan carried the last Koch King, Surya Narayan, a prisoner to Delhi, and

the Koch monarchy fell, the Rajas of Darrang and Bijni became tributary to the Ahom Kings of Assam. When Rudra Singh, the greatest of the Ahom Kings, ascended the throne in 1696, his dominions comprised the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley except a strip of submontane territory claimed by the Bhutias.

During the reign of Gaurinath Singh, who succeeded to the Ahom throne in 1780, there occurred a formidable rising of the Moamarias, a powerful religious sect inhabiting a tract of country then called Matak (now comprised in the Lakhimpur District). Gaurinath applied for aid to Mr. Raush, a farmer of salt revenue at Goalpara, who sent a body of retainers, but these were destroyed by the Moamarias: and the Raja of Darrang took advantage of Gaurinath's difficulties to attack Gauhati. Gaurinath sent a deputation to Calcutta, to ask for assistance from the East India Company: and in 1792 a force, under the command of Captain Welsh, was sent to assist Gaurinath, with the result that the Moamarias and the Raja of Darrang were defeated and the whole Valley reduced to obedience.

Captain Welsh concluded a Commercial Agreement (No. I) with the Raja in 1793; but this was never ratified nor published by the British Government, who considered that the Raja's administration was not strong enough to ensure its observance. Captain Welsh was recalled in 1794, and Gaurinath Singh died a few months later, his death marking the beginning of the decay of the Ahom power.

Gaurinath Singh was succeeded by Kamaleswar Singh, who died in 1809 and was succeeded by his brother Chandra Kanta Singh. He quarrelled with his Minister the Bura Gohain and applied for aid to the Burmese, who entered Assam with a force with which the Assamese were unable to cope. The Burmese, however, soon retired; whereupon the Bura Gohain deposed Chandra Kanta Singh and set up Purandar Singh in his place. Chandra Kanta Singh again appealed to the Burmese, who sent an army and reinstated him in 1819; but he quarrelled with the Burmese, who expelled him from Assam and took over the country themselves. Chandra Kanta Singh took refuge with the East India Company's officers at Goalpara.

In 1816, in consequence of numerous raids by the Garos on the Bengal district of Rangpur, Mr. David Scott, the Magistrate of Rangpur, was deputed to report on the best means of preserving the peace of the frontier. He found that the frontier zamindars had for the most part succeeded in incorporating the border Garo villages in their zamindaris, and had so far established their influence that several villages in the interior paid them tribute. Mr. Scott proposed to separate from the zamindars' control all the tributary Garos (from whom, and from the

independent villages beyond, the raids emanated) and to take them under Government management, compensating the zamindars for any losses sustained: to make the Chiefs of the villages thus brought under British jurisdiction responsible for the peace and for the collection of revenue: and to bring the submontane *hats* under Government control, abolishing all duties thereat except upon independent Garos frequenting them.

Mr. Scott's proposals were approved by the Company's Government, and in 1817 the Garo Sardars of Tikri Duar executed an Agreement (No. II) in accordance with them. Mr. Scott was appointed Special Commissioner, his proposals being embodied in Regulation X of 1822, which gave him authority to extend British administration over other Garo communities which might be still independent. He proceeded to conclude engagements with the independent Chiefs: and 121 of those living west of the Someswari are said to have entered into terms with him.

Up to 1822 the permanently settled area of what is now the Goalpara district, consisting of the three thanas of Goalpara, Dhubri and Karai-bari, had formed part of the Bengal district of Rangpur. By Regulation X of 1822, this area was separated from the district of Rangpur, exempted from the operation of the General Regulations, and subjected to a special system of government along with the Garo Hills: Mr. Scott being placed in charge of both.

The Burmese had conquered Manipur in 1819, when the ruling prince Marjit, with his two brothers Chaurjit and Gambhir Singh, escaped to Cachar and occupied that country, expelling its ruler Govind Chandra. The Burmese, who were then also in possession of Assam, threatened to annex Cachar; but this the Company's Government, seeing the danger that it would cause to Sylhet, determined to prevent. An alliance with the Manipuri brothers was first considered, but the overtures failed: and it was then decided to take up the cause of the refugee Raja Govind Chandra.

During the last years of Govind Chandra's rule, one of his officers, Kacha Din, had rebelled and attempted to establish an independent government in the North Cachar Hills. He was captured and put to death by Govind Chandra, but his son Tularam revived the rebellion, and in 1824 joined the Burmese in their attack on Cachar.

On the 5th March 1824 war was declared against Burma: and the Company concluded treaties with Govind Chandra (No. III) and with the Raja of Jaintia (No. IV) on the 6th and 10th March respectively, under which they were taken under British protection: Govind Chandra

agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000, and the Raja of Jaintia agreeing to assist the Company in the war against Burma.

The war with Burma was concluded by the Treaty of Yandabo (*see* Burma, No. III), signed on the 24th February 1826, under Article 2 of which the King of Burma renounced all claims upon, and undertook to abstain from all future interference with, Assam and its dependencies, and the States of Cachar and Jaintia. Govind Chandra was reinstated as Raja of Cachar; but in 1830 he was assassinated and, as he left no heir, either natural or adopted, Cachar was annexed by proclamation on the 14th August 1832.

The ejection of the Burmese from Assam left the Company masters of the country, the administration of which was placed in the hands of Mr. David Scott as Agent to the Governor-General, the district of Goalpara being annexed to the new Province. On the 5th May 1826 he concluded an Agreement (No. V) with the Chiefs of the Singphos, who had fought on the side of the Burmese during the war. By this Agreement the Chiefs, who had been subjects of the Assam State, acknowledged their subjection to its new masters. The Moamarias were left under their own ruler, the Bar Senapati, who on the 13th May 1826 executed an Agreement (No. VI) acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government and binding himself to supply 300 soldiers in time of war: in return for which he received a Sanad. On the 15th May 1826 the Khamti Gohain, or Chief, of Sadiya signed an Agreement (No. VII) by which he was confirmed as the Company's feudatory in possession of that district: and Sadiya was selected as the residence of the Political Agent in Upper Assam.

When the Ahom power began to decay in 1794, the Chiefs, or Siems, of the Khasi Hill States established themselves in the plains of Kamrup, in the tracts known as the Duars, paying only a nominal allegiance to the Kings of Assam. On the acquisition of Assam by the East India Company in 1826, it became an object with Mr. Scott to establish communication through the hills with Sylhet: and, while the new administration of Kamrup refused to recognise the right of the Khasi rulers to encroach on the plains of Assam, Mr. Scott was able to induce Tirat Singh, Siem of Nongkhlaw, and to persuade other Siems, to allow a road to be made through the hills *viâ* Cherrapunji, Mawphlang and Nongkhlaw to Gauhati. For this purpose Agreements (No. VI-II) were concluded in November 1826 with the Chiefs of Nongkhlaw and Khyrim.

In 1829 a British survey party in the Khasi Hills was attacked at the village of Nongkhlaw, when three Englishmen and about 50 or 60 Indians were massacred. This was followed by a general confederacy

of most of the neighbouring Chiefs against the British and by a long and harassing war, which was not brought to a final conclusion until Tirat Singh of Nongkhlaw submitted in 1833. Agreements were concluded with the other Khasi Chiefs concerned in the rebellion, as soon as they were reduced to submission (Nos. IX, XII-XVI, XVIII-XX): and a military force was stationed at Cherrapunji, an Agreement (No. X) being made in 1829 with the local Chief whereby he placed himself under the protection of the Company and agreed (No. XI) to cede land for the erection of the requisite buildings. In 1830 he ceded (No. XVII) further land for the same purpose.

In 1831 an attempt was made by Mr. Scott to compose the continual disputes between the Garos and the Bijni Raja over certain lands in the Duars from which the Garos alleged that the Raja was trying to oust them. In that year he framed a deed called the *bibhagnama* 'patra' under which the Bijni Raja made over 21 plots of land in the Duars to the *Maharis* (Garo Mitriar *chates*) concerned, through *laskars* who in turn executed recognisance bonds in which they undertook to defend the passes against any Garo inroads. Mr. Scott's arrangements did not, however, prevent the recurrence of disputes.

In 1833 the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, north of the Brahmaputra, were placed under the administration of Raja Purandar Singh, who executed an Agreement (No. XXI) under which he undertook to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000. His administration, however, only lasted for five years; for in 1838 his tribute had fallen deeply into arrears and he declared himself unable to carry on the administration any longer, and the Company resumed his territories. They were annexed to Bengal by a proclamation issued in July 1839, which directed that the two districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur should be administered in the same manner as the districts of lower Assam.

In 1834 an Agreement (No. XXIII) was concluded with Tularam, the ruler of North Cachar. As already mentioned, Tularam had rebelled against Govind Chandra of Cachar, and had assisted the Burmese in the war of 1824. When Govind Chandra was reinstated in 1826, Tularam successfully held his own against him until, in 1829, Mr. Scott induced Govind Chandra to assign to Tularam a tract of country in the hills and to bind himself to leave him unmolested within those limits. After the assassination of Govind Chandra in 1830, Tularam was a candidate for the vacant Chiefship, but failed to establish his title. By his Agreement of 1834 Tularam resigned all the Western portion of the tract assigned to him by Govind Chandra and retained the Eastern portion, bounded on the south by the Mahur River and the Naga Hills, on the west by the Diyung, on the east by the Dhansiri and on the north by the

Jamuna and the Diyung. For this he agreed to pay an annual tribute of four pairs of elephants' tusks, subsequently commuted to a payment of Rs. 490 a year: and to receive a monthly pension of Rs. 50.

When Tirat Singh of Nongkhlaw, who had been the prime mover in the Khasi Hills insurrection of 1829, surrendered in 1833, he was imprisoned for life in Dacca jail: and, in 1834, the Chiefship of Nongkhlaw was conferred on his nephew Rajan Singh, with whom an Engagement (No. XXII) was made. The other Khasi States, which had taken part in the insurrection and had subsequently submitted, remained true to their engagements with the exception of the minor State of Rambrai, whose people again rebelled in 1831, murdered their ruler, and made a raid on the plains of Kamrup. Rambrai was invaded by British troops and a fine of Rs. 4,000 was imposed, to be liquidated by annual instalments of Rs. 100. An Agreement to this effect must have been executed in 1831, but neither the original nor a copy is extant: and, in January 1835, another Agreement (No. XXIV) was taken from the Sardars of Rambrai, under which they acknowledged their submission to the Company and undertook to pay a yearly sum of Rs. 200 in commutation of a debt of Rs. 8,485-13-0 due to the Company.

Later in the same month a new Agreement (No. XXV) was entered into with the Bar Senapati of the Moamaris, by which his obligation under the Agreement of 1826 (No. VI) to supply 300 soldiers in time of war was commuted to a money payment of Rs. 1,800 a year. The Bar Senapati died in 1839: and, as his successor refused the terms offered to him, the Company assumed the administration of the country in 1842 and gave pensions to the members of the family.

The State of Jaintia was annexed in 1835 as the result of an outrage that occurred in 1832: when, under the orders of the heir apparent Rajendra Singh, four British subjects were seized by the Chief of Gobha and three of them were sacrificed to Kali, the tutelary goddess of the Raja's family. The fourth escaped and gave information of the outrage, whereon the British Government demanded the surrender of the culprits. Negotiations continued for two years without result: but when, in 1832, the Raja died and was succeeded by Rajendra Singh, it was resolved to punish him by dispossessing him of his possessions in the plains. On the 15th March 1835 the plains territory was annexed by proclamation, and in April the district of Gobha was also annexed. Rajendra Singh declared himself unwilling to continue in possession of his hill territory, over which he had little control: and this also was included in the Company's dominions.

In 1836 a fresh Agreement (No. XXVI) was taken from a number of Singpho Chiefs. It was practically in the same terms as the previous

one of 1826 (No. V); but, three years later, the Singphos joined the Khamtis in their attack on Sadiya, and were not again brought to terms until 1842.

In 1839 the last of the rebellious Khasi Chiefs surrendered, when the Chief of Maharam, who had been a fugitive since the collapse of the insurrection of 1829, sued for pardon and entered into an Agreement (No. XXVII). In the same year the portion of North Cachar that had not been included in Tularam's dominions under the Agreement of 1834 (No. XXIII) was annexed to the district of Nowgong.

In 1840 the Cherra Raja granted (No. XXVIII) to the East India Company a perpetual lease of the coal hills of Cherrapunji and confirmed (No. XXIX) a perpetual lease of the Bairangpunji coal mines granted by the local Sardars: the Company agreeing, in both cases, to pay the lessors one rupee per hundred maunds of coal broken at the places leased. An Agreement (No. XXX) was entered into in 1841 with the Chief of Jirang, by which he undertook to keep in repair the roads and bridges in his State.

In 1839 the Khamti Gohain, who had signed the Agreement of 1826 (No. VII), died: and his death was followed by a sudden attack on Sadiya, in which the Singphos joined, and the murder of the Political Agent and several of his guards and attendants. Hostilities followed, and the son of the Gohain was exiled with his followers to Narayanpur on the Dikhrang, in the west of the Lakhimpur district, where the colony still exists. The State of Sadiya was incorporated with the rest of the Province by a proclamation issued in 1842. In 1843 other Khamti Chiefs surrendered on conditions (No. XXXI) and were allowed to settle about Sadiya.

For many years previous to 1829 the Tagi Raja, the Chief of the Kovatsun (known to the Assamese as Kopaschor) Akas had given much trouble by robberies and murders in the plains. He was captured in 1829 and lodged in the Gauhati jail, but was released in 1832, when he immediately resumed his attacks. In 1835 he massacred all the inhabitants of the British village and police outpost of Balipara: and for seven years after this he evaded capture, his tribe remaining outlawed in the hills. In 1842 he surrendered, and it was decided to use his influence with the other Chiefs to secure the peace of the border. Agreements were made in 1844 with him (No. XXXII) and with the other Chiefs of the Kovatsun and Kutsun (known to the Assamese as Hasarikhoa) Akas (No. XXXIII) under which a yearly pension of Rs. 520 was allotted to the Kovatsuns, and of Rs. 180 to the Kutsuns. The Tagi Raja's Agreement mentions a previous one, entered into by him in January 1842, but of this no copy appears to be extant. Some of the

Sher Dukpen section of the Bhutia tribesmen were implicated in the Aka attack upon Balipara, and with them also an Agreement (No. XXXIV) was made in 1844.

In 1842 the Kamrup and Darrang Duars were incorporated in British territory (*see* Vol. XIV, Bhutan).

In 1850 Tularam, the ruler of North Cachar, died. His sons Nakulram and Brajanath held the country for 2½ years after his death, when Nakulram was killed in a fight in the Naga Hills: and in 1854 the tract was resumed by the East India Company, the surviving members of Tularam's family receiving pensions. North Cachar was placed in charge of an Officer stationed at Asalu until 1866, when it was divided between the Jaintia and Khasi Hills, South Cachar and Nowgong: and that portion of Nowgong lying to the west of the Dhansiri, and the country on both banks of the Diyung, were amalgamated with part of the Naga Hills into the Naga Hills (administered) district, with its headquarters at Samaguting on the edge of the country of the Angami Nagas.

In May 1851 the Wahadadars of the Khasi State of Shella submitted a petition to the Political Agent, asking his assistance in controlling an unruly section of their subjects, which he promised in a parwana (No. XXXV): and in September 1852 a dispute as to the succession in the Khasi State of Maharam was settled by the issue of a parwana (No. XXXVI) to the successful claimant.

In 1852 one of the Tibetan officials appointed to supervise the people in the Bhutia tribal area of Sher Chokpa took refuge in British territory and his surrender was demanded by the Tibetans, who moved an armed force to the frontier, but eventually retired without fighting. The fugitive official was removed to Gauhati and a Treaty (No. XXXVII) was concluded in January 1853 with the Bhutia Chiefs concerned.

In 1856 a dispute occurred regarding the succession in the Khasi State of Nongkhlaw. One of the claimants died before the dispute had been settled: and as the other, by name Bor Singh, was considered to have no family claims and was objected to by many of the Sardars, the Company's Government took over the administration of the State. It was, however, subsequently decided that a Chief should be chosen by the assembled Myntiris and heads of clans. Their choice fell on Bor Singh, whose accession was recognised under certain conditions (No. XXXVIII). Similar conditions were also, in somewhat similar circumstances, imposed on the Chiefs of Mylliem and Bhowal. In March 1857 a rather peculiar arrangement was made regarding the succession to the Khasi State of Mawlong, a parwana (No. XXXIX) being issued authorising the two sons of the late Chief to conduct the administration of the State, by turns, for one year each.

A series of outrages by the Abors led to the despatch of punitive expeditions in 1858 and 1859, but the outrages continued, culminating in 1861 in the massacre of the inhabitants of a Bihia village a few miles from Dibrugarh on the south side of the Brahmaputra. This led to the establishment of a line of frontier outposts, connected by a road, to guard against such attacks: a policy which resulted in the submission of the Minyang and Padam (then known as Bor) Abors, with whom Agreements (Nos. XI and XII) were signed in November 1862. In January 1863 an Agreement, identical with that concluded with the Minyang Abors (No. XI) was made with the Kebang Abors. Under the provisions of these Agreements, the Government of India agreed to give an annual subsidy in kind—salt, iron hoes, etc. In April 1866 an Agreement (No. XLII) was concluded with the Padam (Bor) Abors, under which they confirmed the Agreements of 1862 and 1863 on condition of receiving an increased subsidy: which, in 1877, was commuted to a money payment of Rs. 3,312.

In 1866, in consequence of constant raids by the Garos, due to the attempts of the Mymensingh Zamindars to levy rents in the hills, the Garo Hills were formed into a separate district and placed under the charge of a special officer. In the same year, on the conclusion of the Bhutan War, a strip of country was acquired, extending from Kamrup on the east to Darjeeling on the west, and known as the Bhutan Duars. This strip was divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western Duars. In 1867 the Cooch Behar Commissionership was formed and the Goalpara district, including the Eastern Duars which were annexed to it, and the Garo Hills, were separated from Assam and made part of the new Commissionership. In 1868 the judicial administration of Goalpara and the Garo Hills was removed from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar and placed under the Judicial Commissioner of Assam; but the executive control remained with the Commissioner of Cooch Behar. In 1869 the Garo Hills Act (Act XXII of 1869) was passed, which repealed Regulation X of 1822 and removed the whole district from the operation of the General Regulations and Acts. A number of Garo villages submitted peaceably; but, as the independent tribes in the interior continued to raid those Garos who were British subjects, an expedition was sent against them in 1872, which resulted in the subjugation of the whole country.

Sukpila, at that time the most important of the Lushai Chiefs, committed a number of raids on British territory between 1862 and 1869. An attempt to open negotiations with him in 1864 failed, and a small force sent against him in 1869 did not accomplish much. In December 1869 the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar visited the Lushai country at the invitation of some of the Chiefs, and concluded an arrangement with Sukpila which, on the occasion of a second visit, was embodied in a

Sanad (No. XLIII) in January 1871. The result of these negotiations could not be considered satisfactory; for, while the Deputy Commissioner was actually in Sukpilal's village, the Lushais perpetrated the most extensive series of raids they had hitherto attempted in Cachar and Sylhet. A number of tea gardens were attacked, the manager of one of these (Mr. Winchester) being killed and his daughter carried off a prisoner. An expedition was sent against the Lushai country in 1871, a number of Chiefs submitted, Mary Winchester was given up, and it was decided that the Sylhet and Cachar frontier should be protected by a line of outposts.

In February 1874 Assam was made into a separate administration under a Chief Commissioner, by the transfer from Bengal of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goalpara (including the Eastern Duars), the Garo Hills, Cachar, Jaintia and the Khasi Hills, and the Naga Hills. In September of the same year the district of Sylhet was transferred from Bengal to Assam.

After the establishment of the Naga Hills (administered) District in 1866, with headquarters at Samaguting, the Nagas gave no trouble until February 1877, when the Angami Nagas of the village of Muzuma raided a village in North Cachar, and refused to surrender the raiders. An expedition was sent against them in the cold weather of 1877-78 and the village of Muzuma was burned. These events led to a review of the position in the Naga Hills: and in 1878 it was decided to abandon Samaguting and to fix the Political Officer's headquarters at Kohima. In October 1879 the Political Officer, while on a visit to Khonoma, was shot dead in front of the village gate. An expedition was immediately despatched and Khonoma was taken in November; but the defenders continued to hold a fort above the village, and in January 1880 a party of them raided a tea garden in Cachar, killed the manager and sacked the place. The fort surrendered in March, the offending villages were fined and disarmed, and Khonoma was destroyed and its site occupied by a British outpost. An agreement was taken from all the villages to pay revenue in the shape of one maund of rice and one rupee per house, to provide a certain amount of labour annually for State purposes, and to appoint a headman who should be responsible for good order and for carrying out the orders of Government. In February 1881 it was finally decided that Kohima should be retained, a regiment permanently stationed in the hills, and the district administered as British territory.

At the close of the Naga expedition of 1879-80, sanction was given to the re-establishment of the subdivisional charge of North Cachar, where no officer had been located since 1866: and the subdivision was opened in December 1880. The tract has been removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court and is administered under special rules framed by the Assam Government under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (Act XIV of

1874). At the end of 1881 a Cachari fanatic named Sanbhudan, who claimed a mission to restore the ancient Cachari Kingdom, burned Gunlong and attacked Maibong where the Deputy Commissioner was encamped. The attack failed, but the Deputy Commissioner was mortally wounded. Sanbhudan escaped and evaded capture until the end of 1882 when he was rounded up and killed.

In 1874-75 the demarcation of the Aka frontier was undertaken: and by this an extensive tract of forest and other land on the Bhorelli river, claimed by the Kovatsun (Kopaschor) Akas, was included in British territory. The new boundary was quietly accepted at the time, but was in fact the cause of trouble that arose at the end of 1883: when the Akas seized and imprisoned an Assamese gentleman who had visited the country to obtain specimens for the Calcutta exhibition, and raided Balipara. A punitive expedition was despatched which, after obtaining a promise from the Aka Chiefs that they would come down after the rains and submit, returned in January 1884. The Kutsun (Hazarikhoa) Akas carried out this promise, but the Kovatsuns did not do so until January 1888, when they entered into an Agreement (No. XLIV) under which their *posa* (stipend) was to be restored after two years' probation.

In 1876-77 fighting broke out between the eastern and western Lushais. Each party asked for British intervention on its behalf, but were told that the request could only be entertained on a joint application for intervention. The western Lushai Chief Sukpilal, who had received the Sanad of 1871 (No. XLIII) died in 1880, and on his death the quarrel between the eastern and western Chiefs broke out afresh. In March 1888 a British survey party was cut up, a British officer and two European sergeants being killed. While a punitive force was being assembled in the following December, two serious raids were carried out by the Lushais: and the expedition advanced to Lungleh, to which place a road was constructed, and where a garrisoned post was established and an Assistant Political Officer left in charge. The remainder of the force retired in April 1889. During the ensuing cold weather another force was sent against the northern Lushai Chiefs: the road was continued beyond Lungleh and two garrisoned posts were established at Aijal and Changail; but the Chiefs could not be induced to surrender. A Political Officer was appointed in the North Lushai Hills and, on his arrival at Fort Aijal in May 1890, he informed the Lushais that they would have to pay tribute and supply labour. Owing, however, to the weakness of the garrisons, he was not in a position to enforce his orders; and the Lushais, being fully aware of this, refused to obey. In September 1890 the Political Officer was ambushed and mortally wounded, and the forts at Aijal and Changail were attacked. A new Political Officer was appointed, and his operations resulted in the unconditional surrender of all the western Lushai Chiefs concerned in the rising. Early in

1891 an officer was appointed as Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills: and the Lushais remained peaceful for more than a year, paying revenue and readily complying with demands for labour; but in March 1892 a general rising of the eastern Lushais took place, and both the Political Officer and the Superintendent were attacked. In the operations which followed, most of the eastern Chiefs made full submission: and in 1893 fines were realised from those concerned in the rising and a fresh outpost was established between Lungleh and Aijal. Further operations in 1895 resulted in the complete submission of all the Chiefs.

In September 1895 the South Lushai Hills were formally included in the province of Bengal, and the North Lushai Hills in Assam. In April 1898 the South Lushai Hills were transferred to Assam, as also a portion of the hill tracts of Chittagong which had, since 1892, been treated administratively as part of the South Lushai Hills: and the North and South Lushai Hills were amalgamated to form the Lushai Hills District.

In 1896 a railway was constructed through the North Cachar Hills.

The Garos, who had remained peaceful since their subjugation in 1872, with the exception of a slight disturbance in 1881 due to the construction of a road, broke out into a rather serious riot in 1902, caused by a dispute with the Bijni zamindar regarding the rights over certain lands. The rioters were dispersed and their ringleaders imprisoned; the greater part of the zamindars' interests in the area, formerly included in their zamindaris or tributary to them, was bought out and extinguished: and the whole of the district, with the exception of a small tract of plains land on the north, is now under the exclusive management of the Deputy Commissioner.

In 1905 the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was constituted, and Assam ceased to be a separate Province; but again became so in April 1912 when the first partition of Bengal was revoked.

In March 1911 a party of two British Officers (Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson) and about 50 followers, who had gone into the Minyang Abor country with a view to establishing friendly relations with them, was massacred. A punitive force was despatched, and terms of peace (No. XLV) were imposed on the offending villages in December 1911 and January 1912.

In January 1921 Assam was constituted a Governor's Province with an Executive Council and Ministers.

II.—JAINTIA AND KHASI HILLS.

Jaintia.—When the State of Jaintia was annexed in 1836, the Hill tract was placed under the administration of the Political Agent at Cherrapunji. It was divided into 23 petty districts, 20 of which are in charge of elected headmen, called Dollois: while the remaining three (reduced in 1910 to two, by the amalgamation of two districts) are under hereditary Sardars. The people were left very much to themselves: no taxes were levied except an annual offering of a he-goat from each village, which had been exacted by the Jaintia Raja: and civil and minor criminal cases were heard by the Dollois. In 1853 a police post was established at Jowai: and in 1860 a house-tax was imposed, with the result that the people broke into open rebellion which was, however, immediately suppressed. In 1862, 310 persons in the hills were subjected to income-tax, and the people again broke out into open rebellion. The suppression of this was long and tedious: and it was not till November 1863 that the last of the rebel leaders surrendered and the pacification of the Jaintia Hills was completed. A Sub-Divisional Officer was stationed at Jowai, and the notoriously corrupt administration of the Dollois was reformed. The Jaintia Hills are now secure and peaceable.

Khasi Hills.—The greater part of the Khasi Hills consists of the territories of Chiefs in subsidiary alliance with the British Government. Since the suppression of the Khasi rebellion of 1833, only a few scattered villages have remained British, or have been ceded since then in special circumstances. The Chiefs pay no revenue to the British Government; but, under Sanads based upon the agreements taken in 1859, which each Chief is required to confirm on investiture, they have ceded the mineral products of their States on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale or lease, and, on the same terms, their rights over certain waste lands and (since 1875) to the capture of wild elephants. The Chiefs deal with all petty crime: and only heinous offences, or those involving subjects of different States, are tried by the British authorities. The Chiefs are not hereditary rulers, but are elected to the succession.

The area of Jaintia and Khasi Hills is 6,022 square miles: the population, according to the Census of 1921, 243,263: and the revenue about Rs. 3,50,000.

The Khasi Hills States number 25: three major States—Sohrah (Cherra), Khyrim and Nongstoin—and 22 minor States. The Ruler of the three major States, and of 12 of the minor States—Bhowal, Langrin, Maharam, Mariaw, Mawiang, Malaisohmat, Mawsynram, Myllem, Nobosohphoh, Nongkhlaw, Nongspung, and Rambrai—ears the title of

Siem: in the other 10 minor States, the Ruler's title is Lyngdoh in Langiong, Mawphlang and Sohiong, Sardar in Dwara Nongtyrmen, Jirang, Mawdon, Mawlong, Nonglwai and Pomsanngut, and Wahadadar in Shella. The States are all small and of little importance; the most important of the minor States are Nongkhlaw, Myllem, Langrin and Nongspung. Myllem was originally part of Khyrim: its separation was the result of a long dispute about the succession, which was eventually settled by the partition of the State between the rival claimants.

Various Agreements made with their Rulers before 1857 have been mentioned in the general narrative. In that year the Siem of Sohrah (the Cherra Raja) signed an Agreement (No. XLVI)—the last made by any of the Khasi Chiefs with the East India Company—confirming the Agreements made by his predecessors.

In 1859 it was decided to require the execution of an Agreement by each Chief on his succession, and in return to confer a Sanad upon him. Apart from these general Agreements, the opportunity was taken to obtain special Agreements regarding the cession of mineral products and of waste lands: and such Agreements (No. XLVII) were executed by the State of Nongstoin and all the minor States except Nongkhlaw, Nobosohphoh and Pomsanngut. They included an undertaking not to lease or transfer land to any Bengali or European without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. For an example of the general Agreement, see that executed in 1862 by the Siem of Nongstoin (No. XLVIII): and for the form of the Sanad, see that conferred upon him in return (No. XLIX). This latter, which was signed by the Governor-General, conferred upon the Siem the personal title of Raja Bahadur: while the Agreement was executed with the Deputy Commissioner.

In 1860 the leading men of the State of Myllem presented a petition complaining against their Chief; who, after enquiry, was deposed in 1861. A successor was elected, and his election was confirmed: and, in 1863, he signed an Agreement (No. L) ceding the lands required for the military cantonment and sanitarium of Shillong. Though in accordance with his general Agreement he was bound to give such lands rent free, compensation was allowed him in the shape of a money payment of Rs. 2,000, while the rights of private proprietors were bought up for Rs. 6,325 and an annual payment of Rs. 108.

During the Jaintia rebellion of 1862-63 Rabon Singh, the Siem of Khyrim, rendered valuable services to the British Government, and was granted a pension of Rs. 150 a month for two lives: the pension terminated with the death of his successor, U Klur Singh, in 1903.

In 1864 the form of the general Agreements with the Khasi Hill Chiefs was altered: for an example see that executed by the Siem of

Maharam in that year (No. LI): also the Sanad (No. LII) conferred upon him in return, signed by the Governor-General. In 1865 a new Article was added, acknowledging the right of the British Government to construct roads and binding the Chief not to levy dues on such roads without permission. As an example, see the Agreement with the Siem of Mariaw (No. LIII), in which this stipulation appears as the fifth Article. The Governor-General's Sanad (No. LIV) (which conferred upon the Chief the personal title of Raja) is identical in form with that granted to the Siem of Nongstoin in 1862 (No. XLIX), and with one granted to the Siem of Langrin in 1864.

In 1866 the Siem of Nongkhlaw abdicated under an Engagement (No. LV) whereby he agreed to the appointment of his heir, Chand Rai, as Regent. In 1867 a new general form of Agreement (No. LVI) was introduced, opportunity being taken to insert a clause (No. 8) confirming previous cessions of minerals and waste lands, which had been omitted from some of the previous Agreements. The new Agreements were made with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but Sanads continued to be conferred by the Governor-General, though in a new form—as an example, see that (No. LVII) confirming the succession of Chand Rai as ruler of Nongkhlaw. Chand Rai died in 1874, and his successor, at the request of his subjects and on proof of grave maladministration, was deposed: and his cousin U Kine Singh was appointed in his stead in March 1876.

In 1875 the terms of the 1867 general form of Agreement were modified (No. LVIII), and it was decided that appointment should rest with the Governor-General in the case of the major States, and with the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the case of the minor States. In this year two Chiefs were deposed: the Siem of Maharam for misgovernment and the Siem of Mawsynram for drunkenness and inefficiency. In Maharam the opportunity was taken to put an end to an inconvenient system which had been in force in most, if not all, of the States in former times, and still existed in Maharam; where it had been the practice to elect two Siems—a senior, Siem-lieh (white Siem), and a junior, Siem-iong (black Siem), one being supposed to act as a check on the other. A member of the Siem-iong family was appointed to be sole successor to the deposed Chief. Both the Siem-iong and Siem-lieh families are, however, eligible for the Siemship.

The new Siem of Mawsynram signed the general form of Agreement (No. LVIII) in June 1875; but, in November of the same year, it was decided to abolish the form of Agreement altogether, and that the terms on which the succession of a Khasi Chief is recognised by the Government should be in the form of a Sanad conferred upon him instead of an

Agreement taken from him. The terms of the Sanad were finally settled in 1877 (No. LIX): and it was decided that the conferring authority should remain the same as provided by the form of Agreement of 1875. For instance, a Sanad issued in 1877 to the Siem of Sohrah (Cherra) (No. LX) was signed by the Governor-General.

In 1878 it was found necessary to include within the boundaries of Shillong two villages in the State of Myllem: and the Siem executed an Agreement (No. LXI) assenting to this being done. In the same year the Deputy Commissioner brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Assam the confusion that had arisen out of the two Agreements with the Chief of Rambrai; who in 1831 had agreed to pay off a fine of Rs. 4,000 by annual instalments of Rs. 100, and in 1835 had agreed to liquidate a debt of Rs. 8,485 odd by yearly payments of Rs. 200 (see general narrative, No. XXIV and context). Orders were issued in 1882, that the Agreement of 1835 should be held to have superseded that of 1831, but that the amount of Rs. 100, which had for several years been paid by the State without objection, should be accepted as the tribute payable, although it was only half the amount stipulated in 1835. Since then the State of Rambrai has continued to pay the annual tribute of Rs. 100 into the Shillong Treasury.

In 1883 a question arose as to jurisdiction in suits for divorce and other matrimonial cases where the parties are Native Christians. The Chiefs of Nongstoin, Langrin, Mawiang, Malaisohmat, Mawsynram and Shella agreed to allow these cases to be decided by the Deputy Commissioner alone. The Chiefs of Maharam, Mariaw, Nobosohphoh, Nongspung, Rambrai, Langiong, Nonglwai, Sohiong, Mawdon and Pomsanngut agreed that such cases should be tried by the Chief and the Deputy Commissioner jointly: in practice, however, these Chiefs have allowed them to be tried by the Deputy Commissioner alone, and have never insisted on their right of joint trial. The remaining Chiefs have kept the jurisdiction in their own hands.

An Agreement (No. LXII) was executed in 1883 by the Wahadadars of Shella regarding the lime quarries of Shella and Nongtrai

About this time it was decided that Sanads granted to Siems should be signed by the Chief Commissioner, and that the Lyngdohs, Sardars, etc., should receive a Parwana from the Deputy Commissioner. These latter Chiefs continued for a time to sign Agreements in the general form introduced in 1875: see, for an example, the Agreement (No. LXIII) signed by the Sardar of Jirang in 1883, in which the preamble states that the Chief had been appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the wording in clause 7 is "or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner" in place of "by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by

the Government of India " as in the general form. The form in which the Parwana was granted is given in the footnote.*

In 1892 the Siem of Myllem ceded (No. LXIV) a piece of land bordering on the Gauhati-Shillong road: and in 1895 he consented (No. LXV) to the inclusion within the Municipal limits of Shillong of land on which it was desired to build the railway office.

In 1894 the Siem of Nongstoin was removed, and his Sanad cancelled, for concealing certain murders that had occurred within his jurisdiction. In 1901 a difficulty arose over the succession in the State of Sohrah (Cherra). On the death of the ruling Siem, the people of the State held three Darbars and appointed U Roba Singh in his place. The Chief Commissioner declined to confirm the appointment and ordered an election by the twelve Myntries of the State: who, by a majority of 8, elected U Chandra Singh. The Chief Commissioner confirmed his election, and a Sanad was conferred upon him; but U Roba Singh appealed to the Government of India, who cancelled the appointment of U Chandra Singh and ordered a popular election, by which U Roba Singh was unanimously elected. His election was confirmed and he was given the usual Sanad in 1902.

In consequence of this succession difficulty in Sohrah (Cherra), an investigation was made in 1902 into the principles regulating the succession of the Siems, as a result of which rules were laid down by the Government of India. In nine States (Sohrah (Cherra), Khyrim, Nongstoin, Maharam, Mariaw, Malaisohmat, Myllem, Nongkhlaw and Rambrai) the nomination of the Siem should rest with the majority of the small electoral body which is recognised in each case. In five States (Bhowal, Mawiang, Mawsynram, Nobosohphoh and Nongspung) the nomination should lie, in the first instance, with the small electoral body; but, in the event of their votes not being unanimous, the decision should rest with the Government in the case of Mawsynram, and should be given by popular election in the case of the other four States. In Langrin, where no small electoral body is recognised, the Siem should be chosen by popular election. Government reserves, however, absolute

* Parwana No.

To

of

You are hereby informed that the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District approves of your election by the people of the marginally named villages to be their Sardar (Lyngdoh). You should conduct yourself in accordance with the custom of the community, and you should carry out all orders issued to you by the British Government.

You should always take care of the public roads that pass through your illaka. You should carefully discharge your duties as Sardar (Lyngdoh) of . . . In the event of misconduct on your part, you will render yourself liable to dismissal from the Sardarship (Lyngdohship) of

discretion to reject any nominee: and every election requires the express approval and confirmation of Government. The rules are open to such revision as may on occasion be suggested by the legitimate evolution of tribal customs.

In 1903 the Siem of Mawsynram was sentenced to transportation for life for being privy to two cases of murder in his State. He was released from the Andamans in 1926, but was not allowed to return to Mawsynram: and is compelled to reside in Shillong under certain conditions.

In 1905, on the creation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor became the signatory of the Sanads conferred on Siems. In 1907 a revised form of Sanad (No. LXVI) was introduced, by the addition of a new clause to paragraph 3, requiring the Chief to provide land for construction of a railway free of cost except that of compensation for occupied land. The same addition was made to the form of Parwana issued to Sardars, Lyngdohs, etc., by the Deputy Commissioner.*

By the Engagement (No. XV) made with the Sardars of Bairangpunji in 1829, they had bound themselves to be subject to the Cherra Raja. In 1876 the Bairangpunji villages were resumed and brought under direct control, the inhabitants paying revenue (house-tax) to Government at the rate of Rs. 2 per house. In 1907 the tax was raised to Rs. 3 per house.

In 1909 the form of Sanad was further revised (No. LXVII) by the insertion of a new paragraph (No. 6) forbidding the Siem to lease or transfer lands to persons other than his own Khasi subjects without the sanction of Government.

In 1911 U Kine Singh, the Siem of Nongkhlaw, who had been appointed in 1876 in the place of his deposed predecessor, resigned on account of ill health and incapacity due to old age. He had become a convert to Christianity after his election and in 1903 had been given the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his good services and interest in the welfare of his subjects. Raja Kine Singh died on the 18th March 1912.

When in 1912 Assam again became a separate province, the question of the signatory of the Sanads conferred on Siems was reconsidered. It was eventually decided that their position and status is not such as to warrant the issue to them of Sanads signed by the Head of the Province:

* By the insertion, before the words "In the event of misconduct" etc., of the words "If Government wishes at any time to construct a railway through your territory, you shall provide the land required for the purpose without compensation, save for occupied land, and shall render to the Local Government in this behalf all assistance in your power."

and that these should, in future, be signed by the Commissioner, Surma Valley and Hill Division.

In 1913 the Siem of Myllem executed an Agreement (No. LXVIII) consenting to the application of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 [III (B. C.) of 1884] to four more villages adjoining the town of Shillong: and the Act was thereupon applied to those villages and the Municipal administration of the villages was vested in the Commissioners of the Shillong Municipality. The town of Shillong, the headquarters of the Government of Assam, extends into the State of Myllem: and in 1916 the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code (with certain modifications), and the Rules relating to the administration of justice in force in the British India portion of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, were brought into force in the portion of Shillong town which falls within the Myllem State, for the trial of cases in which the Siem is not empowered to adjudicate. At the same time the Indian Penal Code, and the Rules for the administration of criminal justice in force in British territory within the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, were extended to the rest of the non-British portion of the district for the trial of cases in which the Khasi Chief concerned is not empowered to adjudicate.

In 1922, with the consent of the Siem, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910) was applied to so much of the State of Myllem as lies within a radius of three miles from the Court House of Shillong: and similarly in 1923 the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) was applied to all persons residing in the Myllem State within a radius of three miles from the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, except the Siem himself, his Khasi subjects, and the Khasi subjects of other chiefs in the Khasi Hills.

In 1926 the Siem of Myllem executed an Agreement (No. I.XIX) consenting to the application of certain Acts to the six villages of the Myllem State adjoining Shillong which had been previously placed under the Municipal administration of the Shillong Municipality, and ceding his jurisdiction for the purpose of the administration of the Acts, which were accordingly applied to this area in 1928 by the Government of India, in exercise of the jurisdiction so ceded and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

In 1928 the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914) was applied to so much of the Shillong-Gauhati road and of the Shillong-Cherrapunji road as lies within the States of Myllem, Nongkhlaw and Cherra.

The present holders of the title of Siem in the Khasi Hill States, with the year of their election, are:—

Sohrah (Cherra), U Join Manik, 1919: born 1883.

Khyrim, U Olim Singh, 1919: born 1903.

Nongstoin, U Sib Singh, 1925: born 1890.

Bhowal, U Jepshon, 1929: born 1912.

Langrin, U Borba Singh, 1910: born 1890.

Maharam, U Rubin Singh, 1929: born 1883.

Mariaw, U Burom Singh, 1888: born 1864.

Mawiang, U Sokit Rai, 1926: born about 1885.

Malaisohmat, U Hiba Singh, 1909: born 1879.

Mawsynram, U Babon Singh, 1905: born 1855.

Myllem, U Kmuin Manik, 1914: born 1866.

Nobosohphoh, U Sune Singh, 1927: born 1907.

Nongkhlaw, U Bidor Singh, 1911: born 1866.

Nongspung, U Pyrba Singh, 1885: born 1861.

Rambrai, U Jo Singh, 1928: born 1921.

III.—NAGA HILLS.

The tribes known as Nagas stretch from the Patkoi along the southern boundary of the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar Districts to the valley of the Dhansiri and the North Cachar Hills. The Nagas living to the west of the Dilli (Disang) River are controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills.

No written treaties or engagements have been made with any of the Naga tribes.

The Naga Hills (administered) District was developed of necessity in order to protect the plains from the incursions of the warlike Naga tribes whose raids, beginning in 1835, were of almost annual occurrence for many years. Between 1835 and 1851 ten military expeditions entered the Naga Hills: and the policy of non-interference decided upon after the withdrawal of the last of these expeditions, which had successfully captured Khonoma in December 1850, only led to an increase in the number of raids.

The establishment of the Naga Hills (administered) District in 1866, with headquarters at Samaguting: the (eleventh) expedition of 1877-78 and the removal of headquarters to Kohima: and the (twelfth) expedition of 1879, which resulted in the retention of Kohima and the administration of the district as British territory: have been described in the general narrative.

A series of outrages by "independent" Nagas, including attacks on two survey parties in 1875, in one of which the Assistant Commissioner, and in the other the Political Agent, was killed, led to a number of punitive expeditions: and resulted in the incorporation within the district boundary of a portion of the country occupied by the Ao tribe and lying to the west of the Dikhu, which now forms the Mokokchung Sub-Division of the Naga Hills District.

A belt of country along the eastern frontier of the district thus formed was for some years informally managed by the Deputy Commissioner as an area of political control. In February 1904 this area was incorporated in the Naga Hills District, and the Tizu river became the approximate boundary on the east and south-east.

In 1910 a section of the Konyak Naga area east of the Dikhu was added to the Naga Hills District, bringing the north-east corner of the district up to the Taukok river.

In 1918 the Thado Kuki rebellion in the Manipur State necessitated the occupation of a considerable tract of country east of the Angami tribe and north of the Manipur State, bringing the boundary of the district, when the area was ultimately included in 1923, down to the

western limit of the Somra tract in Burma. This necessitated a definite finding as to the hitherto rather indeterminate boundary of the Manipur State on the Somra side. Its northern limit was found to be the Thingngai or Riori river: and the area, between that river and the Tiho or Nantaleik, was definitely incorporated into the administered district of the Naga Hills. Further south a slight adjustment of the Manipur State boundary near Henima was also made in 1925.

The present area of the administered district is 3,485.53 square miles, with a population, according to the 1921 Census, of 158,801.

The disadvantages of a hard and fast boundary, within which villages were completely administered and beyond which no interference was possible at all, led to the re-formation of a political control area within which the Deputy Commissioner toured when necessary. The boundary of this control area was fixed in 1925 approximately at the Zungki and Yangmun rivers. At the same time a Kachari Mauza in the south of the district was transferred to the North Cachar Hills.

In 1927 a small area due east of the headquarters of the Mokokchung sub-division, lying between the Chichung and Chimei rivers and containing six villages, was included in the administered district at the villagers' own request.

This political control area is in no way administered, and the inhabitants are not interfered with so long as they behave themselves. The tribes inhabiting the area are Sangtam, Sema, Kalyo-Keneyu, Yimtsung, Chang, Phom and Konyak, the first and the last being the most numerous. The southern tribes, including the first, third, fourth and also the Phom, appear to be democratic and the village is the political unit. The Semas, like the Changs, have village chiefs with some power, and among both of them tribal cohesion is fairly strong. The Konyak, however, include the more powerful chiefs of Tang, Mon and Chi, who each exercise control over a considerable group of villages and whose prestige and authority go much further afield. Beyond this area of political control, and situated between the Dilli (Disang) and the Taukok rivers along the southern boundary of the Sibsagar sub-division, are groups of villages varying from one another in dialect and custom but all belonging to the Konyak Naga tribal group. Those tribes which live close to the Sibsagar border are in constant communication with the plains and do a certain amount of trade in cotton and other hill produce. They also come down in considerable numbers to work on tea estates in the cold weather.

To the south of these "Bori" or "tame" Nagas, are the "Abori" or "wild" men who rarely come in contact with the plains, as the Bori

Nagas keep the carrying trade in their own hands. The relations of Government with these tribes were conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar up to 1925, when the control was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills. These Nagas are independent, and relations with them are conducted in the same way as with tribes situated outside the area of political control.

IV.—LUSHAI HILLS.

The Lushai Hills District is bounded on the north by Sylhet, Cachar and the State of Manipur: on the east by the Chin Hills: on the south by the Chin Hills and Arakan: on the west by the Chittagong Hill tracts and the State of Tripura.

The first recorded raid on British territory by the Lushais, or Kukis as they were then generally called, occurred in 1826. This was followed by many others, and by a number of punitive expeditions. The only written Agreement made with the Lushais was the Sanad (No. XLIII) given to the Chief Sukpial in 1871. An account of the events that led up to this, and of the subsequent history of British relations with the Lushais down to the constitution of the Lushai Hills District in 1898, is given in the general narrative.

The administered District was settled in 1901, when the Superintendent marked off the boundaries of each Chief's land, and gave to each of them a lease for life which holds them responsible for the payment of the revenue and the observance of Government orders. He also divided the District into circles, to each of which an interpreter was appointed, who is responsible for reporting all important matters and is the channel of communication between the Chiefs and the Superintendent. Since then there has been no trouble with the administered Lushais.

The area of the administered District is 7,227 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1921, of 98,406.

When the Lushai Hills District was constituted in 1898, there remained an unadministered tract in the south-eastern corner of the District: and the inhabitants of this tract were responsible for a number of raids, in consequence of which the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, visited the tract in 1917 with an escort, and imposed fines on the two principal offending villages Zongling and Laki. Between 1917 and 1921 the Chiefs remained recalcitrant, and in 1921-22 the unadministered tract was divided between Assam and Burma, some of the villages coming under the political control of the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, and the rest being attached to the Chin Hills and Arakan: this part of the boundary between Assam and Burma was adjusted at the same time. The Superintendent makes an annual tour in the area under his control, and no trouble has been experienced. Disputes have been settled and the village boundaries laid down: since 1926 the villages in this area have been assessed to house-tax.

The area of political control attached to the Lushai Hills is approximately 500 square miles and contains nine villages.

V.—FRONTIER TRIBES.

1. *The Sadiya Frontier Tract.*—The history of the relations of the tribes living in what is now the Sadiya Frontier Tract is that of a succession of raids on British territory by the more warlike tribes and of innumerable isolated murders of British subjects, culminating in the murder of Dr. Gregorson at Panggi and Mr. Williamson, the Assistant Political Officer, at Komsing on the 30th and 31st March 1911, which led to the Abor Expedition of 1911-12.

Up to 1912 the tract had been administered by the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur as a frontier tract of his District: and, after the expedition of 1911-12, a small area to the south was left under his political control and is known as the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract, the remainder being made into a separate administrative unit, the Sadiya Frontier Tract, with a Political Officer in charge. Since its formation the tribes have been generally well behaved.

The boundaries of the Sadiya Frontier Tract on the north and north-east have not been determined. The Tract is approximately 10,000 square miles in area, some 4,000 square miles of which are under direct administration. The population, according to the Census of 1921, is 41,249. A brief account of the tribes living in the area follows.

Miris.—The Miris (known to themselves as Mishing) who dwell on the banks of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries in the Sadiya Frontier Tract and in the Lakhimpur District have never given any trouble. They are closely related to the Padam Abors, with whom they previously formed the channel of communication: the name Miri (or Mili) in Assamese signifies "go-between" or "interpreter".

No written engagements have been made with the Miris.

Abors.—The tribes known generally as Abors occupy the hills and foothills between the Subansiri and Dihang rivers due north of Sadiya. Eastward from the Subansiri gorge to the Dijmur or Simen river are the Galongs and Dobangs. In the Dihang river system are the Minyang, who have gradually pushed to the foothills and plains between the Dijmur (Simen) and Dihang rivers. In the vicinity of Pasighat, the Sub-Divisional headquarters, situated where the Dihang river emerges from the hills, are the Pasi Abors, whom the Padam in their onward march expelled from the Yau-ne Valley. Between the Dihang and Dihang rivers are the Padam—formerly known as the Bor—Abors. The number now living in the foothills and plains adjoining form the majority of this division of the Abors: there are now some Padam villages east of the Dihang river, situated side by side with Chulikata Mishmi hamlets.

The history of British relations with the Minyang and Padam Abors is one of raids, outrages and punitive expeditions. In addition to the terms of peace imposed upon the Minyang Abor villages, concerned in the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson, in December 1911 and January 1912 (No. XLV), there have been four written engagements entered into with the Abors, three of which were signed between November 1862 and January 1863—one (No. XL) with the Minyang, one in identical terms except for a variation in the *posa* (subsidy) with the Abors of Kebang (*see* note after No. XL), and one (No. XLI) with the Padam. The fourth (No. XLII), with the Padam, was signed in April 1866. The events leading up to the conclusion of these agreements are described in the general narrative.

In November 1882 the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of an officer at Sadiya to control the relations with the tribes on that border, in particular the Abors.

In consequence of various outrages, blockades were put in force against the Minyang and their Pasi neighbours in 1889, and against the Pasi and Padam Abors in 1894. In the first case the blockade was at once effective, and was raised: in the second, it was maintained against the Pasis till 1896 and against the Padam till 1900.

Since the dictation of the terms of peace (No. XLV) to the Abor villages concerned in the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson, the tribe has been generally peaceful, and most of the restrictive orders imposed on the guilty villages have been withdrawn.

Mishmis.—The Mishmis are divided into (1) the Midi (Chulikata or “crophaired” Mishmis) who occupy the Dibang Valley: (2) the Mithu Bebejiya Mishmis of the Valley of the Ithun, a tributary of the Dibang—these two tribes are practically identical: (3) the Taroan or Digaru Mishmis living in the hills extending from the plains east of Sadiya to the Delei and Dou rivers: and (4) the Miju Mishmis eastward from the Dou to the western Irrawaddy-Lohit Brahmaputra divide, on both sides of the Lohit Brahmaputra river.

No written engagements have been made with the Mishmis.

In 1884 the Chulikata Mishmis were blockaded in consequence of the murder of a British subject. The blockade was raised in the winter of 1887-88, on payment of a fine of Rs. 2,000. After the Abor outbreak of 1893 they were again blockaded, the blockade being maintained until 1897. In 1905, in consequence of their complicity in a murder by Bebejiya Mishmis, they were again placed under a blockade which lasted for several years. Of late years the pressure of the Abors from the west has forced the Chulikata Mishmis of the lower Dibang valley and the plains to look to the British Government for protection and assistance.

They resort in large numbers to Sadiya in the cold weather to sell their hill produce.

The Bebejiya have on several occasions attacked Khamti settlements in the neighbourhood of Sadiya, notably in 1899, when the guilty villages were destroyed and the captives recovered, and in 1905 when they (as well as the Chulikata Mishmis) were placed under blockade for the murder of three persons near Sadiya. The village of the murderers was destroyed in 1913, and one of them was captured in 1917 and hanged. In revenge for this, the Bebejiya Mishmis killed an outpost sepoy and this led to operations by a punitive column, resulting in the destruction of the guilty village and the death of the headman and his son and brother. The development of the Sadiya markets and the demand for hill produce are now exercising a civilising influence on the Bebejiya clans.

The Taroan or Digaru Mishmis have always been quiet. Since 1854, when they killed two French priests who were attempting to make their way into Tibet *via* the Lohit Valley, the Miju Mishmis have never come much to notice. Though their language is different, the Miju much resemble the Taroan: and both of these clans have lately begun to visit the plains in large numbers during the winter, finding employment in the Government forests of Upper Assam.

Khamtis.—The Khamtis are Shans who, on the expulsion of the Burmese, moved into Sadiya in Assam from the Hkamtilong, the basin of the Malikha or western arm of the upper Irrawaddy. They are Buddhists.

Two written Agreements have been made with the Khamtis, one in 1826 (No. VII) and one in 1843 (No. XXXI). The events that led up to the conclusion of these Agreements have been described in the general narrative.

Singphos.—The Singphos first appeared in Assam about 1793, when Raja Gaurinath Singh was involved with the Moamaria rebels. They live in the same plains area as the Khamtis, and are an outlying branch of the main race of the Kachins who live in and around the Hukawng Valley.

Two written Agreements have been made with the Singphos, one in 1826 (No. V) and one in 1836 (No. XXVI). The attendant circumstances have been described in the general narrative. When in 1842 they were brought to terms after their participation with the Khamtis in the attack on Sadiya in 1839, several of their leading Chiefs returned to the Hukawng Valley.

Nagas.—The Nagas living in the Sadiya Frontier Tract are known as (Cis-Patkoï) Rangpang Nagas. They inhabit the slopes of the Patkoï

range from the plains up to the main divide: they are under the political control of the Political Officer, Sadiya, and pay revenue. Beyond them are the unadministered (Trans-Patkoi) Rangpangs, who are to some extent under the influence of the Singpho Chiefs of the Hukawng Valley.

No written engagements have been made with the Rangpang Nagas.

In 1907 some Trans-Patkoi Rangpangs raided and killed some Cis-Patkoi Rangpangs living in the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract, and the offending village was punished by a punitive column. In recent years the Trans-Patkoi Rangpangs have come into some prominence for enterprising thefts of iron rails from the collieries in the vicinity of Ledo. On the whole, however, they have given very little trouble.

2. *The Balipara Frontier Tract.*—The political frontier tract known as the Balipara Frontier Tract was constituted in 1913 as the Western Section of the North-East Frontier Tract, and placed under the control of a Political Officer. The southern portion of the Tract originally formed part of the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur; the northern portion extends into the Himalayan tracts inhabited by various tribes among the more important of whom are the Akas, Dufias, Apa Tanangs and Hill Miris. A brief account of these tribes follows.

Akas.—The Akas inhabit the Himalayan tracts bounded on the north by the Dufias, on the south by the district of Darrang, on the west by Tibet and the independent Mombas of Rupa and Shergaon, and on the east by the Bhorelli River. The Akas call themselves Hrusso: the name Aka, meaning "painted", was applied to them by the Assamese on account of their custom of painting their faces. The tribe is divided into two main divisions, Kutsun and Kovatsun, formerly called by the Assamese Hazarikha and Kopaschor. The former received a *posa* or stipend from the Assam Rajas and the latter levied contributions without having any such title. Both tribes are small but on account of their superior civilisation they are much respected and even feared by the surrounding tribes.

West of the Akas live the Mijis, who are very closely connected with the Akas, having similar customs and beliefs and binding the connexion by constant intermarriages.

Three written Engagements have been made with the Akas—two Agreements (Nos. XXXII and XXXIII) in 1844, and the Terms of Peace (No. XLIV) signed in 1888. The events leading to their signature have been described in the general narrative.

Since the settlement of 1888 the Akas have given little or no trouble. In 1913-14 the Political Officer paid an extended visit to their country, visiting every village and carrying out a survey: and they are now very friendly.

Both the Kovatsun and Kutsun Akas have certain small areas of land in the plains allotted to them for cultivation. Under the Agreements of 1844, the annual stipend (*posa*) was settled at Rs. 520 for the Kovatsuns and Rs. 180 for the Kutsuns.

Dafas.—The Dafas are not so much a single tribe as a collection of petty independent clans. As a whole they call themselves Bengni (men): they may be divided roughly into two divisions, Western (Yanno) and Eastern (Tagen).

No written engagements have been made with the Dafas.

From an account written in 1825 it appears that the Dafas had the right of collecting *posa* in kind direct from the ryots: and, from the beginning of the British occupation of Assam, their methods in collecting this *posa* were a constant source of trouble, and many fruitless efforts were made to induce them to resign the right. But early in 1835 the Dafas of Charduar in Darrang, as punishment for a raid, were forbidden to enter the plains to collect their dues. Later in the same year they carried out a more serious raid which necessitated the despatch of a military force: and a fixed levy of goods collected by the Mauzadar was substituted for their right of individual collection. In 1838-39 they became actively troublesome and their *posa* was stopped for a time: a measure which had the effect of bringing them to order.

In 1852 the Court of Directors insisted on the *posa* being commuted for an annual money payment: and the amount fixed was Rs. 4,129-1-6, of which the Dafas of Charduar and Naoduar received Rs. 2,494, the North Lakhimpur Charduar Dafas Rs. 1,243, and the North Lakhimpur Banskatta Rs. 392-1-6 with 24 maunds of salt in lieu of *hat* dues.

The Dafas remained quiet until 1870, when they began a series of raids against the Dafas settled in the plains districts of Darrang and North Lakhimpur: the cause, in nearly every case, being that the plains Dafas had enticed away hill women or slaves. These raids necessitated an ineffectual blockade from 1872 to 1874, the despatch of a military force in 1874-75, the stoppage of the *posa* of the Miri Pathar Dafas (Rs. 800) for a short time in 1903, and an expedition against the Pigerong Dafas in 1918, when a heavy fine was inflicted upon them. With this last exception, however, the Dafas have been fairly well under control since the formation of the Balipara Frontier Tract, under a Political Officer, in 1913.

The amount of *posa* given at present is much less than the original grant of Rs. 4,129-1-6. Many recipients of *posa* have settled in the plains, and the *posa* received by these persons ceases on their death.

Apa Tarangs.—These people live in large villages on a plateau watered by the Kali River. They are locally called *Ankas* (tail).

No written engagements have been made with the Apa Tarangs.

They have a strong tribal organisation, and are governed by a Council of elders wielding considerable authority. They are peaceful agriculturists and have only once given trouble: when in 1896, they raided and murdered some Hill Miris settled in the plains. A military force visited their country shortly afterwards, since when they have been quite peaceful.

Hill Miris.—The Hill Miris inhabit the Subansiri Valley as far as the plains. They are closely allied to the Abors of the Dihang river. They are divided into three clans—Saraks, Chemira and Ghasis. The Hill Miris must not be confounded with the Miris of the Sadiya Frontier Tract (*q.v.*).

No written engagements have been made with the Hill Miris.

The Hill Miris have never given trouble. Their country was visited by the Miri Mission in 1911-12. They receive an annual *posa* of Rs. 2,244-12-8.

3. *Bhutia Frontier Tribes.*—Bhutan lies to the north-west of the Balipara Frontier Tract, and east of Bhutan is the Mon-Yul (low country), a name applied by the Tibetans to a portion of the North-East Frontier about 2,000 square miles in extent, bounded by Bhutan on the west, by the Miji and Aka Hills on the east, and separated from Tibet by a range of mountains averaging 16,000 feet in height. The people inhabiting this area are called by the Tibetans Monba (inhabitants of the low country). The Monba living north of the Sela range are under Tibetan administration. The triangle south of the Sela range is loosely divided into two main tribal areas, those of the Sher Chokpa and Sher Dukpen.

The Sher Chokpa live in the Dirang Chu Valley, as far as the village of Rahung and the Nagam Chu (Dhansiri river). They are under the control of two monk Jongpens appointed by the Tawang monastery, an offshoot of the Drepung monastery at Lhasa, with the exception of one village, Senge Dzong, which is under the Tsonajong Jongpens. Since 1844 the Tsonajong and Tawang Jongpens have received an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,000 from the British Government (*see* Vol. XIV, Bhutan).

The Sher Dukpen are a small tribe of Mombas, independent of Tawang, who live in the large villages of Shergaon and Rupa (formerly called Sur Gya and Rup Rai Gya). The two villages are ruled by a joint Council of 7 headmen, who in the old days were called Sat Rajas by the Assamese. The people of this tribe consider themselves to be under British protection.

The independent Mombas of the villages of Tembang, Konia and But, known in the past to the Assamese as the Thebengia Bhutias, live about 25 miles north of Rupa. These villages are independent of Tawang.

Two written Engagements have been made with the Bhutia Frontier Tribes: an Agreement (No. XXXIV) in 1844, and a Treaty (No. XXXVII) in 1853. The circumstances attending their signature are stated in the general narrative.

The Sher Dukpens of Shergaon and Rupa originally received an annual allowance of Rs. 2,526-7-0 from the East India Company. This was withheld for misconduct in 1839; but on the signature of the Agreement of 1844 it was restored in part, a monthly allowance of Rs. 145, or Rs. 1,740 per annum, being granted. In 1852 this was raised to the original amount of Rs. 2,526-7-0.

The independent Tembang, Konia and But Mombas receive an annual *posa* of Rs. 145-13-6.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of 1853, British relations with the Bhutia Frontier Tribes have remained peaceful.

VI.—MANIPUR.

Manipur is a protected State lying between Burma on the east, the Naga Hills on the north, Cachar on the west, and the Lushai and the Chin Hills on the south. By the Burmese the Manipur country is called Kathe, and by the Shans and tribes east of the Chindwin river, Kasse; by the inhabitants of Cachar it is termed Moglai, and by those of Assam, Mekheli (Ahom) or Magalou (Assamese). With the exception of the central valley in which the capital is situated, Manipur is almost entirely a hill country.

The Kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shan Kingdom of Pông, the capital of which was at Mogaung. The regalia of the royal family are said to have been bestowed by Khekhomba or Kingkhomba, King of Pông, who at the same time added the Kabaw or Tamu Kampat valley to Manipur. The Raja who succeeded in 1714, Pamheiba, better known as Gharib Nawaz, adopted Hinduism. His people followed his example, and since that date have been conspicuous for the rigidity with which they observe the rules of caste. Gharib Nawaz, during his reign of forty years, was engaged in constant warfare with Burma, and this state of things continued under his successors.

Gharib Nawaz and his eldest son Syam were murdered in Burma by emissaries of his second son Chit Shai. Chit Shai was expelled from Manipur by his younger brother Bharat Shai, who ruled two years, and was succeeded by Guru Shai, son of Syam Shai. Guru Shai associated his brother Jai Singh with himself, and they ruled alternately until Guru Shai's death about 1764, when the sole authority fell to Jai Singh.

After the death of Gharib Nawaz the Burmese invaded Manipur. Jai Singh sought the aid of the British and a treaty of alliance was negotiated by Mr. Verelst on behalf of the East India Company on the 14th September 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled, and in October of the following year Guru Shai confirmed, with some modifications, the treaty which had been made with Jai Singh. The originals of these treaties are not extant.

The invasions of Manipur by the Burmese were frequent; their last occupation of the country began in 1819. The three Manipuri princes, Marjit, Chaurjit and Gambhir Singh, sons of Jai Singh, escaped to Cachar, which country they occupied. With them large numbers of Manipuris emigrated, and a considerable population of this race is still to be found in Cachar and Sylhet.

When war was declared against Burma by the British Government in 1824, and the Burmese had been expelled from Cachar, assistance in arms and money was given by the Company to Gambhir Singh for an attempt to recover possession of Manipur. In this he was successful, occupying not only the valley in which the capital is situated, but also the Kabaw valley, lying to the east of the former boundaries of the State, and peopled by Shans. By the Treaty of Yandabo with Burma, executed in February 1826 (*see* Burma No. II), the King of Ava recognised (Article 2) the independence of Gambhir Singh as Raja of Manipur.

Gambhir Singh being thus established on the *gaddi*, the levy with which he had effected the reconquest of his country was placed under the management of two British officers, and supplied with ammunition, and also with pay, by the British Government. In 1833 the British Government agreed (No. LXX) to annex to Manipur the ranges of hills on the west, between the eastern and western bends of the Barak, giving the State the line of the Jiri and the western bend of the Barak as its boundary. This agreement was made on the condition that the Raja removed all obstructions to trade between Manipur and Cachar; kept in repair the road between Manipur and British territory; and promised to assist the Government both with carriage and troops in the event of war with Burma. In 1834 Gambhir Singh died, and Nar Singh, his minister, and a great-grandson of Gharib Nawaz, was appointed regent on behalf of Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh, then one year old. In the same year the British Government decided to restore the Kabaw valley to the King of Burma, who had never ceased to remonstrate against its separation from his country: the valley was given back and a new boundary laid down in the presence of British Commissioners, under an Agreement (No. LXXI), dated the 9th January 1834. At the same time the British Government bound itself to pay a monthly stipend of Rs. 500 to the Raja of Manipur in compensation for his loss. In 1835 the assistance formerly given to the Manipur levy was withdrawn, and a political agent was appointed to reside at Manipur.

In 1844 the Rani dowager, widow of Gambhir Singh and mother of Chandra Kirti, attempted to poison Nar Singh, the regent; her attempt failed and she fled from the country with her son. Nar Singh then assumed the Chiefship in his own name and ruled till his death in 1850. He was succeeded by his brother Debendra Singh, but this prince ruled for only three months, Chandra Kirti Singh, with the help of Nar Singh's three sons, succeeding in ejecting him and recovering possession of the *gaddi*. This was followed by some disorder in the State, but in 1851 the Government of India decided to recognise

Chandra Kirti Singh, guaranteeing the Chiefship to him and declaring that any attempts to dislodge him would be suppressed by force of arms if necessary.

Since that time there have been many efforts on the part of various members of the Manipur ruling family to gain possession of the chief power in the State; but all have been defeated, and the leaders have been either killed, imprisoned, or placed under surveillance in British territory. In 1851 the sons of Debendra Singh and Nar Singh attempted a rising. In 1852 another attempt occurred, led by Kanhai Singh, son of Marjit, Gambhir Singh's brother. In 1857 some of the rebellious sepoys from Chittagong, who had found their way to Cachar, were used by one Narendrajit, a younger son of Chaurjit, to raise a disturbance; but it was suppressed and Narendrajit was transported. In 1859 Maipak, a descendant of Gharib Nawaz, invaded the valley, but was defeated and fled. In 1862, in conjunction with another Raj Kumar named Khaifa, he headed a second attack, and penetrated to the Raja's palace, where he was captured. Kanhai Singh also made an attempt in 1865, when his followers were dispersed by British troops and police. In 1866 a raid was perpetrated by Gokul Singh, a younger son of Debendra Singh; his enterprise failed like the rest, but he himself escaped for the time. He was captured in 1868, tried in Cachar, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Chandra Kirti Singh died in May 1886, and was succeeded by his son Sura Chandra Singh. The succession was not accepted without a rising under Bara Chauba Singh, the eldest son of Nar Singh, who attempted to get possession of the *yaddi*. After some skirmishes with the Cachar frontier police, who had been sent to help the rightful heir, Bara Chauba's force was defeated, and his son and two brothers were taken prisoners. Shortly after this Bara Chauba gave himself up, and he and his relatives were deported to Hazaribagh. Two other unsuccessful risings took place in September 1887. The first, under the Wangkhairakpa, the highest judicial officer in the State, came to an abrupt termination by the leader being shot. The second and more important rebellion was headed by one Jogendra Singh who, though not himself related to the ruling family, acted on behalf of the exiles. The insurgent force was attacked and routed by parties of the 44th Gurkhas and the Cachar frontier police. Jogendra Singh was killed and several of his followers were made prisoners. Many of the latter were imprisoned for waging war on a friendly State.

During the year 1890-91 the Manipur State was the scene of much anarchy. Sura Chandra Singh was a prince of weak character; the peace of the State was frequently disturbed by the quarrels of his seven brothers, and the family was broken up into two factions. On one side

were his three brothers headed by Pakka Sena, and on the other his four half-brothers under the leadership of the Senapati Tikendrajit Singh. Sura Chandra Singh was quite unable to assert his authority over his turbulent relatives, and matters reached a climax on the 21st September 1890, when the palace walls were suddenly scaled by the two younger brothers and a few shots in the air were sufficient to drive the timid Sura Chandra Singh to seek safety at the Residency. The next day, contrary to the advice of the Political Agent, he proclaimed his intention to abdicate and to proceed on a pilgrimage to Brindaban: and on the 23rd he left the State, accompanied by his three brothers and a few followers, and arrived at Cachar by the end of the month. Here he changed his tone, represented to the Chief Commissioner that he had no intention of abdicating, and solicited assistance to regain the *gaddi*. In the meanwhile the Senapati, who was the real mover in the rebellion, had induced his elder brother, the Jubraj Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, to occupy the *gaddi*, and application was made to the Government of India to ratify this accession. The whole question was considered by the Government of India, and it was concluded that it would be to the advantage of the Manipur State to recognise the Jubraj in his new position rather than to restore Sura Chandra Singh. It was, however, decided to remove the Senapati from Manipur and punish him for his lawless conduct towards his eldest brother. The Chief Commissioner of Assam was directed to visit Manipur and carry out the orders of the Government of India. Accordingly Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner, left Golaghat with an escort from the Assam Gurkha Battalions under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skene. This force, with the Political Agent's escort at Manipur and the support of 200 men *en route* from Silchar, was considered sufficient to overawe the malcontents. On the 22nd March Mr. Quinton and his party reached the neighbourhood of Manipur, and were met by the Senapati, who had with him two Manipuri regiments. On arrival at Manipur the Chief Commissioner was saluted by the Manipuri troops and by the Regent, and announced that a Darbar would be held in the Residency the same day. As the Senapati did not attend on the plea of ill-health, the Darbar was postponed until next morning, when he again failed to appear, and the Political Agent was informed that the Regent was unable to enforce his brother's arrest. Political negotiations having failed the Chief Commissioner decided to capture the Senapati in his house, which was surrounded on the morning of the 24th by the British troops. A serious engagement ensued and the Manipuris attacked the Residency, which was held till 8 p.m., when an armistice was arranged and Mr. Quinton and four other* officers, who accompanied him under

* Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene, Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, C.S., Mr. W. M. Cossins, C.S. and Lieutenant W. H. Simpson.

a flag of truce from the Residency to the palace, were cruelly and treacherously murdered. The British escort retired to Silchar.

An expedition was then ordered to Manipur to re-assert the political supremacy of the British Government, and to enforce the unconditional submission of the Darbar. The force marched in three columns from Kohima, Silchar and Tammu, all of which reached the capital on the 27th April 1891. The Tammu column was the only one which met with resistance, the other two entering Manipur unmolested. On arrival the force found the capital deserted; the arsenal with its guns had been destroyed, and the principal houses had been looted by the villagers. The Regent, the Senapati, and the other brothers had taken to flight, and the leading officials were in hiding. Within a month all were captured, and the Senapati and the two elder brothers were tried by a special commission, at which Tikendrajit Singh, the Senapati, was convicted of waging war against the Queen-Empress and of abetment of the murder of British officers; he was sentenced to death and hanged, as was also the Thangal General, who was convicted on the same charges by the Chief Political Officer with the force. Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh and his brother were also convicted of the first charge and were sentenced to transportation for life, along with thirteen other persons.

In September 1891 the question of the future of the Manipur State was decided and Chura Chand, born on the 15th April 1885, son of Chaobiyaimu, and a grandson of Nar Singh, was selected as Raja and granted a salute of 11 guns. It was further ordered that the rulership of the Manipur State, and the title and salute, would be hereditary, and would descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession was approved by the Government of India.

The Sanad (No. LXXII) granted to the new Chief provides for the complete subordination of the Manipur State, and for the payment of a yearly tribute, which was fixed in 1892 at Rs. 50,000. The tribute was payable from the 21st August 1891. For the treacherous attack on British officers a fine of Rs. 2,50,000 was imposed in 1892, and this sum was paid off in five yearly instalments. The administration of the State during the minority of the Raja was entrusted to a Superintendent and Political Agent, who was given full power to introduce any reforms that he considered beneficial, but with instructions to pay due regard to the customs and traditions of the Manipuris and to interfere as little as possible with existing institutions. On the 29th September 1892 the investiture of the Raja was carried out, and the opportunity was taken to abolish slavery, allowing existing slaves to work out their redemption in five years. At the same time the custom of *lallup* was done away with, whereby every male in the valley was bound to work ten days in every forty for the Raja, and a tax of Rs. 2

a house per annum throughout the valley was substituted for it. This tax was abolished in 1899. The house tax throughout the hills was fixed at Rs. 3 a year. A regular system of land tenure was instituted, the annual rent being fixed at Rs. 2 an acre.

The powers and constitution of the existing local courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases were defined, appeals from their decisions allowed to the Superintendent, and extensive powers of revision given to the Political Agent and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In May 1907 the administration of the State was made over to the Raja, who was assisted by a Darbar of six Manipuri Members and an officer of the Indian Civil Service, lent by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. In February 1908 Raja Chura Chand was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1913, in response to agitation by the people, the old custom of *pothang*, whereby every village was compelled to repair roads and school buildings and carry the luggage of touring officials within its boundary, was abolished.

On the 1st January 1918 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred (No. LXXIII) upon the Ruler of Manipur.

After the suppression of the Thado Kuki rebellion in 1919 (*see* Relations with Hill Tribes, *infra*) the method of administration in the Manipur Hill areas was completely changed. Four Sub-Divisions were formed, three of which are administered by members of the Assam Provincial Civil Service lent to the State, while the fourth is directly under the President of the Darbar, who now administers the whole of the Hills in the name of the Maharaja. Appeals from the decision of the President of the Darbar, in criminal and civil matters connected with the Hill areas, lie to the Political Agent in Manipur. To enable the State to meet the increased expenditure in connection with the Hill Sub-Divisions, the Government of India sanctioned the reduction of the tribute from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 for a period of ten years from 1920-21*. At the same time the annual contribution of Rs. 30,000, paid by the State towards the upkeep of the cart road leading to the railway in the Assam Valley, was remitted by the Government of Assam, on condition that this amount should be spent annually on the improvement and upkeep of communications in the hills.

In 1924 the Manipur State Darbar passed a resolution waiving the authority of the State for the purpose of the administration of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), along the portion of the Dimapur-Manipur Road which lies within the State: and the Act was thereupon applied to that portion of the road by the Government of

* Further extended, in 1930, up to 1932-33 inclusive.

India, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

The area of Manipur is 8,456 square miles; population, according to the Census of 1921, 384,016; revenue about Rs. 8,00,000.

The State possesses a small force of armed police numbering (1926) 233 officers and men.

Relations with Hill Tribes.—Before the first Burmese War, the relations of the Manipur Rajas with the surrounding hill tribes were confined to the collection of tribute sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the amount of control exercised at the time, and to reprisals for raids and aggression by means of periodical armed incursions into the hills. Colonel McCulloch, who was Political Agent in Manipur from 1844 to 1867, describes the situation as follows:—

“ Before the connection of the British Government with that of Munnipore took place, the latter, not to speak of exerting influence over the tribes, was unable to protect the inhabitants of the valley from their aggressions, or to resist their exactions of black-mail, and even after the conclusion of peace with Burma, the majority of the tribes were independent, and known to us little more than by name. With the assistance of the arms and ammunition given to Munnipore by the British Government, some of the tribes have been thoroughly, the northern ones partially, reduced A strong and honest Government would endeavour to repress the feuds and ameliorate the conditions of the tribes. Their feuds, however, are, to the weak Government of Munnipore, a source of strength and afford a means of extortion which suits their dishonesty.”

The principal tribes which harassed both the Manipuris and those tribes over which they had firmly established their suzerainty after the first Burmese War were:—

- (1) The Angamis, of the southern Naga Hills.
- (2) The Suktes, of the northern Chin Hills.
- (3) The Lushai tribes of the north-eastern Lushai Hills.
- (4) The Khongjais or Thado Kuki clans.

In 1832 and 1833 two expeditions, the first under Captains Jenkins and Pemberton and the second under Raja Gambhir Singh and Lieutenant Gordon, penetrated and subjugated the Angami country. In 1835 the British Government called on the Manipur State to control the Angamis with a view to putting a stop to their raids on British territory in Assam. But, although the State's subjugation of the tribe extended to the protection of its own territory and subjects and to the levying of occasional tribute, it was quite unable to prevent the Nagas'

incursions into British territory on the northern side of the hill ranges. Accordingly, it was decided in 1837, to "make over to Manipur no fresh tracts of mountain country for conquest or management", but to depute a British Officer to deal locally with the Angamis. In 1842 Captain Gordon, Political Agent in Manipur, fixed the western and north-western boundaries of the State, excluding from Manipur the Angami country proper, but including the Imemai or Mao tribe, allied to the Angamis by race and customs. This boundary however was unacceptable to the Manipur administration who practically ignored it and the position remained unsatisfactory. Between 1839 and 1850 ten British expeditions having failed to stop the Angamis from raiding British and Manipur territory, a policy of non-interference was again decided upon, with the result that in 1854 Manipur was compelled to send an expedition to subdue the Angami villages. Periodical raids by the Angamis continued, which were checked to some extent by Manipur by the expedient of posting "sepoys" villages of armed Thado Kukis in the north-western hills of the State. In 1866 the British Government again decided to take action, and an officer was posted at Samaguting. In the following year the Manipur boundary was re-affirmed. Manipur, however, continued to endeavour to levy tribute from the Angami villages, and in 1872 the boundary was again re-affirmed. In 1878 the north-eastern boundary of the State was laid down. But, though the occupation of Samaguting was partly successful in diminishing raids on British territory, the Angamis continued to make frequent incursions into Manipur, and in 1877 the Secretary of State recognised that "the attitude of indifference to . . . the raids of the Nagas on Manipur could no longer be maintained without discredit to British Administration." In the cold season of 1877-78, therefore, an expedition was sent against the chief Angami villages and Kohima was selected as the headquarters of the British Political Officer in the Naga Hills. In 1879 the murder of Mr. Damant was followed by the siege of Kohima and the subjection of the Angamis, when our control over the tribe from the more satisfactory centre of Kohima became sufficiently complete to protect Manipur from further serious outrages.

The Suktes appear to have first broken the peace of Manipur in the regency and reign of Raja Nar Singh (1834-1850) pushing the Thado clans northwards into the southern hills of the State and raiding almost as far as the Manipur valley.

In 1856 a serious attack was committed on a hill village in the Manipur State, which led to a retaliatory expedition in the next year. This expedition, led by the Raja himself, reached Tiddim, the chief village of the Suktes, but was repulsed with loss. Raids continued until 1871, the Suktes on one occasion penetrating as far as Mombee and

Heeroway within Manipur territory. Towards the end of 1871, however, the Manipuris and Suktes made peace and joined with the British Government against the common enemy, the northern Lushai tribes. The seizure by Manipur, during the operations, of Nokhothang, an ally of the Suktes, with nearly 1,000 of his followers, and the subsequent death of Nokhothang in Manipur jail, led to a recurrence of the Sukte raids. In 1875, Manipur, with the consent of the Government of India, despatched an expedition against them, which made a nominal peace without any fighting. The cessation of raiding was only temporary, however, and incursions, often provoked by the counter-raids of Thado villages in Manipur, continued until the final subjection of the Suktes (or, as they are now generally known, the Kamhaos), in the Chin Hills operations of 1888-93, since when they have been under British administration.

The Lushais also came in contact with the Manipuris in the reign of Raja Nar Singh. The first recorded raid occurred in 1844 and, like the majority of subsequent incursions, appears to have been provoked by the hostile action of the Thado and other Kuki tribes, who had been driven northwards into Manipur by the Lushais and Suktes. The raiders reached the Manipur valley but were repulsed with loss by a force gathered from the neighbouring Manipuri villages. In 1847 the Political Agent reported frequent raids, which continued until 1849. In that year the Manipur outpost at Kala Naga, overlooking Cachar, was twice attacked and evacuated. A third raid was less successful; the Lushais lost several prisoners and were compelled to come to terms with the Raja. As a result raids temporarily ceased, but soon broke out again and continued until a combined British and Manipuri column penetrated the Lushai country bordering the State in 1872. This expedition effected the release of a large number of captives, and hostilities again died down for a short time. In this year the Government of India intimated to the Manipur Darbar that the Raja would be held responsible for acts of unprovoked aggression on the Suktes and Lushais, and that he must take effective steps to make his subject Kukis understand this and to punish them should they disregard their instructions. At the same time it was declared to be the Raja's duty to take all necessary measures for the protection of his frontier. In 1877, owing to numerous raids on the Manipur western hills, an embassy was sent to the Lushai Chiefs with presents, but the respite secured was again only temporary. Complete freedom from aggression was only finally attained with the occupation of the Lushai Hills by the British Government, after the operations of 1889-91.

The Khongjais or Thado Kukis, with other allied clans, were gradually driven north into Manipur by the Suktes and Lushais, the migration

commencing in the reign of Raja Nar Singh. For the most part they lived at peace with their Manipuri neighbours, being unwilling to provoke hostile attacks from the north as well as from the south. Indeed the Manipur administration armed many of them and utilised them as "Sepoy villages" against the Angamis in the north and the Suktes and Lushais in the south. But in 1877 Nellam, Chief of the Dongul clan (generally known as Chassad), was enticed into Imphal and treacherously murdered by a Manipuri official. The majority of his clan migrated from the south-western to the eastern hills and settled in country claimed both by the Manipuri and Thangdut States. From this vantage ground they raided impartially the Kabaw valley of Burma and the hill villages of Manipur. In 1882 the Political Agent demarcated the boundary, including the villages of Tonghlu, son of Nellam, and the majority of his followers in Manipur. Shortly afterwards Tonghlu submitted, and raids gradually ceased. In 1917, however, the Chiefs of most of the Thado clans, stirred up by a disaffected Manipuri, rebelled, raided in the Manipur valley, and attacked columns sent against them. The greater part of the hill country of the State was affected and raids in Shan villages in the Kabaw valley and loyal villages in the Manipur hills continued throughout 1918; but in 1919, with the help of the British Government, the rebellion was finally suppressed and the hostile clans disarmed. Since then no trouble has been experienced: and in 1922 it was found possible to release all the surviving Chiefs connected with the rebellion who had been interned on its suppression.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of a new system of COMMERCE adopted by the MAHARAJAH SURGY DEO, ASSAM, 28th February 1793.

The Maharajah Surgy Deo, highly sensible of the benefit he has experienced from the aid which has been afforded to him by the English Government, and desirous not only of cementing the harmony and friendship which subsists between him and that power, but also of extending the beneficial effects thereof, in general, to the subjects of Bengal and Assam, has, at the recommendation of Captain Welsh, the representative at his Court of the said English Government, agreed to abolish the injudicious system of Commerce which has heretofore been pursued, and to adopt in its stead the following plan, liable however to such alterations and amendments as occasions may require, for the mutual benefit and comfort of the subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall henceforth be a reciprocal and entire liberty of Commerce between the subjects of Bengal and those of Assam, for all and singular goods and merchandizes, on the conditions and in such manner as is settled in the following rules.

ARTICLE 2.

That to facilitate this free intercourse between the subjects of both nations, those of Bengal, in fulfilling the conditions hereafter prescribed, be permitted to proceed with their boats loaded with merchandizes into Assam, and to expose their goods for sale, at any place or in any manner may best suit their purposes, without being subject to any other duties than are established by these Articles.

ARTICLE 3.

That a regular Impost be levied on all goods or merchandizes, whether of Export or Import, and that these duties be fixed as follows:—

Imports.

1st.—That the Salt of Bengal be subject to an Impost of 10 per cent. on the supposed prime cost, reckoning that invariably at 400 Rupees per 100 maunds of 84 sicca weight to the seer.

2nd.—That the Broad Cloths of Europe, the Cotton Cloths of Bengal, Carpets, Copper, Lead, Tin, Tutanag, Pearls, Hardware, Jewellery, Spices, and the various other Goods imported into Assam, pay an equal Impost of 10 per cent. on the Invoice price.

3rd.—That Warlike Implements and Military Stores be considered contraband and liable to confiscation, excepting the supplies of these articles which may be required for the Company's troops stationed in Assam, which, and every

other matter of convenience for the said troops, whether of clothing or provisions are in all cases to be exempt from duties.

Exports.

1st.—That the Duties to be levied on all articles of Export (except in such cases as are hereafter mentioned) be invariably 10 per cent., reckoning agreeable to the rates hereby annexed to each, viz. :—

					Rs.	As.	P.
Mooga Dohtees, per md. of 84 sa. wt. to the seer					95	0	0
Mooga Thread,	ditto	ditto			70	0	0
Pepper,	ditto	ditto					..
Elephants' Teeth,	ditto	ditto			50	0	0
Cutna Lac,	ditto	ditto			4	0	0
Chuprah and Jury Lal,	ditto	ditto			3	8	0
Munjeet,	ditto	ditto			4	0	0
Cotton	ditto	ditto					..

2nd.—That all articles of Export not herein specified (with the exception of the following), and for which no certain calculation can be made, be subject to an equal Impost, in such instances always to be paid in kind; and with respect to these articles which have been particularized, that the Duties be received either in money or kind, as may be most convenient to the Merchant: but as it may happen that a temporary scarcity of grain may occur either in Bengal or Assam, to provide against which, Rice and every description of Grain to be exempt from Duties.

ARTICLE 4.

That any person or persons detected in attempting to defraud the Surgj Deo of the Duties hereby established, shall be liable to a confiscation of his or their property, and for ever after debarred the privilege of the trade.

ARTICLE 5.

That for the purpose of collecting the said Duties, Agents be appointed and Custom Houses established for the present, one at the Candahar Chokey and one at Gowhaty.

ARTICLE 6.

That it be the business of the Agents to be stationed at the Candahar Chokey to collect the Duties on all Imports and on all Exports, the produce of the country to the westward of Gowhaty, for which they are to be held responsible. They are to examine all boats passing up and down the river, and, after having settled with the proprietor for the amount of the Duties, they are to grant him a passport, specifying the number and quantity of each article, a copy of which they are to forward, without delay, to the Agents at Gowhaty, whither, or further, if it be necessary, the Merchant may proceed under sanction of the said pass.

ARTICLE 7.

That it be the business of the Agents stationed at Gowhatty to collect the Duties on all Exports the produce of the country parallel to it north and south, and also on all Exports the produce of the country to the eastward, as far as Now-gong, for which in like manner they are to be held responsible. They are to examine all boats passing down the river, and to grant passports to the proprietors, copies of which to be forwarded to the Agents at the Candahar Chokey, who are to re-examine the cargo, lest, on the way between Gowhatty and their station, the merchant may have taken goods on board which could not be specified in the pass granted at that place.

ARTICLE 8.

That as an incitement to the Agents to be industrious in the discharge of their duty, a recompense be made to them, bearing a proportion to the amount of the collections, and that for the present it be fixed at 12 per cent. on the said collections, which is calculated to defray all incidental expenses.

ARTICLE 9.

That the said Agents be required to be sureties for each other, and that the whole be bound by engagements to the Surgj Deo, not only for the purity of their conduct in the collections, but also that they abstain from having any concern, either directly or indirectly, in trade.

ARTICLE 10.

That a copy of their accounts be produced on or before the 10th of every month, and that the payment of the collections be made into the hands of any person the Surgj Deo may appoint to receive it at the expiration of every quarter.

ARTICLE 11.

That the standard weight hereafter, both for Exports and Imports, be 40 seers to the maund, and 84 sicca weight to the seer.

ARTICLE 12.

That as much political inconvenience might arise to both Governments from granting a general license to the subjects of Bengal to settle in Assam, no European merchant, or adventurer of any description, be allowed to fix their residence in Assam, without having previously obtained the permission of the English Government and that of the Surgj Deo.

ARTICLE 13.

That as Captain Welsh, the representative of the said English Government, in consideration of the Surgj Deo having removed the prohibitory restrictions which have hitherto existed, to the detriment of a free intercourse, has signified his intention of bringing to punishment all persons from Bengal, offending against

the established laws of Assam, or infringing these Articles, so the Surgy Deo, on his part, declares he will punish all abuses in his subjects, tending to obstruct or discourage the reciprocal intercourse this system is designed to promote.

ARTICLE 14.

That copies of these Articles be affixed at every public place throughout Assam, that none may plead ignorance, and that Captain Welsh be requested to send one officially to his Government.

THO. WELSH,
Captain.

THE SEAL OF THE MAHARAJAH SURGY DEO.

No. II.

AGREEMENT EXECUTED by the GARO SARDARS of TIKRI DUAR in 1817.

We Ashong Surdar of Thangapara Ganseng, the nephew and son-in-law of Daffo Surdar of Semajora (on the part of the latter) Rimsong Surdar of Seejapara, Roop Sing Surdar of Kherooguree, Gana and Rangdan Surdars of Bussocapara, Ramsong Surdar of Magapara or Nepageeree, Geer Sing the son of Surjung Surdar of Damareeapara on the part of the latter and Chakdang on the part of Bubbooa Surdar Hourogeeree Garrow Surdars of the Tikree Doowar or pass in Mechpara hereby penally bind ourselves and our dependants and the inhabitants of our villages strictly to abide by the following articles :—

1. We promise never to commit violence upon the Company's subjects or on any one else or permit our people. We hereby submit ourselves to such punishment as the Magistrate may think fit to inflict.

2. If any Garrow belonging to this Doowar or pass should be guilty of violence to the Company's subjects we bind ourselves to apprehend and deliver to the Magistrate's people at Tikree

3. If among any of the Garrows tribes in general there should be an assembly or consultation with the view of invading the low lands and committing violence on the Company's subjects, we engage to give immediate information of the same to the Police Officers and also of all invitations to make incursions of the above nature that may be made to the Garrows by the Company's subjects.

4. If we have disputes amongst ourselves we will settle them by arbitration according to our ancient customs and if they cannot be so settled we will complain to the Magistrate who will be guided in his order by our customs; we also bind ourselves to give up the practice of fighting and killing, wounding each other in private quarrels

5. We agree that the Darogas, interpreters and servants of the Company shall have access at all times to our villages and if anything would happen to

them when there we shall be held answerable according to the circumstances of the case.

6. We will take such poonjee advances as are sanctioned by established custom from Government, deliver cotton at the established rate or pay the value in money.

7. The Magistrate will enquire respecting the boundary of the lands which we and our ancestors have cultivated in poonjee advances from time immemorial and settle the same according to justice; if after that we wish to cultivate lands beyond the boundary belonging to the Company's zamindars we will first agree to pay rent like other ryots and submit in all things to the Regulation of the British Government.

8. When we go to the haths we will deposit our swords and knives and not carry the same into the market place; we will pay the market price for what we want and make no pretensions to payments, etc., and if any disturbance arises we will assist the servants of Government in restoring order; on our part we shall be exempted from the payment of agar Phoot and all other duties and abwabs.

9. We now swear upon a skull and upon earth and salt and upon our swords that besides the thirteen skulls brought away from our villages and now produced, we and our people have no others, we further on the part of ourselves and for our brethren altogether do abjure the practice of keeping or of bringing and selling human heads, and we hereby consent that if even the fragment of a human skull shall hereafter be found in any of our villages that village shall be liable to be burnt and the whole of the inhabitants fined or otherwise punished as the Magistrate may direct.

10. For the due performance of these articles of agreement we also hereby become mutually responsible for one another and all engage to produce before the Magistrate's people at Tikree any one of our members who may fail to perform what is herein written.

ASHONG.

RAMRING.

ROOMNING.

ROOPSING.

GONA.

RANGDANG.

GANTRY.

CHOKDONG.

KHEER SING.

No. III.

TREATY concluded between DAVID SCOTT, ESQUIRE, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAJAH GOVIND CHUNDER NARYN, of CACHAR, or HERUMBA,—1824.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Govind Chunder, for himself and his successors, acknowledges allegiance to the Honorable Company, and places his country of Cachar, or Herumba, under their protection.

ARTICLE 2.

The internal Government of the country shall be conducted by the Rajah, and the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice shall not extend there; but the Rajah agrees to attend at all times to the advice offered for the welfare of his subjects by the Governor-General in Council, and agreeably thereto to rectify any abuses that may arise in the administration of affairs.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honorable Company engages to protect the territory of Cachar from external enemies, and to arbitrate any differences that may arise between the Rajah and other States. The Rajah agrees to abide by such arbitration, and to hold no correspondence or communication with foreign powers, except through the channel of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the aid promised by the above Article, and other circumstances, the Rajah agrees to pay to the Honorable Company, from the beginning of the year 1232 B. S., an annual tribute of ten thousand Sicca Rupees, and the Honorable Company engages to provide for the maintenance of the Munnipoorean Chiefs lately occupying Cachar.

ARTICLE 5.

If the Rajah should fail in the performance of the above article, the Honorable Company will be at liberty to occupy and attach, in perpetuity, to their other possessions, a sufficient tract of the Cachar country, to provide for the future realization of the tribute.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah agrees, in concert with the British local Authorities, to adopt all measures that may be necessary for the maintenance, in the district of Sylhet, of the arrangements in force in the Police, Opium and Salt Departments.

Executed at Buddeerpore, this 6th day of March 1824, corresponding with the 24th of Fagoon 1230 B.S.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

RAJAH GOVIND CHUNDER'S SEAL.

No. IV.

TREATY WITH RAJAH RAM SING OF JYNTEAH,—1824.

Treaty concluded between David Scott, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, on the part of the Honorable East India Company and Rajah Ram Sing, ruler of Jy-Jynteeopore of Jynteah.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Ram Sing acknowledges allegiance to the Honorable Company, and places his country of Jynteah under their protection. Mutual friendship and amity shall always be maintained between the Honorable Company and the Rajah.

ARTICLE 2.

The internal government of the country shall be conducted by the Rajah, and the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice shall not extend there. The Rajah will always attend to the welfare of his subjects, and observe the ancient customs of government, but should any unforseen abuse arise in the administration of affairs, he agrees to rectify the same agreeably to the advice of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honorable Company engages to protect the territory of Jynteah from external enemies, and to arbitrate any differences that may arise between the Rajah and other States. The Rajah agrees to abide by such arbitration, and to hold no political correspondence or communication with foreign powers, except with the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of the Honorable Company being engaged in war to the eastward of the Berhampooter, the Rajah engages to assist with all his forces, and to afford every other facility in his power in furtherance of such military operations.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah agrees, in concert with the British local Authorities, to adopt all measures that may be necessary for the maintenance, in the district of Sylhet, of the arrangements in force in the Judicial, Opium and Salt Departments.

Executed this 10th of March 1824, corresponding with the 28th of Fagoon 1230 B.S., at Rajahgunge.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF RAJAH.

RAM SING OF JYNTEAH.

SEPARATE ARTICLE of the TREATY concluded between the HONORABLE COMPANY
and RAJAH RAM SING of JYNTEAH.

Rajah Ram Sing engages, that to assist in the war commenced in Assam between the Honorable Company's Troops and those of the King of Ava, he will march a force and attack the enemy to the east of Gowhatty; and the Honorable Company agrees, upon the conquest of Assam, to confer upon the Rajah a part of that Territory proportionate to the extent of his exertions in the common cause.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF RAJAH

RAM SING OF JYNTEAH.

No. V.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT in the Assamese language executed to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by the SINGPHOE CHIEFS,—1826.

WHEREAS we, the Singphoe Chiefs, named Bum, Koomjoy, Meejong, Jow Chowkhen, Jowrah, Jowdoo, Chow, Chumun, Neengun, Tangrung, Chowbah, Chamuta, Chowrah, Chowdoo, Choukam, Koomring, &c., are under the subjection of the British Government, we execute this Agreement to Mr. David Scott, the Agent to the Governor-General, and hereby engage to adhere to the following terms, viz. :—

1st.—Assam being now under the sway of the British Government, we and our dependent Singphoes, who were subjects of the Assam State, acknowledge subjection to that Government. We agree not to side with the Burmese or any other King to commit any aggression whatever, but we will obey the orders of the British Government.

2nd.—Whenever a British Force may march to Assam to protect it from foreign aggression, we will supply that Force with grain, etc., make and repair roads for them, and execute every order that may be issued to us. We should on our doing so be protected by that Force.

3rd.—If we abide by the terms of this Agreement, no tribute shall be paid by us; but if any Assam Paeeks of their own accord reside in our villages, the tax on such Paeeks will be paid to the British Government.

4th.—We will set at large or cause to be liberated any Assam people whom we may seize, and they shall have the option to reside wherever they please.

5th.—If any of the Singphoes rob any of the Assam people residing in our country, we will apprehend the former and surrender him to the British Government; but if we fail to do so, we will make good the loss thus sustained by the latter.

6th.—We will govern and protect the Singphoes under us as heretofore and adjust their differences; and if any boundary dispute occur among us, we will not take up arms without the knowledge of the British Government.

7th.—We will adhere to the terms of this Agreement and never depart from them. This Agreement shall be binding upon our brothers, sons, nephews, and relatives, in such way as the Agent to the Governor-General may deem proper. We have executed this Agreement in the presence of many.

Written at Suddeea on Friday, the 5th May 1826, or Sukabda 1748, or 24th Bysakh 1233 B.S.

NAMES of Singphoe Chiefs who have signed the Agreement.

CHOWTOW.	COWKHEN.
TOPOMKA.	CHOWRAH.
TOWALLAH.	SOWDOO.
HOKAP.	CHOW.
CHOWCHA.	CHANLONG.
INSALA.	NINGON.
DONPHOOMLA.	TUNRONG.
AHRINGLA.	CHOWUN.
KATANCHAWPHEA.	SAMTANG.
TANGSUNG ZUNG.	CHOWRA.
DOTHEMJOWPHEA.	CHOWDOO.
LATHAM THOYRUNG.	CHOWKAM.
CHEKANGLA.	SOWENO.
SINGNIEN.	SEEBOLA SAN.
MOONLANKOO.	PANJOW.
BEEBA BUM.	LATEHJABONG.
KOOMJOY.	POOINGNONG.
MEEJONG	ORAON.

No. VI.

TRANSLATION of KUBOOLYUT of BUR SENAPUTTEE, 13th May 1826.

The Bur Senaputtee, in the presence of Mr. Scott, agreed to the following Kuboolyut :—

I, Matee Bur Bur Senaputtee of the Muttocks, write what follows :—

The Pykes belonging to the Phokuns, Burrooahs, Brahmins, and others that are under me, amount to 160 Gotes, and my own amount to 260 Gotes, of these 42 Gotes are my own Liksoos, 11 belong to the Hazaree Keeahs.

5 Sykeahs.

15 Burakayees.

42 are Raj Sumunlyahs (provide rice).

5 to the Naoogs.

120 Total.

300 Gotes remain, deducting these. Of these 150 are fighting men, 150 laborers : these I will furnish, according to the custom of the country, by Mal, Dewal, Teeal, and what russud the Sircar may want that I will furnish on getting the amount of its cost ; over these people I will exercise jurisdiction, enquire and decide, but in cases of murder, dacoity, and great wounding, and thefts above Rs. 50, I will institute investigation, and send the papers and the men to the presence, and whatever ordered I will obey. This Kuboolyut shall remain until another is made.

Signed by the BUR SENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses :

JUTO ZYE DEWALYAH.

GUDADHUR.

Signed with Mr. SCOTT's initials.

SUNNUD of BUR SENAPUTTEE.

THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &C., TO MATEE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE.

You are ordered, after providing yourself and the Bissayahs with Pykes for your own and their use, to keep 300 at the Sircar's disposal, but of these I give you 20 for your personal use, and that of your children or others, the remaining 280 you will always have forthcoming.

13th May 1826.

There is another Sunnud of the same day, in which the 20 Gotes are not excepted ; but the above is said to be the last.

No. VII.

TRANSLATION of KUBOOLYUT of SUDDHEYA KHOWAH GOHAIN,—1826.

Salan Suddeya Khowah Gahain makes the following Agreement :—I am made Khowah Huddah of Suddeya for the purpose that I perform all the duties of the Company, and which I agree by this writing to do. The 12 Sirings under me have 43 Gotes of 3 Pykes, and of Khamtees there are 40 and 1 Poa, and of Dooms there are 12 Gotes 1 Poa—total 95 Gotes 2 Poa. Of these the Siring Burocah has 1 Gote 1 Poa and 8 Gotes of Siksoos, and my own are 10 Gotes with 1 Poa for Runnut Mura. Also the Bura of Khamtees and Dooms has 4 Gotes—remaining 72 Gotes. Of these 40 are fighting men, and 20 working men, and 12 fishermen : these shall be forthcoming according to the customs of the country by Mal, Dewal, Teal ; and I will do justice to the people under me, but in cases of murder, wounding, arson, thefts above 50 Rupees, in these having made enquiries, the papers, witnesses, and offenders shall be sent to the Huzoor, and I will be always ready to obey the orders of the Huzoor, and what russud is required shall be given on payment. This paper is written before every one.

SALAN SUDDHEYA KHOWAH.

Witnesses.

KAGESSUR, *Duftry.*

SUNDEE SING, *Chupprasses.*

Signed with Mr. SCOTT's initials.

15th May 1826.

No. VIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT entered into by MR. DAVID SCOTT, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on behalf of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and TEERUT SING ASHEMLEE, called the WHITE RAJAH, CHIEF of NUNGKLOW,—1826.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Teerut Sing, the Ruler of Nungklow and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of his relations, dependent Lushkurs and Sirdars in Council assembled, voluntarily agrees to become subject to the Honorable Company, and places his country under their protection.

ARTICLE 2.

The said Rajah agrees to give a free passage for troops through his country to go and to come between Assam and Sylhet.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah agrees to furnish materials for the construction of a road through his territories, receiving payment for the same, and after its completion to adopt such measures as may be necessary to keep it in repair.

ARTICLE 4.

The Agent to the Governor-General agrees, on the part of the Honorable Company, to protect the Rajah's country from foreign enemies, and if any other Chief injures him, to enquire into the facts, and if it appear that he has been unjustly attacked, to afford him due support. The Rajah on his part agrees to abide by such decision, and not to hold any intercourse or correspondence on political matters with any foreign Chief without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah agrees that, in the event of the Honorable Company carrying on hostilities with any other power, he will serve with all his followers as far to the eastward as Kulliar in Assam, his men being entitled to receive subsistence money from the British Government when employed on the Plains.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah promises to rule his subjects according to laws of his country, keeping them pleased and contented, and carrying on the public business according to ancient custom, without the interference of the British Government; but if any person should commit violence in the Honorable Company's Territory, and take refuge in the Rajah's country, he agrees to seize and deliver them up.

Dated at Gowhatti this 30th November 1826, corresponding with the 16th Aghun 1233.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

Similar Agreement entered into by the Chief of Khyrin.

No. IX.

TRANSLATION OF AN AGREEMENT given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by the WAHADADARS OR CHIEFS OF CHEYLA POONJEE in the year 1829.

MISHNEE WAHADADAR,

BURSING WAHADADAR,

SOOMEN and OOKSAN WAHADADARS,

Residents of Cheyla Poonjee.

To

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Mishnee, Bursing, Soomen, and Ooksen, Wahadadars of Cheyla Poonjee, and other villages, twelve in number.

Whereas a disturbance or battle took place, in the Hills, and we did not join with the Government or make our appearance, in consequence of which troops were sent to our villages; we now come forward and give this Agreement to abide by the following stipulations:—

1st.—That having committed these faults, we agree to pay by instalments to the Government, amongst our twelve villages, a fine of Rupees 4,000 for the payment of which sum we four persons are responsible.

2nd.—That from the limestone situated on the banks of the Bogah River in our territory, we agree to allow the Government always to remove gratis, as much as they require, in any locality selected by their officers; but it is not to be taken from any other place.

3rd.—That should any persons concerned in any acts in Zillah Sylhet or other places come and take shelter with us, we will immediately deliver them up on their being called for by the Zillah Courts.

4th.—That we promise not to dispute or make war with the Honourable Company, or with any of the Rajahs who are in confederacy with the Government.

5th.—That if any quarrels should arise between us and the Rajahs alluded to, the Government is to investigate and settle them, and to this effect we have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 3rd September, corresponding with the 19th of Bhadro 1236 B.S.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of AGREEMENT entered into, in the year 1829, between DEWAN SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE, and his MINISTERIAL OFFICERS and OTHERS, and MR. DAVID SCOTT, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

The Rajah having lost his eye-sight, Soobha Singh, Rajah, has put his mark hereto on the part of Dewan Sing, Rajah.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Dewan Singh, Rajah, and the Ministerial Officers

No. 5.
Presented at Cherra Poonjee
on the 12th September 1829,
corresponding with the year
1236 B.S.

and other Cossiahs residing at Cherra Poonjee,
executed in the present English year 1829 to the
following purport:—

We acknowledge our subjection to the Honorable Company with the object of having our country protected, and enter into this Deed of Agreement to the effect that we hereby place our territory under the protection of the Honorable Company.

1st.—We are to conduct the affairs of our country in concert with the Ministerial Officers according to former usages and customs, keeping the people pleased and contented, and to have no concern in such matters with any of the Honorable Company's Courts; but should any person, who has committed any wrongful act in the Government territories, come to our country, we will, on demand, immediately apprehend him and deliver him up.

2nd.—If we should have any disputes with the Rajahs of other countries which it may be deemed proper to investigate, we will abide by and submit to any judgment that may be given on the part of the Government, and we will not enter into any quarrels with the Rajahs of other countries without the permission of the Honorable Company.

3rd.—If there should be any hostilities in the Hills with the Honorable Company, we will immediately proceed there with our forces, and render assistance to the Government.

Mr. David Scott, Agent to the Governor-General, hereby promises that your territory will be properly protected on the part of the Government if you act according to the aforesaid conditions; and if any quarrels should arise between you and the Rajahs of other countries, they will be disposed of and settled, and

you will receive a fitting reward for the services referred to. To which purport this Agreement is executed by both parties.

Dated the 19th September, corresponding with the 26th Bhadro 1236 B.S.

W. CRACROFT,

A. A. G. G.

No. XI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829, by DEWAN SING,
RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

The Rajah having lost his eye-sight,
Soobha Sing, Rajah, has put his
mark hereto on the part of Dewan
Sing, Rajah.

To

MR. DAVID SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

No. 6.

Presented at Cherra Poonjee
on the 12th September 1829,
corresponding with the year
1236 B.S.

The written Agreement of Dewan Sing, Rajah
of Cherra Poonjee, executed in the present English
year 1829, to the undermentioned effect :—

Some land having been required of me for erecting Government edifices and for gentlemen to build houses on, I voluntarily cede this land, and enter into the following Agreement :—

1st.—For the erection of these buildings, etc., I have given up some land in a place to the east of Cherra Poonjee, bounded on one side by the dell or below the rest of the valley, and on the other by the Seit Oodoi river, where bamboos have been put up on the part of Government; and if more land is required, it will be furnished to the east of that spot; but in exchange for as much land as I may give up altogether in my territory, I am to receive an equal quantity of land in the vicinity of Punduah and Companygunge, within the boundary of Zillah Sylhet.

2nd.—I am to establish a haut in Mouzah Burryaile, on a spot of ground that I have purchased, pertaining to the aforesaid zillah, and I am always to manage the haut, and to make investigations there according to the customs of my country; and in such matters I am to have nothing to do with the Honorable Company's courts. This place is moreover to be transferred from the aforesaid zillah, and made over, as a rent-free grant, to my Cossiah territory; and if any person who

has committed a wrongful act in the Government territories should come and stay on this land belonging to me, I will apprehend him and deliver him up on demand.

3rd.—Wherever limestone may be found on the Cherra Poonjee Hills in my territory, I will allow the Government to take it gratis when required for their own use.

4th.—If any quarrels and disturbances should take place between Bengalees themselves, it will be necessary for you to investigate them, and I am to investigate disputes occurring between Cossiahs. Besides which, if any dispute should occur between a Bengalee and a Cossiah, it is to be tried in concert by me and a gentleman on the part of the Honorable Company. To which purport I have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 10th September, corresponding with the 26th of Bhadro 1236 B.S.

W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. XII.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNISANCE executed by OOLAR SING, RAJAH of MURRIOW in the year 1829.

OOLAR SING,
Rajah of Murriow.

To

DAVID SCOTT, Esquire,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Whereas I, Oolar Sing, Rajah of Murriow, formerly conspired against the Honorable Company's people and made war with them, I now come forward for my own good and give this recognisance, to the effect that I will not again enter into such a conspiracy or quarrel, or make war with the people on the part of the Government, and that if I do so, I shall be liable to such punishment as is usually inflicted on riotous persons.

1st.—My country now remains under the control of the Government, and I will keep the people contented, and conduct the Cossiah affairs in the usual way.

2nd.—I will investigate such cases as take place in my country according to its established customs; but if any heinous crimes, such as murders, etc., should occur, I will give you information of them, and I will obey and act in other matters according as you may order me to do. To which purposes I hereby give this

recognisance on this 12th day of October 1829, corresponding with the 27th of Assin 1236 B.S.

Witnessed by ;

RAM SING DUBASHIA, *Resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

DEWAN SING DUBASHIA, *ditto ditto.*

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by ZUBBER SINGH, RAJAH of RAMRYE, in the year 1829.

ZUBBER SINGH,

Rajah of the country of Pautan.

No. 14.

Filed at Nungklow on the 21st of October 1829, corresponding with the year 1236 B.S.

The written Agreement of Zubber Singh, Rajah of the territory of Ramrye, executed in the English year 1829, to the following purport :—

I and my subordinate officers and all my people, acknowledging our dependence and subjection to the Honorable Company, promise to obey and act agreeably to such orders as may, from time to time, be passed regarding our country.

1st.—Our country having been invaded and taken possession of by the Government troops, in consequence of our people having quarrelled with those of the Government, I promise to realize from my Hill subjects all the expenses that have been incurred thereon.

2nd.—I will investigate and decide all petty cases occurring in my country agreeably to custom with Punchayits ; but I will report all cases of murder that may take place ; and when the culprits shall have been apprehended and given up, they will be tried by the laws that are current in the hills.

3rd.—I will not oppress or wrong my people, and will keep them satisfied and contented.

4th.—I and my subordinates will never fight or quarrel with the Honorable Company, and, if we do so, we shall be punished according to the regulations like other refractory persons.

5th.—I will appoint and remove the Lungdoes of my country with your approval and consent, and act in all matters after consulting with the people.

6th.—Whenever any hostilities may occur between the Hill people and the Government, I will assist the Government with my troops. To which effect I have executed this Agreement, dated this 27th of October of the present year.

I have filed a separate list of the expenses that I will pay.

W. CRACROFT,

A. A. G. G.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829 by the SIRDARS, ELDERS, and INHABITANTS of the conquered DISTRICT of SOOPAR POONJEE and allied Villages.

OOMIT KHYE of Soopar Poonjee.

OORN KHYE of Nongrong.

ODOOR COSSIAH of Noskin.

To

MR. DAVID SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

Agreement of the Sirdars, Elders, and inhabitants of Soopar Poonjee, Nong-

No. 16.
Filed at Gowhatty on the
12th November 1829.

rong Poonjee, and Noskin Poonjee, executed in the
year 1829, to the following purport:—

The people of our villages having entered into hostilities with and killed the subjects of the Honorable Company, our villages have been taken possession of by the Government. We, therefore, having now attended at Moosmai Poonjee, enter into this Agreement, for ourselves and all the people of the aforesaid villages, to the effect that we acknowledge our submission to the Honorable Company as being their people, and we agree to obey all orders that may at any time be given regarding us.

2nd.—The inhabitants of our above-mentioned three villages having wantonly made war with and killed the subjects of the Government, we, instead of paying a fine in money, hereby divide with the Government one-half of all the limestone, good, bad, and indifferent in our afore-mentioned three villages. We are to have half, and we give half to the Government, and to this effect we have executed this Agreement, on the 29th day of October 1829, corresponding with the—Kartik 1236 B.S.

Witnessed by—

SOOMER GIRI, *resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

RAM DOLOIE, *ditto* *ditto.*

LALL SING GIRI, *ditto* *ditto.*

W. CHACROFT,

A. A. G. G.

No. XV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829 by Oojoy, Mon Sing,
and other RESIDENTS of BYRUNG POONJEE and its dependant villages.

Oojoy COSSIAH.

MON SING.

JEERKHA COSSIAH.

RAM SING.

KONRAI.

RAMRAI.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Oojoy and Mon Sing, residents of Byrung Poonjee,
Jeerkha and Ram Sing, residents of Oomtheelay
No. 17. Poonjee, and Kollaprai and Ramrai, residents of
Field at Gowhatty, 5th December 1829. Eamdah Poonjee, executed in the English year 1829
to the following purport :—

We have no faith in the Cossiah Mountaineers, who have taken up arms against the Government, and having therefore joined the Honorable Company, enter into this Agreement to this effect :—

1st.—That we have not made war with the Government, nor will we ever enter into hostilities with the people on the part of the Honorable Company, and we will apprehend and deliver up any Cossiahs who have absconded, and regarding whom proclamations have been issued, if they should come into our territory.

2nd.—That if we should find any proclaimed persons who have absconded, and fail to apprehend and deliver them up, or conceal them, and this should be proved, we will make no objection to our villages being burnt. Dated in the English year 1829, 2nd N. (November seemingly, judging from the year mentioned).

We further state that we will obey the orders of Dewan Sing, Raja of Cherra Poonjee, and will never do anything without his sanction.

W. CRACROFT,

A. A. G. G.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of the ARTICLES of AGREEMENT given to the HONORABLE COMPANY by BUR MANICK, RAJA of KHYRIM; in the year 1830.

BUR MANICK,
Raja of Khyrim.

To

DAVID SCOTT, ESQUIRE,

Agent to the Governor-General.

My country having been taken possession of by the Honorable Company in consequence of my having made war with them, and thereby caused considerable losses, I now come forward, and placing myself under the protection of the Honorable Company, and acknowledging my submission to them, agree to the following terms as sanctioned by the Presidency authorities :—

1st.—I cede to the Honorable Company the lands I formerly held on the south and east of the Oomeeam river, and I promise not to interfere with the people residing on those lands without the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

2nd.—I consent to hold the remaining portion of the territory agreeably to the sunnud of the Honorable Company as their dependants, and to conduct its affairs according to ancient customs; but I am not at liberty to pass orders in any murder case without the permission of the Governor-General's Agent, and will report to him any case of this kind that may occur.

3rd.—When any of the Honorable Company's Troops pass through my territory, I will furnish them with such provisions as the country produces, so that they may not be put to any inconvenience, receiving payment for these supplies from Government; and I will construct bridges, etc., when ordered to do so, and am to be paid for the expenses incurred thereon.

4th.—In case of any Hill Chieftains making war with the Honorable Company, I will join the Government Troops with the fighting men of my country, but they are to receive subsistence from the Government.

5th.—I relinquish my former claim regarding the boundary of Desh Doomocah, and agree to the Afdee Nuddee being the future boundary. I am, however, to be assigned some land near the Sonapur Market for the purpose of trading there.

6th.—I agree to pay a fine of 5,000 Rupees to the Honorable Company on account of the expenses now and previously incurred by them in the subjugation of my country.

7th.—If Teerut Sing, Rajah, who is inimical to the Honorable Company, or any other of his guilty followers, should enter my territory, I will immediately apprehend them and deliver them up, and I promise to produce all criminals who may come and take refuge in my country from any place in the Honorable Company's dominions.

To which effect I have executed this Agreement on this 15th day of January 1830, corresponding with the 4th of Maugh 1236 B.S.

No. XVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by SOOBHA SING, RAJAH, and the OFFICERS, SIRDARS and other COSSIAHS of CHERRA POONJEE in the year 1830.

SOOBHA SING, *Rajah*,

And others of the 12 tribes.

Sirdar Cossiahs of Cherra Poonjee.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Soobha Sing, Rajah, and the Officers, Sirdars and other Cossiahs, residing at Cherra Poonjee, executed in the current year 1237 B.S. to the following purport :—

Whereas the locality ceded by Dewan Sing, Rajah, during his lifetime, to the Honorable Company, under an Agreement he furnished for the purpose of erecting buildings on for gentlemen and convalescent persons, is now insufficient for that object in consequence of a great number of Government subjects having resorted to the place ; we therefore, in compliance with the request of Mr. David Scott, Agent to the Governor-General, cede to the Government, agreeably to the terms of the previous Agreement furnished by the late Raja, the land lying to the south-east of that place, extending up to the valley and river as specified in the said Agreement, and give this Agreement to the effect that we will abide by, and act in accordance to, the conditions specified in the late Rajah's Agreement. To which purport we have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 19th October 1830, corresponding with Carick 1237 B.S.

T. C. ROBERTSON,

Agent to the Governor-General.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given by AHDOR SING, RAJAH of MOWSUNRAM POONJEE, in the year 1831.

AHDOR SING, *Rajah.*

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

North-East Frontier.

The written Agreement of Ahdor Sing, Rajah, resident of Mowsunram Poonjee, given to the following effect :—

My village having been burnt down on the part of the British Government, and being now a waste, I hereby acknowledge my submission to the Government, and furnish this Agreement, with the object of again settling on the spot, to the effect that I and my people will re-build and re-occupy the village as subjects of the Government, and will obey such orders as you may, from time to time, issue to us.

That I will take measures for apprehending the enemies of the Government if I should hear of their being in my village or its vicinity, and I will also convey immediate information of the same to Captain Townshend, and if I have no particular news to communicate, I will merely wait on him every month.

That if I violate these Engagements, I will, without any demur, abide by whatever orders you may think proper to pass.

Dated this 17th of December 1831, corresponding with the 3rd of Pous 1238 B.S.

Witnessed by :

DEWAN SING DUBASHIA, *resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

OOMEH COSSIAH, *resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNIZANCE executed by OOKSAN and OOAHNLOKA, RAJAHS of MULLAI POONJEE, in the year 1832

OOKSAN RAJAH.

OOAHNLOKA RAJAH.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We, Ooksan Rajah and Ooahnloka Rajah, residents of Mullai Poonjee, having this day appeared before Mr. Harry Inglis, on the bank of the Jadookata River.

do, of our own accord and free-will, execute this recognizance as detailed in the following paragraphs, and we will be responsible for the violation of any of the terms thereof, and will obey the orders of the Gentlemen :—

1st.—That if any Cossiahs kill, or otherwise harm or injure, any of the Honorable Company's people within the Dholai River on the west, and the Khagoorah Churrah on the east, we will immediately produce the guilty persons and make reparation for the losses sustained.

2nd.—That we promise not to give shelter, assistance or provisions to the enemies of the Honorable Company, and if we should obtain any information regarding them, we will send notice of the same to the Government Officers through the Dooahradars.

3rd.—That we will not allow the enemies of the Government to come to our bazar of Nokhoreeah Burtikrah when it is re-opened.

4th.—That whenever, we are summoned by the Gentlemen, we will present ourselves as soon as we receive the written order to attend, and if we infringe these terms we will abide by any orders that may be passed by the Gentlemen. To which end we have hereby executed this Recognizance on this 21st of November 1832, corresponding with the 7th Aghran 1239 B.S.

Witnessed by—

MAHOMED ANSOR, *resident of Mouzah Noigong, Pergunnah Mahram.*

BORABATE, *resident of Pergunnah Borakheeah, Mouzah Mookkeergong.*

BOTTAI DUBASHIA, *resident of Pergunnah Ohorgong.*

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNIZANCE executed by OOPHAR RAJAH of BHAWAL POONJEE, in the year 1832.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

I, Oophar Rajah, Resident of Bhawal Poonjee, have this day, of my own free-will and accord, and without any compulsion, executed this Recognizance before Captain Townshend, at Cherri Poonjee, as detailed in the following paragraphs, and I will be responsible for the violation of any of the terms thereof, and will obey the orders of the Gentlemen.

1st.—That if the Cossiahs should kill, or in any way harm or injure any of the Honorable Company's people within the boundaries of the Ooahn Churrah or Hatee Khodda on the west, and the Dhoolai Nuddes or the west bank of the Dong-

dongiah on the east, I will immediately produce the guilty persons and make reparation for the losses sustained.

2nd.—That I will not give any shelter, assistance, or provisions to the enemies of the Honorable Company, and whenever I may receive any news regarding them, I will send information thereof to the Government people through the Dooahradars.

3rd.—That I will not allow any of the Honorable Company's enemies to come to my Ahrung of Seemai when it is re-opened.

4th.—That whenever I may be called for by the Gentlemen, I will attend immediately on receipt of the written order to do so, and if I act contrary to stipulations made in the above paragraphs, I will submit to any orders the Gentlemen may choose to pass. To which end I have executed this Recognizance.

Dated the 11th December 1832, corresponding with the 27th Ahgran 1239 B.S.

Witnessed by—

GOOPFERAM, *resident at present at Chattarkonah.*

ASKUR MAHOMED, *resident of Pergunnah Mahram, Mouzah Noiegong.*

ROHOMOT DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Ghaseegong.*

RAMJAN DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Pergunnah Mahram, Mouzah Kandeegong.*

ROBAIE DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Chorgong.*

NO. XXI.

TREATY and AGREEMENT concluded between MR. THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the NORTH-EAST FRONTIER, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY and RAJAH POORUNDER SING, now residing at GOWHATTY, in ASSAM,—1833.

ARTICLE 1.

The Company give over to Rajah Poorunder Sing the portion of Assam lying, on the southern bank of the Burrumpooter to the eastward of the Dhunsiree River and on the northern bank to the eastward of a nullah immediately east of Bishenph.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing agrees to pay an annual tribute of 50,000 Rupees of Rajah Mohree coinage to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself, in the administration of justice in the country now made over to him, to abstain from the practices of the former Rajahs of Assam, as to cutting off ears and noses, extracting eyes or otherwise mutilating or torturing, and that he will not inflict cruel punishment for slight faults, but generally assimilate the administration of justice in his territory to that which prevails in the dominions of the Honorable Company. He further binds himself not to permit the immolation of women by suttees.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself to assist the passage of the troops of the British Government through his territory, furnishing supplies and carriage on receiving payment for the same.

ARTICLE 5.

Whether at Jorhath or elsewhere, wheresoever a spot may be required for the permanent cantonment of the troops of the British Government, the Rajah agrees that, within the limits assigned to such cantonment, he shall exercise no power whatever; all matters connected with such cantonment to be decided on by the Officer of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of a detachment being stationed at Suddeya or elsewhere, the Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself to render it all the assistance that it shall require in regard to provisions and carriage.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah binds himself ever to listen with attention to the advice of the Political Agent to be stationed in Upper Assam, or to that of the Agent to the Governor-General, with a view to the conduct of affairs in the country made over to him in conformity with the stipulation of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah binds himself not to carry on any correspondence by letter or otherwise, or to enter into any Contract or Agreement with the Rulers of any Foreign States. In all cases of necessity he will consult with the Political Agent or Agent to the Governor-General, by whom the necessary communication will be made.

ARTICLE 9.

The Rajah binds himself to surrender, on demand from the Agent to the Governor-General or Political Agent, any fugitive from justice who may take refuge in his territory; and always to apply to those Officers for the apprehension of

any individuals who may fly from his territory into that of the Honorable Company, or of any other State.

ARTICLE 10.

It is distinctly understood that this Treaty invests Rajah Poorunder Sing with no power over the Moarmaria Country of the Bur Senaputtee.

ARTICLE 11.

It being notorious that the quantity of opium produced in Assam is the cause of many miseries to the inhabitants, the Rajah binds himself that, whatever measures may be determined on with a view to checking this source of mischief in the territory of the Honorable Company, corresponding measures shall be adopted in the territory made over to him.

In the event of the Rajah's continuing faithful to the Articles of this Treaty, the British Government engages to protect him from the aggressions of any foreign foe, but if, which God forbid, he should in any way depart from a faithful adherence to the same, and be guilty of oppressing the people of the country entrusted to his charge, then the right is reserved to the Government of the Honorable Company, either to transfer the said country to another ruler, or take it into its own immediate occupation.

Dated the 2nd March 1833, or 20th Phagoon 1239, B. E.

T. C. ROBERTSON,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of the ARTICLES of an AGREEMENT furnished to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT, NORTH-EAST FRONTIER, by RUJJUM SING, RAJAH, on his accession to the RAJ of NUNGKLOW, on the 29th of March 1834.

To

CAPTAIN FRANCIS JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier,
On the part of the Honorable Company.

The written Agreement of Rujjum Sing, resident of Nuncklow, executed to
No. 30. the following purport :—

The Government having appointed me to the Raj of the late Teerut Sing Rajah, I hereby execute the Articles of Agreement detailed below, and promise never to act in violation of them, and that my Muntrees will also abide by the terms thereof

1st.—That I have no objection to land being taken up by the Honorable Company for the purpose of making a road in any direction chosen between Zillah Sylhet and the Plains or low lands of Assam.

2nd.—That I have no objection to bridges, bungalows of sorts, storerooms, fortifications, and stockades for sepoy's being built for the Honorable Company wherever it may be deemed expedient to select sites for them.

3rd.—That I and my Muntrees will furnish laborers and workmen for building and repairing the above-mentioned roads, buildings, etc., without objection, whenever they may be required.

4th.—That whenever it may be considered expedient to erect any buildings within the country consigned to me by the Government, I and my Muntrees will immediately furnish the undermentioned materials for them, and we shall not be able to raise any objections about doing so :

LIST OF MATERIALS.—Timbers, stones, slates, lime, fire-wood, and any other articles procurable in the country, will be readily furnished.

5th.—That I and my Muntrees will provide shelter and pasturage for any cows, oxen, etc., that the Honorable Company may send into the country, and I will be responsible for any losses of these animals.

6th.—That if any criminals or convicts should escape from the Honorable Company's territory and come into my country, I will immediately render assistance in apprehending them.

7th.—That I will act as stated in the above-mentioned Articles, and if I should do anything in contravention of them, I and my Muntrees will submit to such fines as the Governor-General's Agent may think proper to impose on us.

8th.—That I promise to fulfil the aforesaid stipulations, and am to continue to receive my present monthly stipend of 30 Rupees for one year, as this stipend to me from the Government will enable the people of the country to settle down again in it comfortably without being pressed for any demand. This stipend to me is to cease after the completion of one year, and I am then to make arrangements for myself as formerly.

Dated the 29th of March 1834, corresponding with the 19th of Choitra of the Bengali year 1240.

We, Rai Mon and Oojoor, residents of Nungbree, Ooram of Myrung, Ootep of Mouter, Ooboo Boshan of Singshang, Oosep Lungdeo of Kenchee, Oophan of Mouai, and Omeet of Nongsay, having been nominated as Muntrees to the Rajah, approve of the Agreement executed by him, and will be responsible for the fulfilment and violation of it.

H. INGLES,
Assistant Political Agent,
Cassia Hills.

No. XXIII.

TERMS of AGREEMENT concluded, with **TOOLA RAM SEENAPUTTEE** on the 3rd November under the orders of Government, dated 16th October 1834.

First.—Toola Ram foregoes all claims to the country between the Morihur and Dyung and the Dyung and Keopoli rivers, from which he was dispossessed by Govind Ram and Doorga Ram.

Second.—Toola Ram is to hold the remainder of the country formerly in his possession, or the tract of country bounded on the west by the Dyung river, and a line to be determined hereafter, drawn from the Baree ford or the Dyung to a point on the Jumoona river, between the cultivation of Seil Dhurmpore and of Duboka and the Hajasee (excluding the two latter); by the Jumoona and Dyung rivers north, by the Dunsira river east, and to the south and south-west by the Naga Hills and Mowheir river, and he agrees to hold the above tract in dependence on the British Government, and to pay a yearly tribute,* for their protection, of four pairs of elephants' teeth, each pair to weigh thirty-five seers.

Third.—Toola Ram, during his life, shall receive from the British Government a stipend of fifty Rupees a month in consideration of the foregoing Cessions and these Agreements.

Fourth.—The British Government shall have the right of placing Military posts in any part of Toola Ram's country, and should there be occasion to march troops through it, Toola Ram engages to furnish them with all the requisites of carriage and provisions in his power, he being paid for the same.

Fifth.—All petty offences committed within Toola Ram's country, he shall take cognizance of, and do justice according to the custom of the country, but all heinous crimes shall be transferred to the nearest British Court, and Toola Ram engages to bring such to notice, and endeavour to apprehend the offenders.

Sixth.—Toola Ram shall not establish any custom chowkies on the rivers forming the boundaries of his country.

Seventh.—Toola Ram will not commence any military operations against neighbouring Chiefs without permission of the British Government, and in case of being attacked, he shall report the same and be protected by British troops, provided the British Authorities are satisfied that the aggression has been unprovoked on his part.

Eighth.—Ryots shall not be prevented from emigrating to, and settling on, either side of the boundary they may prefer.

* This was subsequently commuted to a money tribute of Rs. 400 a year.

Ninth.—In case of failing to abide by these conditions, the British Government shall be at liberty to take possession of my country.

TOOLA RAM SEENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses :—

BAPOOR RAM MUNTREE, *Burrah Phookan.*

HABERRAIN MOZOOMDAR, *Bowwah.*

MADHORAIN RAJAH KHON.

FRANK JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor-General.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1835 by OOAHN SIRDAR, OOKIANG LUNGDEO, OOAHN SIRDAR, and OOMOI SIRDAR, of the DISTRICT of RAMRYE.

OOAHN SIRDAR,

OOKIANG LUNGDEO,

OOAHN SIRDAR,

OOMOI SIRDAR,

Of the Territory of Ramrye.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The written Agreement of Ooahn Sirdar, resident of Soojor Poonjee, Oookiang Lungdeo, resident of Nongklang Poonjee, Ooahn Sirdar, resident of Khendering and Oomoi Sirdar, resident of Oomshem, pertaining to Ramrye, executed to the following purport :—

Having this day attended before the Commanding Officer, Captain Lister, we hereby, of our own free-will and accord, furnish the Agreement detailed in the under-mentioned paragraphs. Dated this 21st of January 1835, corresponding with the 9th of Maugh 1241 B.S.

1st.—That we are under the protection of the Government, and acknowledge our submission to them.

2nd.—That if any murders or serious cases occur in our country, they will be investigated by the Government, to which we are willing and agreeable, and the punishments awarded, on investigation of such cases, are to be by the Government.

3rd.—That if there should be a likelihood of hostilities occurring between us and the people of another State, we will act as the Government may direct, and in the event of our having any quarrel with such foreign people, we will submit to the decision given by the Government.

4th.—That our debt to the Government of Rupees 8,485-13 (eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five and thirteen annas) is this day remitted, and we agree to pay a sum of 200 Rupees annually in the month of Kartic, at any place where we may be directed to do so, and on lodgment of the money we will take receipts for it from the Government authorities.

5th.—That if we act in contravention of the stipulations in the above paragraphs, the Government may do whatever they consider just and proper and we will make no objection to it. To which effect we have executed this Agreement of our own accord.

Witnessed by—

RAM SINGH, *Jemadar*.

BORJOORAM DUBASHIA.

No. XXV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by MATHE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE, on the 23rd January 1835, in the presence of the POLITICAL AGENT, UPPER ASSAM.

ARTICLE 1.

I agree to relinquish my claim to the village of Suckhowah, which has been the cause of dispute between the Suddeya Khawah Gohain and myself; further, I agree that the following shall be recognized as the territorial boundaries of my district. On the north the Berhampooter; on the west the Boormee Dehing River, separating my territory from that of Rajah Poorunder Sing; to the east the Dibroo River and the Danquree Nullah, which falls into it. From the rise of the nullah a boundary line will be formed to connect it with the Boore Dehing River; for this purpose Lieutenant Charlton can depute one person and I will depute another.

The lands lying between the Dhul Jan and Gooroo Jan Nullahs, which fall into the Danquree Nullah, to be considered under my jurisdiction, and the persons deputed as above mentioned can connect them by definite marks, so as to form a boundary line. These are the territorial boundaries of the country under my jurisdiction, and have no reference to the pecuniary questions now pending between me and the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I cannot agree to the demand which the British Government has made me to contribute towards the expenses of the State in an increased proportion, quinquennially, or by paying a tribute of Rs. 10,000 per annum, as I engaged to do under the Assam Government. But if the British Government requires me no longer to furnish a Military Contingent of 300 men, I agree to pay in their stead the usual Capitation Tax for these 300 men, which, at the rate of Rs. 6 per head, will amount to Rs. 1,800 per annum. I further agree to restore to the British Government the arms of this force if required. I likewise will adhere to the engagement I formed with Captain Neufville, to pay Rs. 551 per annum, on account of Pykes who absconded from Upper Assam, whilst that Province was under his charge in 1829; and further I agree to pay to those who have absconded from Rajah Poorunder Sing's territory within the last two years. I will cause them to be counted, but if suspicion is entertained that a false enumeration will be given in, I agree that the British Government may nominate an Officer to take a new census.

MATEE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses :—

CHOTA GOHAIN KHAMPTÉE, *residing at Suddeya.*

SADÉE MAN, *Jemadar, residing at Morung.*

GOLAUB SINGH, *Jemadar, residing at Bishenath.*

GOPEN SURMA DOLA SUVYA BORA, *residing at Jorehaut.*

No. XXVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the SING PHOO CHIEFS,—1836.

We, Bour of Beesa, Koomjoy of Sookhang, Meejang of Wakhet, Jaow of Nungnoo, Chowken of Kotah, Jowra of Choo Khang, Joodoo of Leechoo, Chaow of Nener, Changnog of Nenem, Nemgong of Kusaow, Tamrang of Kasan, Jawan of Pechoola, Jamtong of Set, Judoo of Kamkoo, and Chowr Ningko, fourteen Gaums, enter into this written Engagement with the British Government in the year 1748 Sukka. We acknowledge subjection to the British Government, and bind ourselves to observe the following conditions, approved of by David Scott, Esquire, Political Agent in Assam.

1st.—We and our dependant Sing Phooes were formerly subject to the Assamese Government, and now the Honorable Company having become the rulers of that country, we acknowledge allegiance to them, and abjure all connection with the Burmese or any other foreign Prince. Regarding political matters we will not hold any sort of intercourse with foreigners, but will act agreeably to the orders of the British Government.

2nd.—If an enemy come from any foreign country to invade Assam, we will supply the British troops with rice and other necessaries; we will prepare roads and ghats, and ourselves make such resistance as we may be required to do. If we act in this manner we will be entitled to protection from the British Government.

3rd.—If we abide strictly by the terms of this Agreement, no revenue is to be demanded from us, but if hereafter any Assamese Pykes should, of their own pleasure, desert to our villages, we will in that case pay for them the Capitation Tax.

4th.—We agree to release, and to cause to be released, all Assamese captives detained by us or our dependents, such of them as chose to remain in our villages being at liberty to do so.

5th.—If hereafter any Sing Phoos should commit depredations on the Assamese territories, we bind ourselves to arrest and deliver them up for punishment, and in case of our being unable to do so, we declare ourselves jointly responsible for the damage sustained by the people of Assam.

6th.—We will administer justice in our respective villages according to former custom, and settle all disputes amongst our dependents, and if any quarrel shall take place between two Gaums, we will not have recourse to arms, but refer the matter for the decision of the British authorities.

7th.—We solemnly promise to abide by the above written conditions, and as hostages for the performance thereof, we agree each to deliver into the custody of the Political Agent, a son, or a nephew, or brother, as that officer may direct. To all these articles we have in common agreed.

Dated 24th Bysakh 1748.

BOUR.

KOONJOY, his mark.

MEEJANG, „

JAOW, „

CHOWKEU, „

JOWRA, „

JOWDOO, „

CHAOW, „

CHANGNANG, „

NEENGAN, „

TAMBANG, „

JAMTANG, „

JUDOO, „

JOWRA, „

JAEN, „

Similar Agreements were signed by Koomreeng of Lutow, and by the Tao Gobryn, with some modification, in the case of the latter, to the 4th Article, he being entitled, in consequence of his having submitted to the terms required at first by Lieutenant Neufville, to retain such slaves as he possessed before the capture of the Fort of Rungpore.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

No. XXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given by SONGAPH, RAJAH of the DISTRICT of MAHRAM, to the POLITICAL AGENT at CHERRA POONJEE, in the year 1839.

To

MAJOR LISTER,

Political Agent to the Governor-General,

at his Court House.

I, Songaph, Rajah, resident of the Mahram country, having wantonly made war against the Honorable Company, and caused great loss of life to their people, and put them to considerable expense, have myself been driven through fear a fugitive to the jungles, and acknowledge having committed great faults; but I now crave an amnesty for the past offences of myself and my Cossiah people, and enter into this Agreement, in the hope of being permitted to remain in my country in the capacity of a Sirdar (Chief) on the following terms:

2nd.—That I acknowledge my dependency on the Government, and agree to stay in my country, as a Sirdar (Chief), or as if I have been appointed a Sirdar by the Government. I am, however, to adjudicate, amongst my own people, according to custom, but will not put any one to death.

3rd.—That if any of the Government troops should pass through my country, I will attend and furnish them with such provisions as they may require, receiving payment for the same at the customary rates.

4th.—That should any disturbances arise in the hills, I will, if so ordered, attend with all the Cossiahs of my country, and remain in attendance as long as I may be required to do so, receiving merely subsistence for my people from the Government.

5th.—That if any murderers or dacoits should take refuge in my country, I will apprehend them and deliver them up when called on to do so

6th.—That, in atonement for my faults, I promise to pay the Government a total fine of 2,000 Rupees; but I am to lodge this amount within a month from the present date.

7th.—That I give Chand Manick Rajah, and Bur Manick, Rajah of Moleem Poonjee, as my securities for the fulfilment of the terms of this Agreement, and I also place at Moleem Poonjee my nephew, Soolong Rajah, who will carry out all orders that may be given at any time regarding my country.

To which end I have executed this Agreement.

Dated this 13th February 1839, corresponding with the 3rd Falgoon 1254 B.S.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE of the COAL HILLS at CHERRA POONJEE given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in the year 1840, by SOOBHA SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT CHERRA POONJEE.

A perpetual lease, executed to the following purport, by Soobha Sing, Rajah of Cherra Poonjee :—

I hereby give a perpetual lease, for all future time, of the Hills called Oosider, Ooksan, and Nowkrem, within my territory, pertaining to Cherra Poonjee, where Coal is being worked by the Government, agreeably to the terms mentioned below which are to be acted up to :

1st.—I am to receive taxes from the Government at the rate of one Rupee per hundred maunds for as much Coal as may be broken up in the places mentioned. I will never demand more than this rate, and my Cossiah subjects are not to be prohibited by the Government from working Coal in these localities; they are to work it free of charge, and will settle with me for the taxes on it; but no other person is at liberty to quarry Coal in these places without the sanction of the Government, nor have I the right of granting such permission to any other person.

2nd.—The Government can quarry Coal hereafter, whenever they wish to do so, according to the conditions of this pottah, and no new objections will be raised, and if made, they are to be rejected.

3rd.—Besides the above stated localities, the Government have the right to the Coal in such places in my territory as it may be discovered in according to

the conditions of this pottah, to which effect I have executed this perpetual lease, the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

SOOBAN SING, *Rajah.*

Witnesses :—

SOOMUR SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

JATTRAH SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

CHAUND RAI, *Dubashia, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

BUNGSEN SING, *Burkundas of the Office.*

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE of the COAL FIELDS of BYRUNG POONJEE given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT in the year 1840 by the SIRDARS of that village, and confirmed by SOOBAN SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

I, Soobha Sing, Rajah, resident of Cherra Poonjee, having made myself acquainted with the purport of this document, hereby confirm the conditions specified in this pottah, given by the Sirdars of Byrung Poonjee, dated the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

SOOBAN SING, *Rajah.*

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT CHERRA POONJEE.

A perpetual lease, executed to the following purport, by Beerah Sing and Ramrai, Cossiah Sirdars of Byrung Poonjee, belonging to the territory of Cherra Poonjee.

We hereby give a perpetual lease to the Government, for all future time of the places pertaining to this Poonjee, where Coal has been found, and those localities where it may hereafter be discovered, agreeably to the terms mentioned below, which are to be acted up to :

1st.—We are to receive taxes from the Government at the rate of one Rupee per hundred maunds, for as much Coal as may be broken up in all places belonging to our Poonjee. We will never demand more than this rate, and the Cossiahs of the Poonjee we reside in are not to be prohibited by the Government from working Coal in these localities. They are to work it free of charge, and will settle with us for the taxes on it ; but no other person is at liberty to quarry Coal in these places without the sanction of the Government, nor have we the right of granting such permission to any other person.

2nd.—The Government can quarry Coal hereafter, whenever they wish to do so, agreeably to the conditions of this pottah, and no new objections will be raised, and if made they are to be rejected.

3rd.—Besides the above stated localities, the Government have the right, according to the conditions of this pottah, to those places where Coal may at any time be discovered. To which effect we have executed this perpetual lease, dated the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

BEERAH SING and RAMRAI,
Cossiah Sirdars.

Witnesses :—

SOOMUR SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

JATTRAH SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

CHAUND RAI, *Dubashia, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*

BUNGSEE SING, *Burkundaz of the Office.*

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1841, by CHOTA SAHDOD SINGH, RAJAH of the DISTRICT of JEERUNG.

The written Agreement of Chota Sahdoo Singh, Rajah of the territory of Bur Jeerung Poonjee, executed in the present year 1248 B.S., to the following purport :—

Having solicited permission to be continued in charge of the three villages of Bur Jeerung, Choto Jeerung, and Pathor Khallee, now held by me on condition of my repairing the road and bridges in the hills agreeably to orders, I have been called on by a Perwannah, No. 494, dated the 7th of Choitro of the past year for an Agreement, and in compliance with that order I now furnish this Agreement, stating that I promise, as customary, to make the annual repairs of the bridges, road, ghats, and stockades, etc., in the hills and other places without payment, the abovementioned three villages remaining in my charge for the performance of these services ; and if I negligently delay to execute these works, and the road, bridges, etc., should not be kept in repair, I will submit to whatever orders you may think proper to pass. To which effect I have given this Agreement dated the 8th of June of the English year 1841, corresponding with the 27th Joisto 1248 B.S.

Whereas Sahdoo Singh, Raja, has personally presented this Agreement it is hereby ordered to be accepted and filed with the record.

Dated the 8th of June of the English year 1841, corresponding with the 27th Joiste 1248 B.S.

No. XXXI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by CHORONEERA CAPTAIN GOHAIN, CHAWTANGOO GOHAIN, COROMOONG CAGGOOTEE GOHAIN, POWANGAI SOW DARIAH PHOKUN, SOONGGAT, and others, dated the 2nd December 1843.

We, late inhabitants of Derack and Suddeya, were engaged in the attack upon the latter place, and fled to the Mishmee country; we have offered our submission to return back, if our former offences were overlooked, and now we have returned agreeably to the orders of the Political Agent, with our followers, viz., Chowdung, Chawding, Long Fong, Poychoy, Chalan, Sham, Poom, Metong, and Chowlah, but the whole of the Khampteas are unable to return for the present, owing to their crops being uncut. However, they hereby promise to come in with all their families after their crops have been gathered, or within a month and half from this date.

1st.—We shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of lands for our support, either at Choonpoora or at Noa Dehing, for a term of five years rent-free and after the expiration of that period we agree to pay a moderate rent for the lands we may cultivate, or pay a house-tax, as Government may choose to authorize. Any orders that may be issued respecting the Abkarry shall be duly attended to.

2nd.—We engage also to endeavour to prevent or intercept any inroads of the Singhphoos or Mishmees on the Suddeya ryots, and shall obey all orders of the Civil or Political authorities on the frontier.

3rd.—We further engage that we shall desist from trafficking in slaves according to the regulations of Government generally.

4th.—All petty crimes and offences occurring amongst ourselves shall be settled by the Chiefs of the villages, but in all heinous offences, such as robbery, murder, dacoity, wounding, and counterfeiting the coin, we promise to make over the offenders to the Political Agent, with their respective witnesses for trial; and disputes between the heads of the different villages or clans shall also be referred to the same authority.

5th.—At the expiration of ten years the whole of our engagements will be subject to a revision and alteration, as it may seem best to His Lordship to determine on.

6th.—Should we or any of the Khampteas in any way depart from the faithful adherence of the above Agreement, and commit any acts of violence, we shall be subject to be driven out of the Province, and be without further excuse.

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXXII.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by the TAGI RAJAH of the AKA PURBAT, dated 26th Maug 1250 B.E.,—1844.

Although I entered into an Agreement on the 28th January 1842 A.D., that I should in no way injure the ryots in my dealings with them, and have received from the British Government, since 1842, a Pension of 20 Rupees, and traded in all the villages in Chardoar. It being now considered that my trading in this way is oppressive to the ryots, and therefore required to be discontinued, I bind myself to confine my trade to the established market places at Lahabarree and Baleepara, and to adhere to the following terms :—

1st.—Myself, with my tribe, will confine ourselves in our trade exclusively to the markets in Lahabarree, Baleepara, and Tezpor. We will not, as heretofore, deal with the ryots in their private houses.

2nd.—I will be careful that none of my Tribe commit any act of oppression in the British territories.

3rd.—We will apply to the British Courts for redress in our grievances, and never take the law in our own hands.

4th.—From the date of this Agreement I bind myself to abide by the foregoing terms, on condition that the following pensions are regularly paid :—

	Ra.
To Seemkolee Aka Rajah	32
To Soomo Rajah	32
To Nesoo Rajah	26
TOTAL	120 (sic.)

5th.—In the event of my infringing any of the foregoing terms, I subject myself to the loss of my Pension of 20 Rupees, and shall also forfeit the privilege of visiting the Plains.

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXXIII.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by CHANGJOE, HAZAREE KHOWAH AKA RAJAH, CHANG SUMLY HAZAREE KHOWAH, KABOOLoo HAZAREE KHOWAH AKA RAJAH, and NIJUM KAPASORAH AKA RAJAH, on the 29th Maug 1250 B.E.,—1844.

We hereby swear, according to our customs, by taking in our hands the skin of a tiger, that of a bear, and elephant's dung, and by killing a fowl, that we will never be guilty of any violence or oppression towards any of the ryots of the British Government, and that we will faithfully abide by the following terms :—

1st.—Whenever any of us come down into Chardoar, we will report our arrival to the Patgarree, and fairly barter our goods, being guilty of no theft or fraud in any way with any of the ryots,

It shall also be our particular care that none of our people shall be guilty of any crimes in the territories of the Honorable Company.

2nd.—We also engage never to join any parties that are or may hereafter be enemies to the British Government, but pledge ourselves to oppose them in every way in our power. We will also report any intelligence we may get of any conspiracy against the British Government, and act up to any order we may receive from their authorities. Should it ever be proved that we have participated in any conspiracy, we shall have forfeited our privilege of coming into the British territories.

3rd.—In coming into the Plains we will always appear unarmed, and confine ourselves exclusively to the haunts or market-places established at Lahabarree, Balespara, Oorung or Tezpor, and not, as heretofore, traffic with the ryots at their private dwellings; neither will we allow our people to do so.

4th.—All civil debts with the ryots shall be recovered through the Courts, as we acknowledge ourselves subservient to the British laws in their country.

5th.—I, Kapasorah Aka Rajah, agree to take in lieu of the Black-Mail of Chardoar a yearly Pension of 60 Rupees; and I, Hazaree Khowah Aka Rajah, a Pension, in like manner, of 120 Rupees: This will be considered to deprive us of any connection with Chardoar, and of exacting anything from the ryots. We pledge ourselves to abide strictly by the above terms, or forfeit our Pension.

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXXIV.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by DURJEE RAJAH, TAUGJOOG RAJAH, DUKPAH RAJAH, JOYPHOO RAJAH, CHANG KHANGDOO RAJAH, SAUGJA RAJAH, ROOP RAE GYA TOOUNG BHUNGDOO RAJAH, SAURGYAH, of BHOOTAN, dated 29th Mang 1250 B.E.,—1844.

Under the supposition that we were concerned with Niboojoo Rajah, Kawree Bhoot, and Bogah Bhoot, in the murder of Muddoo Sykeah, of Ooang, in Chardoar, and therefore required to give up the above-mentioned supposed murderers, which we were unable to do, in consequence of which the Duars were attached, and we forbidden to frequent them; and it being now ordered that we be allowed a pension in lieu of black-mail and may again visit the Plains for the purposes of traffic under a sworn Agreement, to ensure the ryots from any oppressions from us:—We hereby pledge ourselves to act up to the following terms, swearing according to our custom by placing salt on a daw or Bhootan sword, and biting it, and cutting the skins of a tiger and bear:

1st.—We pledge ourselves to report our arrival in the Plains to the Patgarree, and never to commit any fraud or theft against any ryot or Patgarree in trafficking with them, or any other act of oppression. Neither will we allow any of our people to do so, or we shall forfeit our privilege of visiting the Plains.

2nd.—We pledge ourselves never to join any person or persons that may be at enmity with the British Government; and furthermore to oppose every effort made against the Government the instant it shall be brought to our knowledge, and report faithfully any intelligence we may get of any conspiracy being carried on. We also pledge ourselves to act up to any orders we may get from the British authorities. Should it ever be proved that we have joined in any conspiracy, we shall not be allowed to visit the Plains.

3rd.—We will never come into the Plains armed, and in our traffic confine ourselves exclusively to the established market places at Lahabarree, Balle, Barah, Oobung, and Tezpur, and not deal with the ryots in their private houses, neither will we permit any of our people doing so.

4th.—We consider ourselves in all civil aggrievances bound to abide the decision of the British Courts.

5th.—I, Durjee Rajah, am content to receive a monthly pension of 25 Rupees, and for the rest of my people 20 Rupees each, altogether 145* Rupees in lieu of our black-mail, and we relinquish every other right in Chardoar.

6th.—The moment we hear that any of our people have been guilty of any crime in the Plains, we engage to give up the offender.

7th.—We pledge ourselves to act up to the foregoing terms, or forfeit our pension.

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of a PETITION of the WAHADADARS of CHEYLA POONJEE, to the POLITICAL AGENT of the COSSIAH HILLS in the year 1851, soliciting his assistance in causing the attendance, at their Durbars, of persons resisting their authority, and offering to abide by his decisions in appeals preferred to him against their orders, or in complaints made to him against their acts.

MISENE WAHADADAR,

BURSING ,,

LARSING and SONARAI WAHADADAR,

OOKHANG and BEEHAI ,,

Residents of Cheyla Poonjee.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That previous to the occupation of these Hills by the Honorable Company, we were appointed to the offices of the four Wahadadars of our village of Cheyla

*Increased in 1852 to Rupees 2,526-7-0 a year.

Poonjee, and protected the people by conducting enquiries and investigations in our country. That when these Hills afterwards came into the possession of the Honorable Company, we were confirmed in our appointments, agreeably to former custom, with the approval of the late Mr. David Scott, and most efficiently protected the inhabitants by investigating cases in the country by our own authority; but during the last two or three years, certain Cossiahs of our village, who are unruly, powerful, and evil-advising persons, have formed themselves into a party to carry out their own purposes, and are oppressing and harassing some of the poor Cossiahs, and if they complain, and we send for these persons through our officers, they openly resist our authority and assault them, besides making various remarks about us. When we also summon defendants in cases under trial before us, these violent individuals screen them, and in resistance of orders beat our men and snatch away the defendants from them; thus causing great annoyance to the poor people under our control, which we have frequently complained of to you by petitions; and the individuals of this party who harass the poor people in this manner are, moreover, not unknown to you. It is besides probable that unless this faction is put down, serious affrays and murders may hereafter occur, attended with ruination to our country, which it will be difficult for us to account for to you, and we shall be punished by Providence if the poor are violently oppressed by such persons of our village as have numerous friends and relatives, and we, as rulers of the country, do not redress their grievances. But as the calamities of our poor people cannot be removed, or the country rendered tranquil without your assistance, we therefore throw ourselves on your protection, and voluntarily present this petition, soliciting that the persons under our control, who resist our officers, may be tried by you, and that you will, on our solicitation, grant us your help to bring to our Durbars all such persons as pertinaciously refuse to attend there when we send for them; and if any persons who are dissatisfied with our orders should appeal to you against them, or if we oppress or injure any persons, and they complain to you about it, we will agree to any investigations and orders that you may pass, and will never act in contravention of them, but will obey them without urging any objections. There is no prospect of relief to our country, unless you so favour us, and in this your power is absolute.

Dated the 30th of Bysack 1258 B.S. (Received 14th May 1851.)

Present: COLONEL LISTER, Political Agent.

The request of the Wahadadars is granted, and it is hereby ordered that a Perwannah be written to them, to the effect that if any person hereafter oppresses or injures another, and the person so oppressed complains to the Wahadadars and the oppressor, when called for by them obstinately and in disobedience of the Wahadadars' orders refuses to attend at their Durbars, they must send him

to Cherra Poonjee with the witnesses to the fact of the opposition made to their authority, and the prosecutor and his witnesses, when proper orders will be passed.

Dated the 16th May 1851, corresponding with the 3rd of Jeyt 1258 B.S.

F. G. LISTER,
Political Agent.

No. XXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by the POLITICAL AGENT of the COSSIAH HILLS in the year 1852, to OOSEPSING, RAJAH, appointing him DHOLLAH RAJAH of the MAHRAM TERRITORY.

F. G. LISTER,
Political Agent.

To

OOSEP SING, DHOLLAH RAJAH,
*Resident of Rongthong Poonjee,
in the Mahram Territory.*

KNOW HEREBY :

It appears that Oober Sing, Dhollah Rajah of the Mahram territory, having deceased, you requested to be appointed Rajah there, on the ground of the country having been under the control of your uncle, the late Songaph, Dollah Rajah, your application being supported by a petition from Ooman Muntree, Oolar Sing Rajah, and other persons consenting to it; but final orders were deferred on it, in consequence of Ramsye, Kallah Rajah of Nonglang Poonjee, in that territory, having set up a claim founded on the right of his uncle, the late Ram Sing, Kallah Rajah, to which Oojeet Lungdeo, Ooksan Sirdar, and certain other persons signified their assent in a petition they presented. As you and Ramsye Rajah have, however, this day come to an amicable arrangement, and filed a deed of compromise to the effect that, of the two Kallah and Dhollah Rajahs of Mahram, the Kallah Rajah is to be subordinate to the Dollah Rajah, and the investigations connected with the duties of the Raj are to be conducted by them together in consultation, and the profits derived therefrom are to be enjoyed by them both, and as you have therein stated that you are to be Rajah in the place of the aforesaid Dhollah Rajah, retaining the said Ramsye Rajah as your subordinate, and investigating and deciding cases occurring in the country in concert and consultation with him, which are otherwise to be considered null and void, and the aforementioned Ramsye Kallah Rajah has expressed his willingness to remain as your subordinate, and according to former custom to investigate and decide cases taking place in the country in company and consultation with you, the decisions being invalid, unless so conducted, etc., besides which, you two persons are, agree-

ably to previous practice, to enjoy the profits derived from the country, and to share the losses incurred therein, and as you have assented to the above stated terms, and requested that a Perwannah may be given to you, appointing you as Rajah in accordance therewith, you are, therefore, informed that you are hereby appointed Rajah in the room of the Dollah Rajah of the territory of Mahram, and it will be your duty to conduct investigations and give decisions there as stipulated in the deed of compromise, and according to your own sense of proper justice, retaining Ramsye Kallah Rajah as your subordinate, and both of you acting together and in consultation to do what is incumbent on you. You will, moreover, obey all orders that may be issued to you, from time to time, on the part of the Honourable Company, without delay, observing the terms agreed on in the deed of compromise referred to.

Dated the 28th of September 1852, corresponding with the 14th of Assin 1259 B.S.

No. XXXVII.

TREATY signed by CAPTAINS REID and CAMPBELL and CHANGDANDOO NAMANG LEDEN and DAO NURHOO, BHUTIA RAJAS, on the 28th JANUARY 1853, at KURREAHPARAH, ZILLAH DARRUNG.

We, Changdandoo Raja Namang Leden, Raja Dao Nurhoo Rajah, being deputed by the Daba Rajas to carry letters of friendship to the Agent, Governor-General, North-East Frontier, desiring that the former friendly relations which existed between the Government of India and our Lhasa Government (lately disturbed by the misbehaviour of one of our Gellings) should be again resumed, and being ourselves desirous above all things that peace should exist between our Government and that of India, do (now that we are assured the Government of India do not intend to invade our country) hereby solemnly declare that all military force in excess of what is required to maintain order in our own country shall be immediately withdrawn, and the soldiers sent to their houses, and should the peace be ever broken by us, we shall consider that all claims to the Rs. 5,000 hitherto yearly paid to our Government by the Government of India shall be forfeited, and that our trade with the people of the plains shall be put a stop to.

And all this we of our own good will agree to and swear to in the presence of Captains Reid and Campbell, signing the agreement as copied out in Bhutia language from the Bengali copy made by Tuckha Mahomed Darogah.

And moreover, with regard to the followers and others of the Gelling who have come down to the plains for protection, we promise not to molest them, but hope, with the good help of the Agent, Governor-General, to make friends with them and persuade them to return to their own country.

No. XXXVIII.

CONDITIONS imposed upon the RAJAH of NUNGKLOW and his SUCCESSORS,—
1856.

1. The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another Chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the district.

2. The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow district, and he is to be permitted to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of his Muntrees, Sirdars, and Elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country, all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the Police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow district may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the Plains or of other Cossiah States are parties are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee.

3. The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, and to make over on demand to the local authorities all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow district.

4. The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow district and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government Officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country or to settlers residing there; and to use his best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects and the people of other Cossiah States.

5. The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanitaris, cantonments and posts, in any part of the Nungklow district where they may be required, of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6. The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in granting out its own waste lands.

Similar Agreements entered into by the Chiefs of Moleem and Bhawul Poonjee.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by the PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER in charge of the COSSIAH and JAINTIA HILLS, to OJEE LUSKER and CHONGLAH LUSKER, in the year 1857, authorizing them to conduct the duties of SIRDARS of MOWLONG POONJEE, for one year each, in succession to their deceased father ZUFFER LUSKER, SIRDAR of that place.

C. K. HUDSON,

*Principal Assistant Commissioner,
In charge of Cossiah and Jaintia Hills.*

To

OJEE LUSKER AND CHONGLAH LUSKER,

Residents of Mowlong Poonjee.

KNOW HEREBY,

That whereas you represented yourselves, on the demise of Zuffer Lusker, Sirdar of the Mowlong District, as being the sons and heirs of the deceased, and solicited that you two brothers might be permitted to conduct the duties of that office by turns for one year each, you are now therefore appointed to the office of the late Zuffer Lusker, pending the preferment of any substantial claim that may be worthy of notice being made to that district and are hereby informed that agreeably to the terms of the Deed of Compromise you previously filed, you will conduct the duties of the office of that Sirdar, as is incumbent on you, by turns, for one year each. Herein fail not.

Dated the 25th of March 1857, corresponding with the 13th of Chaitro 1263 B.S.

No. XL.

AGREEMENT entered into by the MEYONG ABORS on 5th November 1862.

Whereas it is expedient to adopt measures for maintaining the integrity of the British territory in the District of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, on the Meyong Abor Frontier, and for preserving peace and tranquillity, and whereas by virtue of a letter No. 11 of 11th October 1862, from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, transmitting orders from the Government of Bengal conveyed in a letter No. 265-T., dated 8th August 1862, from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor has been authorized to proceed in this matter, an Engagement to the following effect has been

entered into with the Meyong Abors this 5th day of November A.D. 1862 at Camp Lalee Mookh :—

ARTICLE 1.

Offences committed by the Meyong Abors in a time of hostility towards the British Government, and for which the assembled heads of villages have sued for pardon, are overlooked and peace is re-established.

ARTICLE 2.

The limit of the British territory which extends to the foot of the hills is recognized by the Meyong Abors, who hereby engage to respect it.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will take up positions on the frontier in the plains, will establish stations, post guards, or construct forts, or open roads, as may be deemed expedient, and the Meyong Abors will not take umbrage at such arrangements, or have any voice in such matters.

ARTICLE 4.

The Meyong Abors recognize all persons residing in the plains in the vicinity of the Meyong Hills as British subjects.

ARTICLE 5.

The Meyong Abors engage not to molest or to cross the frontier for the purpose of molesting residents in the British territory.

ARTICLE 6.

The communication across the frontier will be free both for the Meyong Abors and for any persons British subjects, going to the Meyong villages for the purpose of trading or other friendly dealings.

ARTICLE 7.

The Meyong Abors shall have access to markets and places of trade which they may think fit to resort to ; and on such occasions they engage not to come armed with their spears and bows and arrows, but merely to carry their daos.

ARTICLE 8.

Any Meyong Abors desiring to settle in or occupy lands in the British territory engage to pay such revenue to Government as may be fixed upon by the Deputy Commissioner ; the demand, in the first instance, to be light.

ARTICLE 9.

The Meyong Abors engage not to cultivate opium in the British territory or to import it.

ARTICLE 10.

In event of any grievance arising or any dispute taking place between the Meyong Abors and the British territory, the Abors will refrain from taking the law into their own hands, but they will appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress and abide by his decision.

ARTICLE 11.

To enable the Meyong Abors of the eight khels or communities, who submit to this engagement, to keep up a Police for preventing any marauders from resorting to the plains for sinister purposes, and to enable them to take measures for arresting any offenders, the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the British Government, agrees that the communities referred to shall receive yearly the following articles :—

100 Iron axes (one hundred).

50 Bottles of rum (eighty).

30 Maunds of salt (thirty).

2 Seers of Abkaree opium (two).

2 Maunds of tobacco (two).

ARTICLE 12.

The articles referred to above, which will be delivered for the first year on the signing of this engagement, will hereafter be delivered from year to year to the representatives of the eight khels or communities of the Meyong Abors as aforesaid on their meeting the Deputy Commissioner at Lalee Mookh or at any other convenient place on the Meyong Doar side.

ARTICLE 13.

On the occasion of meeting the Deputy Commissioner, the Meyong Abors in earnest of their continued friendly feeling, engage to make a tribute offering of a mithun, pigs, and fowls, in exchange for which they will obtain usual suitable acknowledgments.

ARTICLE 14.

In event of Meyong Abors infringing or failing to act up to any of the provisions of this engagement, it will be considered null and void, and will no longer have effect.

ARTICLE 15.

The original of the above engagement, which is drawn up in English, will remain with the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, and a counterpart or copy will be furnished to the subscribing Meyong Abors.

ARTICLE 16.

In ratification of the above engagement contained in fifteen paragraphs the Deputy Commissioner of Luekhimpoor, Assam, on behalf of the British Government, puts his hand and seal, and the recognised headmen or Chiefs of the eight khels or communities of the Meyong Abors affix their signatures or marks, this 5th day of November A.D. 1862.

H. S. BIVAR, Major,
Depty. Commr., 1st Class, Luekhimpoor,
and Agent, Govr.-Genl., North-East Frontier.

On behalf of the community of Munkoo	{	Lomtur Gham, his mark
		Taukoor " "
		Yabang " "
		Chapeur " "
On behalf of the community of Ramkong	{	Taying " "
		Pooruding Gham, his mark
		Azragl " "
		Kakoh " "
On behalf of the community of Bokoong	{	Koling " "
		Goling " "
		Daling " "
		Moozung Gham, his mark
On behalf of the community of Padamneh	{	Sootara " "
		Gandal " "
		Bidoon " "
		Takoor " "
On behalf of the community of Kemi	{	Yaleng " "
		Kerie Gham, his mark
		Taddang " "
		Tuttoo " "
On behalf of the community of Lokang	{	Tasseo Gham, his mark
		Somuing " "
		Takokh " "
		Tameeh " "
On behalf of the village of Galong	{	Takoom " "
		Takor " "
		Loling " "
		Loneh " "
On behalf of the village of Ledoom	{	Basing Cham, his mark
		Tanung Gham, his mark
		Takir " "
		Tussif " "
	{	Bookang " "
		Looking Gham, his mark
	{	Taying " "

A precisely similar Agreement was concluded with the Kebang Abors on 16th January 1863. The articles annually given to them are thirty maunds of salt, forty bottles of rum, four maunds of tobacco, or Rupees 28 for tobacco, twenty eight iron hoes, and two saers of opium.

No. XLI.

AGREEMENT entered into by the ABORS of the DEHANG DEBANG DOARS,—1862.

Whereas, with a view to maintain the integrity of the British territory and to preserve peace and tranquillity in the district of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, in the frontier bordering on the "Padoo," the "Meyboh," the "Silookh," the "Bompon," and the "Bor Abor" Hills, it is expedient to adopt certain measures, and whereas that the policy enjoined under a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, No. 11, of the 11th October, conveying the orders of the Government of Bengal in a letter No. 265-T., dated 8th August 1862, might with advantage be adopted towards the Abor clans aforesaid, pursuant thereto, at a meeting between the representatives of the Abor communities named, and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, at Camp Dihang Dibang Mookh, on the 8th day of November A.D. 1862, the following engagement was entered into:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British territory which extends to the foot of the hills will be respected by the Abors of the communities named in the preamble.

ARTICLE 2.

The Abors hereby recognize all persons residing in the plains to be British subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

The Abors engage to take measures for preventing any parties from amongst their clansmen from molesting residents in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government may take up positions in the frontier, in the plains, may establish stations, post guards, or construct forts, or open roads, as may be deemed expedient, and the Abors will not take umbrage at such arrangements or have any voice in such matters.

ARTICLE 5.

The communication across the frontier will be free for the Abors and for residents in the British territory going to the Abor villages for the purpose of trade or other friendly objects.

ARTICLE 6.

The Abors shall have access, as heretofore, to markets and places of trade in the British territory they may think fit to resort to; but when trading, they, the Abors, engage not to come armed with their spears, bows, and arrows, but merely carry their daos.

ARTICLE 7.

Any Abors settling or occupying lands in the British territory engage to pay such revenue to Government as may be fixed upon, the demand, in the first instance, to be light.

ARTICLE 8.

The Abors engage not to cultivate opium in the British territory or to import it.

ARTICLE 9.

In event of the Abors having any grievance, or in case of any dispute arising between them and British subjects, the Abors will refrain from taking the law into their own hands; but they will in all cases appeal to the Deputy Commissioner and abide by his decision.

ARTICLE 10.

To enable the Abors of the clans or communities mentioned in the preamble to keep a Police for preventing any marauders from resorting to the plains for sinister purposes, and to enable them to take measures for arresting any offenders, the Deputy Commissioner, on behalf of the British Government, undertakes that the Abor communities referred to shall receive yearly the following articles:—

One hundred iron hoes.
Forty maunds of salt.
One hundred bottles of rum.
Two maunds of tobacco.

ARTICLE 11.

The articles referred to above, which will be delivered for the first year on the signing of this Engagement, will hereafter be delivered from year to year to the representatives of the communities or clans named in the preamble.

ARTICLE 12.

On the occasion of the yearly meeting of the Deputy Commissioner and the Abors, the usual exchange of offerings and presents will take place.

ARTICLE 13.

In event of the Abors failing to act up to the provisions of this Engagement, it will be null and void.

ARTICLE 14.

The original of this Engagement, which is drawn up in English, will remain with the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, and a counterpart or copy will be furnished to the representatives of the Abor communities aforesaid.

ARTICLE 15.

In ratification of the above Engagement contained in fourteen paragraphs, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, puts his hand and

seal, and the representatives of the Abor communities affix their marks or signatures, this eighth day of November 1862.

H. S. BIVAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

On behalf of Meyvon	Popang Gham, his mark
On behalf of Padoo	Toomkur „ „
On behalf of Silookh	Moskokh „ „
On behalf of Bomjeon.	Joloong „ „
On behalf of the Bor Abors	Junbang „ „
On behalf of the Bor Silookh Abors	Karmood, son of Onoo Gham, his mark.
On behalf of Toomkoo Padoo Abors	Meyong Gham, his mark

No. XLII.

AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE BOR ABOR ON THE 5TH OF APRIL 1866.

We, the representatives of the 12 Bor Abor tribes, who have not as yet entered into any Agreement with the British Government, do hereby express our desire to enter into the same compact as that agreed upon between the other Abor tribes and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor.

2. We agree to abide by the provisions of the Abor Treaties of 1862-63, on condition that we receive from Government yearly to defray our expenses, we preserving the tranquillity of our frontier, the following articles :—Salt (60) sixty maunds ; iron hoes (120) one hundred and twenty ; rum (100) one hundred bottles ; tobacco (3) three maunds ; opium (2) two seers.

3. Should we at any time transgress the provisions of the above Treaties, the same to be null and void.

4. In ratification of this Agreement we hereto affix our signatures or marks.

For Lalam Gam	his mark
Soosoo Gam	„
Ikirug Gam	„
Mooling Gam	„
Liloot Gam	„
Lingkong Gam	„
Loothing Gam	„
Maling Gam	„
Likoh Gam	„
Tinteh Gam	„
Tinkoh Gam	„
Linkoh Gam	„
Boomoot Gam	„
Koonang Gam	„

Before me, this fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. W. HUME, *Lieut.*,
District Superintendent of Police, Luckhimpoor.

No. XLIII.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD given to SOOKPILALL,—1871.

The order of the illustrious Government.

Be it known to the Looshai Lall (Sookpilall) and to all other Lalls, Muntrees, and people of Looshai villages between the Tapai and Tipperah Hills.

The illustrious Government has laid down the following line of division :—

From Chutturchoora to the mouth of Bhyrubbee Cherra, from the mouth of Bhyrubbee Cherra to Bhyrubbee Tillah, from Bhyrubbee Tillah to Kolosep Tillah, from Kolosep Tillah to Noongvai Hills, from Noongvai Hills to Koobecherra Mookh, which falls to Sunai Nuddee, and it has ordered that the country to the north of the said line shall be called Cachar and the Marthinlong or Northern Looshai lands; on the other side of that line of division shall be called the Looshai hills. The name Marthinlong or Northern Looshai includes those people who drink the water of the Taovai, Tipai Tuirel or Sonai Tinpar or Rukni, Sinlong, or Dullessur, and Kloong Doong or Guttur.

The illustrious Government has further ordered that (Sookpilall) and all other Looshai Lalls, Muntrees, and people shall not in any way injure or annoy any of the people of Sylhet or Cachar.

If any Looshai suffers any injury or annoyance at the hands of Cachar or Sylhet people, and wishes to have his wrongs redressed, he must make a request to that effect to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar, who has been ordered by Government to do justice in such cases.

The Lalls and Muntrees of the Looshais shall be answerable for the safety of all merchants and wood-cutters who go to the Looshai hills to trade or cut timber.

There are, as is known, various hill tribes known as Simthinlong drinking the water of the river flowing to the south. If they or the people dwelling in the east of the Tipai, are about to attack or annoy any people of Cachar or Sylhet, and if Sookpilall, etc., know of it and cannot prevent them from passing through their villages, then Sookpilall, etc., must at once give information to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar.

If a dispute arise between Sookpilall, etc., and the people of the Rajahs of Munnipoor or Tipperah, he or they may inform the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar, who will endeavour to get the matter enquired into.

When the Burra Sahib of Cachar or any Government Officer who may be deputed by him goes to visit the Looshai hills, Sookpilall should meet him in person or by Deputy at some place to be appointed from time to time within the hills.

If in any year no European Government Officer goes to the hills, then Sookpilall, etc., shall send to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) at Doodpate (Silchar) some respectable Looshais.

If at any time all the above orders of Government be not carried out the said Government may revoke this Sunnud and pass such orders as it thinks proper. But as long as Sookpilall, etc., shall obey all these orders and any similar ones which the Government may issue from time to time for the preservation of peace on both sides of the above-mentioned line, the Government will not interfere with the affairs of their villages, and will leave them in the undisturbed possession of their village land.

Dated 16th January 1871.

No. XLIV.

TERMS of PEACE signed by MEDHI and CHANDI, KAPASCHOR AKAS,—1888.

We, Medhi and Chandi, Kapaschor Aka chiefs, hereby make this submission in writing, acknowledging our error in raiding on Balipara and in detaining Lakhi-dhar mauzadar in 1883, and swear according to our customs that we will jointly and severally faithfully abide by the following terms:—

I.—We withdraw all our claims to any land south of the boundary pillars set up in 1873-75.

II.—We will allow two kotokis (or interpreters) appointed by the British Government to carry communications between us and the Government, and we swear to respect the persons of these kotokis and to allow them at all times to go and come unharmed.

III.—The “posa” will not be given us until the year after next, i.e., January 1890, and only then if the conduct of ourselves and that of our tribe has been perfectly peaceful.

We relinquish all our claims to “posa” for the past years also.

When “posa” is restored to us, it will be distributed according to our respective shares, and it will only be given into our hands on our appearing personally before the Deputy Commissioner and presenting an article of tribute each to him.

I, Medhi, consent to present annually a “dao”, and the rest of us chiefs each a bow and arrow or some similar articles as the Local Government may decide upon.

IV.—The “posa” we shall receive from the Government is in lieu of the due we formerly levied on the Assamese inhabitants of the plains, and that we have no right to receive any food, service, dues, or other token of superiority from any raiyat in British territory, but that the demand for any such dues will be treated as a criminal offence.

V.—The road which has been cut in 1884 from Bhalukpong, *via* Dijumukh, shall be kept open to the Balipara stockade, and we and our tribe shall use that road alone when we come down for “posa” or for other purposes and we and

our tribe shall present ourselves at the Bhalukpung stockade, give up our weapons there, and receive a pass, which we will give again when we return to the hills.

VI.—We will come down not earlier than 1st December (corresponding to 16th Aughrun) each year to receive our "posa" or for other purposes.

A. E. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. XLV.

TERMS of PEACE imposed on the chief offending Villages of the MINTANG ABORS,
—1912.

Orders to Sissin dated 27th December 1911.

The Gams of Sissin are to pay a fine of 2 mithan and 6 pigs; on payment they may collect their people and rebuild their village. They undertake to assist the Government in everything and to give information.

Orders to Panggi dated 30th December 1911.

The Sarkar knows you are guilty in the matter of Mr. Williamson's murder, but is merciful and will give you a chance of making peace. If you do not accept the terms there will be war. If you agree to the terms, you must in future obey the orders of the Sarkar and not fight among yourselves. The terms are:—

- (i) To dismantle the stockade of the village.
- (ii) To deliver up 500 iron-barbed arrows with quivers, 6 Tibetan swords, 20 mithan, 50 pigs, and 50 maunds of rice (unhusked).
- (iii) To return any property belonging to Mr. Williamson, Dr. Gregorson, and their party.

Order to Kebang dated 1st January 1912.

- (i) In future to obey all orders of Government and not prevent people from trading in the plains.
- (ii) To restore the five stolen rifles and also all other property belonging to Mr. Williamson, Dr. Gregorson, and their party.
- (iii) To surrender the telephone cable and five drums taken by them.
- (iv) To surrender 2,000 war arrows and complete war kit of 50 men, including bows, arrows, and quivers, hats and daos.
- (v) To be responsible for the maintenance of the road from Yembung camp to Puak.
- (vi) To be allowed to rebuild the village on a site a mile further up-stream.
- (vii) To call in the Gams of Yemsing, Babuk, and Kalek.
- (viii) To surrender 25 mithan.
- (ix) No pardon extends to Lomlo or Bapuk.

Orders to Yemsing dated 6th January 1912.

We know that some of your men went south and stirred up trouble amongst the Galongs round about Misshing. We do not wish to punish them heavily, as they were not concerned in the murders of Mr. Williamson and his party, and for what they did they have been punished already. You must understand that trade is open to everybody with the plains. You may rebuild your village immediately, but to show that you are under the Sarkar and willing to obey all orders, you will bring in 10 bows, 20 war-arrows, 1 sword, and 1 helmet.

Orders to Rengging dated 12th January 1912.

In future you must obey all orders of the Sarkar and must not interfere with people who wish to go down to the plains to trade. You may rebuild your village on condition that you always keep the road between the Sirpo and Sirki Streams in good repair.

Orders to Rotung dated 13th January 1912.

As you have spoken the truth, the Sarkar will have mercy. You must in future obey all orders of the Sarkar and must not interfere with trade with the plains. You must return the two guns (Rotung's share of the loot) personally or through Kebang. You will be responsible for the proper upkeep of the road between Rotung and the Lelek streams. On these conditions you may rebuild your village.

Orders to Babuk dated 15th January 1912.

For having taken part in the massacre of Mr. Williamson and his party, you are fined 5 mithan. When you have paid this fine, you will be permitted to rebuild your village subject to the following conditions. You must in future obey all orders of the Sarkar and not prevent anyone from trading in the plains. You are responsible for the upkeep of the road between the Sirpo and Rotung.

No. XLVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT furnished in the year 1857 by RAM SING RAJAH
of CHERRA, POONJEE.

RAM SING, RAJAH.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Ram Sing, Rajah, and his Ministerial Officers and Sirdars, and other Cossiahs residing at Cherra Poonjee, executed in the year 1857 to the following purport :—

Having, on the demise of my uncle, the late Soobha Singh, Rajah of this territory, taken his place as his successor, and come into possession of the Raj, I have been required, by the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Cherra Poonjee, to furnish a new Agreement, based on those given by my predecessors; and as all the conditions of the engagements entered into by my predecessors, the late Dewan Singh, Raja, on the 10th of September 1829, and the late Soobha Singh, Rajah, on the 19th of October 1830, are acceptable to me, I will act according to them hereafter.

Dated the 16th of May 1857, corresponding with the 8th of Joisto 1264 B.S.

Written by Bhoyrobnath Dahn.

Presented this day by Radha Kristno Dutt, Mooktiar, and Bhoyrobnath Dahn, on the part of Ram Sing, Rajah, with his letter of this date, the 16th of May 1857, corresponding with the 4th of Joisto 1264 B.S.

C. K. HODSON,

*Principal Assistant Commissioner
In charge of Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.*

No. XLVII.

AGREEMENT executed by the CHIEFS of the MINOR STATES of the KHASI HILLS,
—1859.

To C. K. HODSON, Esq., PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, KHASI HILLS
(ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT).

We, Sundar Sing, son of Naluk Khasia, of Maudan punji; U Jo Sirdar, son of Bna Khasia, of the same place; Birsai Khasia, son of Iangthoma Khasia, of Sinai punji; Namsing Khasia, son of Amar Sing, and U Wansit Khasia, son of Suba Khasia, of Tangar punji, elaka Maudan, Khasi Hills, do execute this agreement, to the effect that, as desired by the British Government, we hereby lease to them, of our own accord in perpetuity, all uncultivated waste lands and forest tracts that lie within the limits of our respective elakas of Maudan punji, Sinai punji and Tangar punji, that being brought under cultivation, will cause no injury to the people of this elaka, and also all such places where minerals exist,

and may hereafter be discovered, with the exception of the lime-quarries covered by the lease previously executed by us. We further agree that we, our heirs, and assigns shall have no objection to Government utilising the lands hereby leased by reclaiming them, leasing them out to other persons and settling tenants on them, as they please, to accrue profits. That all enquiries relating to the lands shall be made by Government, and we shall have no power to lay hand on the matter. That we, our heirs, assigns, or the persons who will hereafter be the owners of this elaka, shall always get half the profits arising out of the lands hereby leased. That should there be no profits, no claim from us for our half-share will be acceptable. That without your permission we shall have no power to lease or transfer any land or lands to any Bengali or European. Should we do to the contrary, such lease or transfer will not be valid. As for the execution of this agreement, we held darbars in our punjis, in which the people gave their consent to its execution. That we shall have no objection to Government making settlement of the lime-quarries that had been previously leased to Mr. H. Inglis, and which are now in the Government possession, according to the terms of the lease executed by me, Sundar Sing and others. To the above effect we execute this agreement this 27th August 1859 corresponding to the 12th Bhadra 1266 B.S.

Witnesses :—

U LANG LALOO, *Sardar of Jowai punji.*

„ MIRI ROY, *Acting Interpreter.*

„ SOLOMON, *Interpreter.*

Acknowledged before me this day in open court, and presented in person by Sundar Sing Sardar, U Jo Sardar, Birsai Khasia, Nam Sing, and Oo Ahnseet Khasia.

C. K. HODSON,
Principal Assistant Commissioner.

N.R.—Similar agreements were executed by :—

The Sardar of Nonglywai.

Ditto of Jearang.

Ditto of Maolong.

The Wahadadar (now Sardar) of Duara Nongturmen.

The Lyngdoh of Sohiong.

Ditto of Langiong.

Ditto of Maofiang.

The Slem of Bhowal.

Ditto of Maharam.

Ditto of Langrin.

Ditto of Malakohmat.

Ditto of Mausynram.

Ditto of Mariaw.

Ditto of Nongstoin.

Ditto of Nongspung.

Ditto of Mylliem.

Ditto of Maofiang.

Ditto of Rambrai.

The Wahadadars of Shella.

No. XLVIII.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by DUN SING, RAJAH of NUSTENG, with the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of CHERRA POONJEE, in the COSSIAH HILLS, —1862.

I, Dun Sing, Rajah, son of Oola Beang Koonwur, of Nusteng, in the Cossiah Hills, having been appointed ruler of Nusteng, do hereby agree and promise to conduct myself agreeably to the following rules :—

ARTICLE 1.

I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee. All disputes between myself and Chieftains of other Cossiah States shall be referred for trial and decision to the British Court.

ARTICLE 2.

I shall always reside in the Nusteng ilaka, and decide without partiality in open Durbar, with the assistance of my Muntrees, Sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country, all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the Police in which only the people of that ilaka may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee.

ARTICLE 3.

I shall obey all orders issued to me by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, and make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, my ilaka.

ARTICLE 4.

I shall furnish full information regarding my State and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by Government Officers. I shall always endeavour to promote the welfare and happiness of my subjects, give every help and protection in my power to Government Officers and travellers passing through my country, or to settlers residing there; and use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of my country and British subjects and the people of other Cossiah States.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanitararia, cantonments and posts, in any part of my ilaka where they may be required, full compensation being given for the lands thus occupied for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter I must render my utmost assistance when requisite.

Dated 22nd July 1862, corresponding with 7th Sawun 1269 B.S.

No. XLIX.

SUNNUD conferring the title of Rajah Bahadoor upon DUN SING, the elected ruler of Nusteng, dated the 26th January 1863.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Nusteng, I do hereby confer upon you the title of Rajah Bahadoor on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions specified in the Agreement made with you on 22nd July 1862, corresponding with 7th Srawun 1269 B.S.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

No. L.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of MOLEEM,—1863.

Whereas it was stipulated in the Agreement entered into by me, Melay Sing, Rajah of Moleem, under date 19th March 1861, with the British Government, that the right of establishing civil and military sanitaría, posts and cantonments, within my country should remain with the British Government; whereas Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton, Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, under the instructions of the said Government, has selected, for the purpose of civil and military sanitaría, etc., the land hereinafter described, I hereby renounce, with the advice and consent of my Muntrees and the heads of my people, all sovereign and personal rights therein to Her Majesty the Queen of England and the British Government. It is, however, stipulated, should the proprietors of any of the land within the limits hereinafter described be unwilling to sell or part with their land to the British Government, the said persons shall continue fully to enjoy the same without impost or taxation as heretofore, but that in all other respects the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the British Government, and the officers of Government duly appointed, shall extend over the said land and over all persons residing thereon, and to all offences committed therewithin.

Boundary.—The boundary of the lands of Oo Don Sena to the south and east of the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Stang Rapsang, south of the stream south of the Oom Ding Poon adjoining the village of Sadoo which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Oo Bat Khaobakee touching the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka D'ke adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boundary of the land of Soaka adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boundary of the Shillong lands which

have been purchased from which point the boundary will follow the north and west sides of the present Government roads till the boundary of the lands of Borjon Muntree which have been purchased is met. It will then follow the boundary of the said Borjon's land till the boundary of the said land again meets the Government road now existing, which it will follow till the boundary of the Raj lands purchased is met. It will follow the boundary of the Raj lands till that dividing the Longdo lands of Nongseh from the Raj land and the land purchased from Oo Reang-Karpang of Nongseh, and will go between the two last on the east side of a hill by a path till the boundary stone of the Longdo of Nongseh at the head of a watercourse is met. It will then follow that watercourse to the junction of it with the Oom Soorpee, leaving the hill with the Lungdo jungle of fir trees on it to the left or north and west side. The boundary will then cross the Oom Soorpee river and ascend by a ravine opposite inclining somewhat to the right hand to monumental stones (Mowshin Ram), near one of which a peg and pile of stones is placed. The boundary will then descend the hill backwards towards the point of Youdoe Hill, that is, the hill on which the Youdoe Bazar is held, to a pile of stones and a peg not far from the Government road which it crosses and not far from the Oom Soorpee river. The boundary thence turns north-east by ascending the hollow to the ridge which divides the water-flow, on which is a mark, to the hollow to the north-east, which it follows by the water to the Oom Kra river leaving the Youdoe Bazar hill and the village of Mao Kra on the left hand. The boundary thence turns eastward, following the base of the hills and excluding all cultivation in the plains, including within it the hill lands given to the Government by Oo Beh till the lands of Oo Dor given to Government are met, whence the boundary, in the same way, follows the base of the hills excluding the cultivation in the plains till the river Pornding Neyam is met. Opposite a cave at the mouth of this stream, when it enters the plain, a peg and pile of stone is met. The boundary thence follows the same stream to its head in the rice lands of Oo Beh aforesaid; thence it follows the foot of the hills, leaving the village of Linera to the left or east side, and excluding the rice cultivation of Oo Beh but including the hill land given by him to Government till it reaches the head of the said rice cultivation, where it turns sharply to the left or east between two hills till it reaches the banks of the stream Oom Pentong Kom the downward course of which it follows till the junction of the same water, now called Oom Soorpee, with the Oom Jussaci is reached. This river is the boundary till its source is reached from a pile of stones, near which, marking the boundary of land purchased from Oo Don Sena, the boundary crosses over south-west-erly to the point where the Oom Shillong makes a bend; at that point stones have been placed opposite ten fir and five oak trees on the spur of a hill. The boundary then follows the Oom Shillong till the boundary of Oo Don Sena's land is met, which it follows the point from whence it started is reached. I agree that the Government, or the possessor of the land within named, as well as the Shillong lands, shall have the joint right of turning off all water adjoining the said land for use, subject to such rules as the Government may prescribe. I promise also, as far as in me lies, to preserve the sacred groves whereon the water supply is

dependent, and to punish any of my subjects found cutting the trees of the said groves and to deliver up for punishment any British subject found so offending.

MELAY SING RAJAH His mark.

LORMIET MONTANG His Mark.

SHILLONG :

The 10th December 1863.

Witness :

U JOYMONNE,

Interpreter.

Before me, this 18th December 1863, explained in Cossiah and signed.

J. C. HAUGHTON.

Witnesses present not called on to sign, being unable to write :

Oo RAM, Muntree.

Oo DON KOONWUR.

Oo SONA „

Oo JON SIRDAR.

Oo JEE „

PURBOT, Interpreter.

Oo DON SONA „

TAMA KOONWUR.

RAJAH SINGH KOONWUR.

ALOP KOONWUR.

KUNRACE, of Khyrim.

I, Melay Sing, having, on behalf of myself and my Muntrees, and all others concerned, ceded the Raj rights and title in the land at Shillong known as the Shillong lands; the Raj lands south of the Oom Soorpee, known as the Kurkontong Nongseh land; the land near Youdoo, known as the Shillong labang land; hereby renounce all right and title thereto, resigning the same to Her Majesty the Queen of England with the trees, water, and all things thereon or therein, and hereby acknowledge to have received, in full satisfaction therefor, the sum of Rupees 2,000 (two thousand) from Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.

MELAY SING His mark.

YOODOR :

RAJA RABON SING His mark.

The 8th December 1863.

Rajah Rabon hereby acknowledges to have ceded all right on part of himself and his people.

J. C. HAUGHTON,

Offg. Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, N.-E. F.

Witness :

U JOYMOONEE,

Interpreter.

SREE ARRADHUN DOSS,

Mohurir.

Present :

Oo Ram, Muntree.

Oo JEE „

Oo SOOBAB „

Oo SONAH „

Oo RAIMON „

Oo BAMON „

Oo MOOIK LONGSKOR.

Oo SONKHA LONGODO.

} Moleem Poonjee.

} Khyrim Poonjee.

J. C. HAUGHTON,

Offg. Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, N.-E. F.

No. LI.

ENGAGEMENT executed by the RAJAH of MAHRAM,—1864.

I, Oo Sai Sing, resident of Mahram, according to the custom of country and with the approval of the Chiefs and Elders of Mahram, being the lawful heir and successor to the late Oosep Singh, Dhollah Rajah of Mahram, in anticipation of being duly created, under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India Dhollah Rajah of Mahram, do hereby promise to be faithful in allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and its dependencies, her heirs and successors, and I bind myself to the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or such other Officer as may be from time to time appointed by Government, and I will refer all disputes between myself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States to the Deputy Commissioner aforesaid, and I clearly understand that I hold my appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing me from

office and appointing another Chieftain in my stead, if I should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government or to the people of Mahram.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside in the Mahram District, and promise to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of the Muntrees, Sirdars, and the Elders, according to ancient and established custom of the country, all civil and criminal cases, not of a heinous nature, in which the inhabitants of the said country only are concerned. I agree to refer to the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossia and Jynteah Hills, or to any other Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, all cases, civil and criminal, in which Europeans or other foreigners, including the inhabitants of the plains, are concerned as also all cases in which subjects of other Cossiah States are concerned, and all heinous criminal cases.

ARTICLE 3.

I bind myself to obey all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed to the charge of the Hill districts, and to make over, on demand to the duly constituted authorities all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Mahram district.

ARTICLE 4.

I also agree to supply full information regarding the Mahram District and its inhabitants whenever I may be required so to do by the officers of Government. I will also render assistance in developing the resources of the country, and I will give aid and protection to Government officials and travellers passing through Mahram, as also to settlers residing therein, and will use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country under me and British subjects and people of other Cossiah States.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government will have the right of establishing military and civil sanitararia, cantonments, and posts, in any part of the Mahram District under my control, and I agree to give all lands required for such purposes on the understanding, when the land or lands do not belong to the Raj, that the proprietors shall receive compensation.

ARTICLE 6.

Lastly, I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Government of British India by the late Rajah Oosep Sing on the 22nd September 1859, by which he ceded, in consideration of receiving half the profits, all his mineral rights (except those connected with the Mahram tracts leased to the late Mr. Henry Inglis up to 1283 B.S.) and all the waste

lands not paying revenue which are not being brought under cultivation by the people of Mahram, and by which they will not be sufferers.

His seal and mark.

Oo SAI SING, *Rajah.*

Dated Youlao (fifth) 5th October 1864.

Witnessed by :—

GRISH CHUNDER BOSE.

Mark of RAM SINGH, Muntree.

Mark of TOR SAI, Muntree.

Mark of Oo SUGI „

Mark of W. SONA „

Mark of W. TAR „

Mark of W. SAIH „

Mark of W. SAR SING, Gooshtee.

Mark of U RAM, Gooshtee.

Mark of SUNTOO „

Mark of KHALAET VASUED.

Signed and sealed in my presence the 5th day of October 1864, when it was explained to the Rajah that a Sunnud and Khillut would be furnished on receipt of the orders of Government.

H. S. BIVAR,

Deputy Commr., Cossia and Jynteah Hills.

No. LII.

SUNNUD confirming the election of Oo SAI SING as RAJAH of MAHRAM,—1864.

Whereas you have been elected by the chief men and people of Mahram to succeed the late Rajah Oosep Singh in the Chieftaincy, I hereby recognize and confirm your election to the Rajah of Mahram.

Be assured that so long as you remain faithful in your allegiance to the British Crown, and fully and faithfully fulfil your engagements with the British Government, the State of Mahram will remain to you in undisturbed possession.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 5th December 1864.

No. LIII.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of MURRIOW,—1865.

I, Ooron, Resident of Murriow, Cossiah Hills, according to the custom of country, and with the approval of the Chiefs and Elders of Murriow, being the lawful heir and successor to the late Oo-Phan, Rajah of Murriow, in anticipation of being duly created under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India Raja of Murriow, do hereby promise to be faithful in allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and its dependencies, to her heirs and successors, and I bind myself to the following Articles :—

First.—I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or such other Officer as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government, and I will refer all disputes between myself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States to the Deputy Commissioner aforesaid; and I clearly understand that I hold appointment under the authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing me from office and appointing another Chieftain in my stead, if I shall fail to give satisfaction to the British Government or to the people of Murriow.

Second.—I agree to reside in the Murriow District, and promise to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of the Muntrees, Sardars, and Elders, according to ancient and established custom of the country, all civil and criminal cases not of a heinous nature, in which the inhabitants of the said country only are concerned. I agree to refer to the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or to any other Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, all cases, civil or criminal, in which Europeans or other foreigners, including the inhabitants of the plains, are concerned, as also all cases in which subjects of other Cossiah States are concerned, and all heinous criminal cases.

Third.—I bind myself to obey all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer appointed to the charge of the hill district, and to make over on demand to the duly constituted authorities all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Murriow District.

Fourth.—I also agree to supply full information regarding the Murriow District and its inhabitants whenever I may be required so to do by the officers of Government. I will also render assistance in developing the resources of the country, and will give aid and protection to Government officials and travellers passing through Murriow, as also to settlers residing therein; and I will use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country under me and British subjects and people of other Cossiah States.

Fifth.—The British Government shall have the right to construct roads in any direction through the Murriow District, and I bind myself not to levy transit taxes or other dues on such roads unless permitted to do so.

Sixth.—The British Government will have the right of establishing military and civil sanatoria, cantonments, and posts in any parts of the Murriow District under my control, and I agree to give all land or lands which do not belong to the Raj on condition that the proprietors shall receive compensation.

Seventh.—Lastly I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Government of British India by the late Rajah Oo-Phan, by which he ceded, in consideration of receiving half the profits, all his mineral rights and all the waste lands not paying revenue, which are not being brought under cultivation by the people of Murriow, and by which they will not be sufferers.

OORON RAJAH, his mark and seal.

Witnessed by :

OOSHIOB LONGDOH, his mark.

OOKSUN LONGDOH, „

Oo-PHAN SONGDOH, „

OOLLAN MATEEBAR, „

OODHOO MATEEBAR, „

OORIR MATEEBAR, „

Explained before me and in my presence, clause by clause, to the Rajah, to the Elders, and to the people assembled, and acknowledged by the Rajah to be his voluntary act and deed, this twentieth day of February, Anno Domini 1865, at Murriow, Cossiah Hills.

H. S. BIVAR, *Major,*

Deputy Commr., Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

No. LIV.

SUNNUD conferring the title of RAJAH upon OORON, elected RULER of MURRIOW,
—1865.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Murriow, I do hereby confer upon you the title of Rajah on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions specified in the Agreement made with you on the 20th February 1865.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

The 19th October 1865.

No. LV.

ENGAGEMENT with the CHIEF of NUNGKLOW,—1866.

I, Bor Sing, Seem of the State of Nungklow in the Cossiah Hills, admitting my incapacity to the conduct of affairs in my territory, do hereby record my written assent and agreement to the appointment of my relative and heir Chand Rai to be Regent of Nungklow, and that the general management of affairs in Nungklow, together with the carrying out of all orders of the British Government, shall lie with him, and that all communications and precepts shall be addressed to, and received by, him.

Signed and sealed by me this day, the 18th May 1866.

BOR SING.

His mark, U Seem Jong ka Nungklow.

This document was executed by Bor Sing, Seem of Nungklow, in my presence, this 21st day of May 1866.

W. S. CLARKE,

*Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Cossiah and
Jynteah Hills, Assam.*

No. LVI.

GENERAL FORM of AGREEMENT,—1867.

I, ——— resident of ———, Illaka ———, having been appointed to the Chiefship of the said Illaka ———, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules :—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or any other duly authorized officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind which may happen within the limits of my State, and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned ; but in regard to heinous offences I will report their occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with other Cossiah Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans or Natives of the plains, may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

cation by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Chiefship extends so far that, in case of my using any illegality, or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from my said rank and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah Hills, or other duly authorised officer, and to make over on demand all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officers of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people residing in my territory, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through; also to people of other illakas residing in my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitarium, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills; otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my Agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the lime, coal, and minerals within my State on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease, or other disposal and on the same terms to the cession; also of all such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this engagement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this day of 1867.

No. LVII.

SUNNOD recognizing the Succession of CHAND RAI,—1868.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Nungklow, I hereby recognise you as Chief of that place, on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions entered in the separate agreement to be made by you with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

JOHN LAWRENCE

Dated 19th August 1868.

No. LVIII.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT,—1875.

I _____, having been appointed by [*His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, or by the Chief Commissioner of Assam (as the case may be)*] to be Chief of the State of _____ in the district of Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules :—

1. I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills. In the event of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Cossiah State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or by any other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal cases, not of a heinous kind, which may arise within the limits of the State, in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up, to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the State in which the subjects of other Cossiah States, or Europeans, or Natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In case of my using any oppression, or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Chief Commissioner of Assam may remove me from my Chiefship and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, on demand, all civil or political offenders coming to or residing within my jurisdiction.

5. I will supply any information relative to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and the people of other districts and States,

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaris, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills; or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India. In case of my violating this rule I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my Agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the natural products of the soil of the State, viz., lime, coal, and other minerals, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State, on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such natural products or of such right. On the same condition I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9. I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess, or of which I may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

*10. I will cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State. I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by *jhuming*.

No. LIX.

GENERAL FORM of SANAD prescribed by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in 1877.

You, having been
 elected Seim of the State of in the district of the Khasi
 and Jaintia Hills, this Sanad ratifying your election and appointing you Seim,
 is conferred upon you on the following conditions :—

I.—You shall be subject to the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, who will decide any dispute that may arise between yourself and the Chief of any other Khasi States. You shall obey implicitly any lawful orders which the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer authorised on that behalf by the Government of India, may issue to you.

* Inserted at the option of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

- II.—You are hereby empowered and required to adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal offences, except those punishable, under the Indian Penal Code, with death, transportation, or imprisonment for five years and upwards, which may arise within the limits of the State, in which your subjects alone are concerned. In regard to the offences above excepted, you shall submit an immediate report to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and faithfully carry out the orders he may give concerning their disposal. And you shall refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of your State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States, or Europeans, or natives of the plains, may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.
- III.—The Government of India shall be at liberty to establish civil and military sanitaris, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under your control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free.
- IV.—You hereby confirm the cession to the British Government by your predecessors of all the lime, coal and other mines, metals and minerals found in the soil of your State, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within your State, on condition that you shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such lime, coal, or other minerals, or of such right. On the same condition, you confirm the cession to the British Government of all waste lands, being lands at the time of cession unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.
- V.—You shall not alienate or mortgage to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which you possess, or of which you may become possessed, as Chief of the State.
- VI.—You shall cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State. You shall take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by *jhuming*.
- *VII.—You do hereby accord your assent and agreement to sit together with the Deputy Commissioner for the trial of suits for divorce and other matrimonial cases arising between Native Christians, who have been married in accordance with provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872.

* This clause is retained, modified, or excluded in each case in accordance with the Agreement made with the Seim on the subject.

VIII.—If you violate any of the conditions of this Sanad, or in the case of your using any oppression, or of your acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of your people having just cause for dissatisfaction with you, you shall be liable to suffer such punishment as the Chief Commissioner of Assam, subject to the orders of the Government of India may think proper to inflict.

IX.—According to the conditions above enjoined, you are hereby confirmed Seim of the State of _____ in the Khasi Hills. In virtue whereof this Sanad is granted to you under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. LX.

SANAD granted to U HAJON MANICK of CHERRA in 1877.

You, U Hajon Manick, having been elected Seim of the State of Cherra in the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, this Sanad, ratifying your election and appointing you Seim, is conferred upon you on the following conditions :—

- I.—You shall be subject to the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, who will decide any dispute that may arise between yourself and the Chief of any other Khasi State. You shall obey implicitly any lawful orders which the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer authorised on that behalf by the Government of India, may issue to you.
- II.—You are hereby empowered and required to adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal offences, except those punishable under the Indian Penal Code with death, transportation, or imprisonment for five years and upwards, which may arise within the limits of the State in which your subjects alone are concerned. In regard to the offences above excepted, you shall submit an immediate report to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and faithfully carry out the orders he may give concerning their disposal. And you shall refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of your State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States, or Europeans or natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

III.—The Government of India shall be at liberty to establish civil and military sanitaris, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under your control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free.

IV.—You hereby confirm the cession to the British Government by your predecessors of all the lime, coal and other mines, metals and minerals found in the soil of your State, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within your State, on condition that you shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such lime, coal, or other minerals, or of such right. On the same condition you confirm the cession to the British Government of all waste lands, being lands at the time of cession unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

V.—You shall not alienate or mortgage to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which you possess, or of which you may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

VI.—You shall cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State. You shall take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by *jhuming*.

VII.—If you violate any of the conditions of this Sanad, or in case of your using any oppression, or of your acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of your people having just cause for dissatisfaction with you, you shall be liable to suffer such punishment as the Chief Commissioner of Assam, subject to the orders of the Government of India, may think proper to inflict.

VIII.—According to the conditions above enjoined, you are hereby confirmed Seim of the State of Cherra in the Khasi Hills. In virtue whereof this Sanad is granted to you under our hand and seal this sixteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

LYTTON,

Simla, 1877.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. LXI.

AGREEMENT executed by HAIN MANIK, Seim of MYLLIEM, relative to the inclusion of the suburbs of MAOKHAR and LABAN in the boundaries of the SHILLONG STATION,—1878.

I, Hain Manik, Seim of Myllem, understanding that it is required by the Chief Commissioner of Assam that the villages of Maokhar to the northward and Laban

to the south-westward of, and adjacent to, the station of Shillong, and within my territory, should be subjected to sanitary and municipal regulations, *do hereby agree* that the said village of Maokhar and Laban shall be included within the Municipality of Shillong: *and I agree* to pay on account of such villages, and on account of the residents thereof, all rates and taxes which may be provided for to be paid under the bye-laws, or which may, from time to time, be fixed, by the Commissioners of such Municipality, and to do every and all things required by such Commissioners :

Provided that my proprietary and manorial rights and my authority as Seim within such villages, otherwise than necessary to be waived for the purposes of such municipality, shall not be interfered with. *I further agree* that, for the purposes of this agreement, the limits of the said villages shall be deemed to include the whole of the land at present occupied by such villages, or which may be occupied as such villages shall enlarge and extend : and such limits may be fixed, varied or extended as the Commissioners for the Municipality may from time to time find to be expedient.

HAIN MANIK,
Seim of Mylliem.

SHILLONG,
The 15th November 1878.

Executed in my presence.

JEEBON ROY,
*Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge,
for Deputy Commissioner.*

SHILLONG,
The 15th November 1878.

Witnesses.

1. U BIDON ROY, Court Head Constable.
2. U LARSING.

No. LXII.

AGREEMENT executed by the WANADADARS of SHELLA and NONGTRAI regarding the lime quarries on the BOGA RIVER,—1883.

Government has the right of taking as much limestone as it wishes from the limestone-quarries on both banks of the Boga river; the Shella and Nongtrai people are the proprietors of these quarries. The rights of the two parties are now amalgamated under the following conditions :—

- (1) That the sole management of these quarries shall be vested in the Government.

- (2) That the net profit derived from the management of the quarries shall be shared equally, that half will be taken by the Government and half by the people of Shella and Nongtrai.
- (3) That Government agrees to allow the people of Shella and Nongtrai when they want to build pucca dwelling-houses for themselves alone, to pick up the small pieces of limestone and burn these for the said building purposes. To prevent abuse of this clause, the assent of the Wahadadar must be obtained in each case in writing, and this clause Government reserves to itself the right to rescind at any future time.
- (4) That Government consents to take entire responsibility of this amalgamation.
- (5) That we, the undersigned, the Wahadadars and elders of the people, do hereby give our assent to and sign this agreement for ourselves and on behalf of all the people of Shella punji and Nongtrai village.

U KHANA, WAHADADAR.

U SHAN, WAHADADAR.

The above agreement was read out and explained to the Wahadadars and elders in my presence this day, and was then executed by U Khan, Wahadadar, U Shan, Wahadadar, Ukhand Rai, Wahadadar, and Shandar Rai, Wahadadar, in my presence at Shella, this 22nd day of February 1883.

A. E. HEATH,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	U Mon Shella.
6.	" Brojo Rai.
7.	" Amor.
8.	" Jit.
9.	" Khan.
10.	" Wandop.
11.	" Kiri.
12.	" Kean.
13.	" San.
14.	" Dulap.
15.	" Amorsing.
16.	" Jomor.
17.	" Kean.
18.	" Juhai.
19.	" Lum.
20.	" Synrai.
21.	" Jid.
22.	" Nojit.

23.	U Botsing.
24.	" Nohwan.
25.	" Nathka.
26.	" Rongsing.
27.	" Bormanik.
28.	" Kha.
29.	" Mansing.
30.	" John.
31.	" Sordar.
32.	" Khoh.
33.	" Inrai.
34.	" Jane.
35.	" Henri.
36.	" Jostingh.
37.	" Jadop.
38.	" Tokmen.
39.	" Khut.
40.	" Joshna.
41.	" Botsing.
42.	" Ratsing.
43.	" Wan.
44.	" Mishing.

45. U Bamie.	67. U Weijen.
46. „ Ksan.	68. „ Kuman.
47. „ Kynkha.	69. „ Shloni.
48. „ Joh.	70. „ Kollim.
49. „ Bot.	71. „ Jon.
50. „ Lasan.	72. „ Botsing.
51. „ Kisno Gobin.	73. „ Jeshka.
52. „ Jom Manik.	74. „ Naising.
53. „ Suarai.	75. „ Snarai.
54. „ Jan.	76. „ Rai Manik.
55. „ Laitskan.	77. „ James.
56. „ Rai.	78. „ Aron.
57. „ Bosing.	79. „ Naising.
58. „ Phan.	80. „ Luti.
59. „ Biro.	81. „ Jany.
60. „ Sarup.	82. „ Konai.
61. „ Bhikha.	83. „ Don Rai, for his mother Ka Ber.
62. „ Shargac.	84. „ Josing.
63. „ Jitman.	85. „ Nising.
64. „ Seurei.	86. „ Sundrai.
65. „ Jeet.	87. „ Joising and
66. „ Wem.	88. „ Dosing.

Proprietors of the
Nongtraí quar-
ries.

The foregoing signatures represent the signatures of elders of Shella and Nongtraí villages. They were made by the wish, and in the presence of those whose signatures are given on the 22nd day of February 1883.

A. E. HEATH.

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Dated Shella ;

22nd February 1883.

We, the proprietors of the Nongtraí lime-quarry situated on the bank of the Boga River have given an agreement paper, together with the Shella people and Wahadadars, that the proprietors and the Government shall share equally the profit. We beg to show our prayer below in order to avoid future disputes.

The above lime-quarry, Nongtraí, is the private property of some people and they have divided into parts according to their respective rights, the owners or proprietors will get the half share from their respective rights, as shown below.

(1) Ka Ber, widow of Laithat, will get the half share from the place within the following boundaries, as she bought from the original proprietors.

East.—The Boga river.

West.—The property of Ka Timil.

South.—U Mawiong, the Shella boundary.

North.—U Mawsaw and the property of Ka Wawmoh.

(2) U Josing will get the half share from within the following boundaries for 12 years and 8 months from the 26th January 1878, as he leased from the original proprietor.

East.—The Boga river.

West.—The property of Ka Timil.

South.—Ditto ditto U Byteng and Ka Kumwan.

North.—Ditto ditto U Laitiong.

(3) U Nusing and his relation will get the half share from within the following boundaries, being the original owners.

East.—The Boga river.

West.—The property of Lorwan.

South.—Ditto ditto Ka Wounah.

North.—Ditto ditto U Bamonasing.

(4) U Sundorai, Wahadadar, for U Bosing, will get the half share from within the following boundaries from 5th September 1873 for 15 years as leased from the original owner.

East.—The Boga river.

West.—The property of U Lorwan.

North.—Ditto ditto Ka Nor, and beyond Ka Nor, the property of U Sabrat.

South.—Ditto ditto U Bordonuluk.

(5) U Dosing, U Tonsing and their relation will get the half share from within the following boundaries, being original owners.

East.—The Boga river.

West.—The property of Ka Litshong.

North.—The Norumbloi.

South.—The property of U Bamonasing.

U DORRAI, for his mother Ka Ber.

U JOSING.

U NUSING.

U JOSING, U DOSING.

22nd February 1883.

No. LXIII.

AGREEMENT of the CHIEF of JIRANG,—1883.

I, U Bang of Jirang, having been appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to be Sirdar of the State of Jirang, in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules :—

1. I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the event of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Khasi State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officers duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind, which may arise within the limits of the State in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States, or Europeans, or natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In case of my using any oppression or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Deputy Commissioner may remove me from my Sirdarship and appoint another Sirdar in my stead.

4. I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on demand, all civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my jurisdiction.

5. I will supply any information relative to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in, my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaris, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of Jirang.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Deputy Commissioner. In case of my violating this rule, I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the natural products of the soil of the State, viz., lime, coal, and other minerals and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State, on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such natural products or of such right. On the same condition I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9. I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess or of which I may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

10. I will cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose, to be set aside for the growth of trees, to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State of Jirang. I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and *jhuming*.

Fully understanding the terms of this agreement I hereby affix my hand and seal this 14th day of May 1883.

His mark U BANG,
Sirdar Jirang.

Executed before me this day at Shillong by U Bang, Sirdar of Jirang.

The 14th May 1883.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the SIEM of MYLLIEM ceding 75 feet on each side of the GAUHATI ROAD,—1892.

I now agree to hand over to you, Government, the piece of land for the sake of the Shillong-Gauhati road, ceding 75 feet from the middle of the road towards the west all along from the 11th mile, which is situated very closely to the Simana Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Kamrup up to Burni Noneah mauza elaka.

The whole piece of land up to the above-named places, which belongs to my elaka, I give away.

HEIN MANIK,
Siem of Myllem.

DATED SHILLONG,
The 17th June 1892.

No. LXV.

Dated Shillong, the 29th November 1895.

From—U HATH MANTE, Siem of Mylliem,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

With regard to your parawana No. 367, dated the 29th October 1895, asking me to allow the land in which the Railway authorities build their office, to be included within the limits of the Shillong Municipality, as desired by the Chief Commissioner, in reply, I most respectfully beg to say that as the objections set forth in the previous reports were considered unreasonable, as far as myself is concerned, I have no other objection whatever to allow the land to be included within the municipality, I, therefore, leave it to the consideration of the Government for the inclusion, and so that my right and authority may not be endangered thereby, and that no expressed discontent of the landlord of the place and the residents of it be met with and brought against me for this.

No. LXVI.

GENERAL FORM OF SANAD PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN 1907.

You, having been elected Siem
of the State of in the district of
the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, this Sanad ratifying your election and appointing
you Siem, is conferred upon you on the following conditions:—

I.—You shall be subject to the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, who will decide any dispute that may arise between yourself and the Chief of any other Khasi State. You shall obey implicitly any lawful orders which the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer authorised on that behalf by the Local Government may issue to you.

II.—You are hereby empowered and required to adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal offences, except those punishable under the Indian Penal Code with death, transportation, or imprisonment for five years and upwards which may arise within the limits of the State, in which your subjects alone are concerned. In regard to the offences above excepted, you shall submit an immediate report to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and faithfully carry out the orders he may give concerning their disposal. And you shall refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of your State, in which persons other than your own Khasi subjects may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

III.—The Local Government shall be at liberty to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments and posts in any part of the country under your control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose, rent-free.

If Government wishes at any time to construct a railway through your territory, you shall provide the land required for the purpose without compensation save for occupied land, and shall render to the Local Government in this behalf all assistance in your power.

IV.—You hereby confirm the cession to the British Government by your predecessors of all the lime, coal and other mines, metals and minerals found in the soil of your State, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within your State, on condition that you shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease or other disposal of such lime, coal, or other minerals, or of such right. On the same condition, you confirm the cession to the British Government of all waste lands, being lands at the time of cession unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

V.—You shall not alienate or mortgage to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which you possess or of which you may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

VI.—You shall cause such areas as may be defined by the Local Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and fire-wood to the inhabitants of the State. You shall take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by *jhuming*.

*VII.—You do hereby confirm the agreement given by your predecessor, regarding the trial by the Deputy Commissioner alone of suits for divorce and other matrimonial cases arising between Native Christians, who have been married in accordance with provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872.

VIII.—If you violate any of the conditions of this Sanad, or in the case of your using any oppression, or of your acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of your people, having just cause for dissatisfaction with you, you shall be liable to suffer such punishment as the Local Government, subject to the control of the Government of India, may think proper to inflict.

IX.—According to the conditions above enjoined, you are hereby confirmed Siem of the State of _____ in the Khasi Hills. In virtue whereof this Sanad is granted to you under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____

* This clause is retained, modified or excluded in each case, in accordance with the agreement made with the Siem on the subject.

No. LXVII.

GENERAL FORM OF SANAD PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN 1909.

You, having been elected Siem
of the State of in the district of the
Khasi and Jaintia Hills, this Sanad ratifying your election and appointing you
Siem, is conferred upon you on the following conditions :—

- I.—You shall be subject to the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, who will decide any dispute that may arise between yourself and the Chief of any other Khasi State. You shall obey implicitly any lawful orders which the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer authorised on that behalf by the Local Government, may issue to you.
- II.—You are hereby empowered and required to adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal offences, except those punishable under the Indian Penal Code with death, transportation, or imprisonment for five years and upwards which may arise within the limits of the State, in which your subjects alone are concerned. In regard to the offences above excepted, you shall submit an immediate report to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and faithfully carry out the orders he may give concerning their disposal. And you shall refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of your State, in which persons other than your own Khasi subjects may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.
- III.—The Local Government shall be at liberty to establish civil and military sanitararia, cantonments and posts in any part of the country under your control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose, rent-free.

If Government wishes at any time to construct a railway through your territory you shall provide the land required for the purpose without compensation save for occupied land, and shall render to the Local Government in this behalf all assistance in your power.
- IV.—You hereby confirm the cession to the British Government by your predecessors of all the lime, coal and other mines, metals and minerals found in the soil of your State, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within your State, on condition that you shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease or other disposal of such lime, coal, or other minerals, or of such right. On the same condition, you confirm the cession to the British Government of all waste lands being lands at the time of cession unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as wastelands.

V.—You shall not alienate or mortgage to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which you possess or of which you may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

VI.—You shall not without the sanction of Government lease or transfer or allow to be leased or transferred to persons, other than your own Khasi subjects, any land or lands in your jurisdiction.

VII.—You shall cause such areas as may be defined by the Local Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and fire-wood to the inhabitants of the State, You shall take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by *jhuming*.

*VIII.—You do hereby confirm the agreement given by your predecessors regarding the trial by the Deputy Commissioner alone of suits for divorce and other matrimonial cases arising between Native Christians, who have been married in accordance with provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872.

IX.—If you violate any of the conditions of this Sanad, or in the case of your using any oppression, or of your acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of your people, having just cause for dissatisfaction with you, you shall be liable to suffer such punishment as the Local Government, subject to the control of the Government of India, may think proper to inflict.

X.—According to the conditions above enjoined, you are hereby confirmed Siem of the State of _____ in the Khasi Hills. In virtue whereof this Sanad is granted to you under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 19

No. LXVIII.

AGREEMENT executed by U RON SINGH, SIEM of MYLLIEM, regarding the extension of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884 to the villages of MALKI, LAITUMKHAH, JHALUPARA and MAWPREM,—1913.

I hereby agree to the extension of the Bengal Municipal Act, III B.C. of 1884 to the villages of Malki, Laitumkhrah, Jhalupara, and Mawprem to the rivers Umshirpi and Umkhrah provided that my proprietary and manorial rights and my authority as Siem with the Myntries within such villages, otherwise than necessary to be waived for the purposes of such Municipality, shall not be interfered with, and provided that the Municipality will not give permission to any one to build houses on new sites without my previous consent.

RON SINGH,
Siem of Mylliem.

9th August 1913.

* This clause is retained, modified, or excluded in each case in accordance with the agreement made with the Siem on the subject.

No. LXIX.

AGREEMENT executed by U KMUIN MANIK, SIEM of MYLLEM, consenting to the application of certain ACTS to the six villages of the MYLLEM STATE adjoining SHILLONG which have been placed under the municipal administration of the SHILLONG MUNICIPALITY,—1926.

On behalf of the Myllem State Durbar, I hereby agree to the extension of the following Acts to the non-British portion of the Shillong Municipality and cede to the British Government the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of the said Acts and the rules framed thereunder in the said area, provided that my proprietary and *manorial* rights and my authority as Siem within such area otherwise than necessary to be waived for the purposes of the said Acts and the rules framed thereunder, shall not be interfered with.

1. The Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 [V (B. C.) of 1880].
2. The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 [IV (B. C.) of 1873].
3. The Assam Municipal Act, I of 1923 [with the exception of Sections 58, 59(b) to 59(g), 65, 78, 129, 216, 217, 218 and with the reservation that the rivers Umshirpi and Umkhrah so far as they are within that area should remain the property of the Myllem State].
4. The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899).
5. The Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898).
6. The Assam Medical Act, I of 1916.
7. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).
8. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).
9. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).

KMUIN MANIK.
Siem of Myllem.

SHILLONG ;

The 7th September 1926.

No. LXX.

A TRANSLATION of the CONDITIONS entered into by RAJAH GUMBHEER SINGH of MUNNIPORE, on the BRITISH GOVERNMENT agreeing to annex to Munnipore the two ranges of Hills situated between the eastern and western bends of the Barak, dated 18th April 1833.

The Governor-General and Supreme Council of Hindoostan declare as follows :—

With regard to the two ranges of Hills, the one called the Kalanaga Range, and the other called the Noon-jai Range, which are situated between the eastern bend of the Barak and the western bend of the Barak, we will give up all claim on the part of the Honorable Company thereunto, and we will make these Hills over in possession to the Rajah, and give him the line of the Jeeree and the western bend of the Barak as a boundary, provided that the Rajah agrees to the whole of what is written in this paper, which is as follows :—

1st.—The Rajah will, agreeably to instructions received, without delay remove his Thanna from Chundrapore, and establish it on the eastern bank of the Jeeree.

2nd.—The Rajah will in no way obstruct the trade carried on between the two countries by Bengali or Munipooree merchants. He will not exact heavy duties and he will make a monopoly of no articles of merchandise whatsoever.

3rd.—The Rajah will in no way prevent the Nagas inhabiting the Kalanaga and Noon-jai Ranges of Hills, from selling or bartering ginger, cotton, pepper and every other article, the produce of their country, in the Plains of Cachar, at the Banskandee and Oodharbun bazaars, as has been their custom.

4th.—With regard to the road commencing from the eastern bank of the Jeeree and continued *via* Kalanaga and Kowpoom, as far as the Valley of Munnipore—after this road has been finished, the Rajah will keep it in repairs, so as to enable laden bullocks to pass during the cold and dry seasons. Further, at the making of the road, if British officers be sent to examine or superintend the same, the Rajah will agree to everything these officers may suggest.

5th.—With reference to the intercourse already existing between the territories of the British Government and those of the Rajah, if the intercourse be farther extended, it will be well in every respect, and it will be highly advantageous to both the Rajah and his country. In order, therefore, that this may speedily take place, the Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will furnish a quota of Nagas to assist at the construction of the road.

6th.—In the event of war with the Burmese, if troops be sent to Munnipore either to protect that country, or to advance beyond the Ningthee, the Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will provide Hill porters to assist in transporting the ammunition and baggage of such troops.

7th.—In the event of anything happening on the Eastern Frontier of the British territories, the Rajah will, when required, assist the British Government with a portion of his troops.

8th.—*The Rajah will be answerable for all the ammunition he receives from the British Government, and will, for the information of the British Government, give in every month a statement of expenditure to the British Officer attached to the Levy.

Signed and sealed in my presence.

F. J. GRANT,
Commissioner.

I, Shree Joot Gumbheer Sing of Munnipore agree to all that is written above in this paper sent by the Supreme Council.

SHREE JOOT RAJAH
GUMBHEER SINGH.

Dated 18th April 1833.

No. LXXI.

AGREEMENT regarding Compensation for the KUBO VALLEY,—1834.

Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, having made over the Kubo Valley to the Burmese Commissioners deputed from Ava, are authorized to state—

1st.—That it is the intention of the Supreme Government to grant a monthly stipend of five hundred Sicca Rupees to the Rajah of Munnipore, to commence from the ninth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, the date at which the transfer of Kubo took place, as shown in the Agreement mutually signed by the British and Burmese Commissioners.

2nd.—It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstance hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts to Munnipore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion.

F. J. GRANT, *Major,*

R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON, *Capt.,*

} *Commissioners.*

LANGTHANAL MUNNIPORE, }

January 25th, 1834.

* As the connection of the British Government with the Munnipore Levy and the supply of ammunition to the Levy have ceased, this clause is inapplicable to present circumstances.

No. LXXII.

SANAD.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to select you, Chura Chand, son of Chowbi Yaima, to be Chief of the Manipur State; and you are hereby granted the title of Rajah of Manipur, and a salute of eleven guns.

The Chiefship of the Manipur State and the title and salute will be hereditary in your family; and will descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Government of India.

An annual tribute, the amount of which will be determined hereafter will be paid by you and your successors to the British Government.

Further you are informed that the permanence of the grant conveyed by this *Sanad* will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the British Government with regard to the administration of your territories, the control of the hill tribes dependent upon Manipur, the composition of the armed forces of the State, and any other matters in which the British Government may be pleased to intervene. Be assured that so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of this *Sanad* you and your successors will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 18th September, 1891.

No. LXXIII.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS RAJA CHURA CHAND SINGH, C.B.E., RAJA of MANIPUR,—1918.

I hereby confer upon your Highness the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction for your services in connection with the war.

DELHI,

The 1st January 1918,

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PART IV.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to the

Territories comprised within the Province of

Burma

and to the

States in Political Relations with

the

Government of India

through the

Government of Burma.

I.—BURMA PROPER.

It is believed that no real treaty existed between the British Government in India and the Kings of Burma, until that concluded at Yandabo (No. II) on the 24th February 1826. At the period when the British in India represented a trading body, and not a sovereign power, deputations were occasionally sent from the Governors of the Settlements both in Bengal and Madras to establish trade with the Burmese territory. Factories were erected at Syriam, near Rangoon, and at Negrais.

In 1757 a treaty is said to have been made with the Burmese Government. The Chief of the English factory at Negrais deputed Ensign Lester to the capital of Burma. He had an interview with King Alompra (Alaungpaya), the founder of the dynasty which retained power until the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886; on this occasion the island of Negrais, and some ground near the town of Bassein, were granted to the East India Company. It is not known that any copy of this so-called treaty is now in existence. Afterwards the English at Negrais were

treacherously killed; but a second grant of land, for the erection of a factory at Bassein, was subsequently made by the Burmese Government.

The first direct political intercourse between the British and Burmese Governments appears to have been when Captain Michael Symes was deputed by the Governor-General as Envoy to the Court of Ava in 1795, for the purpose of strengthening the political and commercial relations of the British Government with that Court, and of preventing the French from gaining a footing in Burma. Captain Symes obtained a Royal Order (No. I), whereby permission was given for a British Agent or Superintendent to reside at Rangoon to protect the interests of British subjects, and arrangements were made for the protection of trade.

In virtue of these arrangements Captain Cox was appointed Superintendent. He landed at Rangoon in October 1796, and proceeded to the capital to deliver certain presents to the King; but he was treated with disrespect and eventually returned to Rangoon, leaving for Bengal at the end of 1797.

About this time disputes arose on the border between Arakan and Chittagong. The Burmese had conquered Arakan in 1784. The Arakanese rebelled, and about 1797 numbers of them began to take refuge in the Chittagong district. In 1798 the Burmese Governor of Arakan sent an insolently worded demand for the surrender of the fugitives. On this the Governor-General, the Marquess Wellesley, determined to send another Embassy to the Court of Ava and Captain Symes was again selected. He proceeded to the capital where he obtained a verbal assurance that no further demand would be made for the Arakanese fugitives; but the King would make no apology for the style in which the demand had been made, nor enter into any new engagement. Captain Symes returned to Rangoon, and left for Bengal in January 1803.

After this Captain Canning was deputed to Rangoon to endeavour to obtain some apology from the Burmese Court for their past behaviour, and to ascertain whether the French were establishing any interest in Burma. The overbearing conduct of the local authorities, however, obliged him to leave the country shortly after his arrival.

In 1809 Captain Canning was again deputed to Rangoon as Agent to the Governor-General, and on arrival was well received. His instructions were to explain matters regarding the blockade of the French Islands, which was interfering with their trade with Rangoon. He accomplished his object and returned to Bengal.

In 1811 the Arakanese once more rebelled and, many of them having fled to the district of Chittagong, disputes again occurred on that frontier. An Arakanese Chief collected a body of his countrymen in the hilly tracts of the Chittagong district, and marched into Arakan to attack

the Burmese. Captain Canning was deputed to the Court of Ava to explain that this movement was neither instigated nor supported by the British Government, and also to complain of outrages on British subjects perpetrated with the sanction of the Burmese authorities in Arakan. In the meantime the Burmese troops in Arakan had followed the Arakanese rebels into British territory, and orders were sent down from the Burmese Court to the Governor of Rangoon to make Captain Canning prisoner, and retain him as a hostage for the surrender of the Arakanese rebels. Captain Canning was fortunately safe from violence on board a war vessel. He left Rangoon in August 1811.

After 1811 the Burmese officials in Arakan more than once made demands for the surrender of Arakanese refugees, and even advanced pretensions to the sovereignty of Bengal as far as the city of Murshidabad, alleging that this territory pertained to the kingdom of Arakan. In 1819 they interfered in Assam, and in 1824 they invaded Cachar.

In the meantime the Burmese had been encroaching on the Arakan side; they had arrested the elephant hunters employed by the British Government, and they finally laid claim to the island of Shahpuri, situated at the mouth of the river Naaf. On the night of the 24th September 1823 a strong Burmese force occupied the island, killing a few sepoy of the provincial battalion stationed there. The Governor of Arakan also intimated that the island belonged to the Burmese, and that they intended to keep it. The Governor-General addressed the King of Ava, demanding the dismissal of the Governor of Arakan. No reply was received for some months. The answer that eventually came was probably written by the Hlutdaw, or Royal Council, and merely stated that the Governors on the frontier had full powers to act.

Thus, on every point where British territory, or the territories of Chiefs under British protection, touched the Burmese dominions, aggression and insult had been committed by Burmese officials, while applications for redress were treated by the Burmese Government either with silent contempt or with additional insult. War was therefore declared against Burma on the 5th March 1824. On the 11th May of that year a force under Sir Archibald Campbell took possession of Rangoon, and after two campaigns peace was concluded at Yandabo on the 24th February 1826.

By that Treaty (No. II) Arakan and the Tenasserim provinces were ceded to the British; each Government was empowered to maintain a Resident at the Court of the other; and it was stipulated that a commercial treaty should be afterwards negotiated.

To arrange this commercial treaty, Mr. John Crawford proceeded to Amarapura, where, on the 23rd November 1826, he signed a Treaty (No. III).

The Resident at the Court of Ava appointed in accordance with the Treaty of Yandabo was Colonel Burney, who remained at the Burmese Court until June 1837, when he proceeded to Rangoon and eventually returned to Bengal. The immediate cause of his departure was a revolution during which the reigning King was deposed by his brother the Prince of Tharawadi.

In 1834 an Agreement (No. IV) was made for the restoration to Burma of the Kabaw valley, which had been annexed to Manipur. At the end of 1881, in consequence of disturbances which had occurred on the frontier and to remove doubts regarding jurisdiction, the limits of the Kabaw valley were definitely ascertained and the boundary between Burma and Manipur was finally demarcated; but the Burmese Government declined to recognise the delimitation.

In October 1838 Colonel Benson was deputed as Resident to the Court of Burma to re-establish the friendly relations which had been interrupted; but, in consequence of the insulting conduct of the Burmese Court, he left Amarapura in 1839. For several years after that time there was no direct official communication between the Governor-General of India and the King of Burma.

In July 1851 Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, forwarded to the Supreme Government a petition from the master of a British ship, complaining of gross oppression which he had suffered from the Governor of Rangoon: and in November of that year Commodore Lambert was deputed to Rangoon with a letter addressed to the King, in order to obtain redress. But all reparation for the injuries suffered by British subjects was refused. The Governor-General therefore sent a force to Rangoon under the command of Major-General Godwin. Rangoon fell to the combined naval and military forces on the 14th April 1852; but no communication from the Burmese Government reached the British commanders until the 27th January 1853 when, the combined forces having advanced to Myede, about 250 miles by river above Rangoon, a Burmese officer arrived with a letter, announcing that a new King reigned in Amarapura and expressing his desire for peace. Early in April the Burmese Wungyi, duly empowered, reached Prome; but, as he refused to sign a treaty acknowledging the province of Pegu to be British territory, the negotiations were broken off and the British frontier was declared to be a line drawn due east from the summit of the Arakan mountains in the latitude of, and intersecting a point, six English miles north from the flag-staff in the fort of Myede, and continued thence in the same direction until it reached the Salween, through the Karenni country. It was, however, ascertained that the Red Karens were not, as was at first supposed, subject to Burma, but were independent and, as there was no intention of asserting a right of conquest

over them, the demarcation of the boundary was not carried further east of the Sittang river than the Kunang ridge of the Panglaung range of mountains. In spite of the rupture of negotiations, it was understood on both sides that hostilities should cease.

Almost immediately after the end of the second war Pagan Min, who had ruled from 1846 to 1852, was deposed by his brother, thenceforward known as Mindon Min, or King Mindon. Mindon Min was an enlightened prince who, while professing no love for the British, recognised the power of the British Government, was always careful to keep on friendly terms with them, and was anxious to introduce into his kingdom, so far as was compatible with the maintenance of his own autocratic power, western ideas and western civilisation. He sent envoys to Europe to study the arts and manufactures of European nations; and throughout his reign representatives of the families of leading men about the Court were sent to England, France and Italy to study the languages and manners of those countries. Towards the end of 1854 the Burmese Government deputed two envoys of high rank to convey a complimentary letter and presents from the King to the Marquess of Dalhousie. They were received in Calcutta with distinction, and returned to Burma at the beginning of 1855. In 1855 the Government of India in return sent an Envoy, Major Phayre, who was received by the King and Court in the most friendly manner. The King, however, refused to sign any treaty giving up the province of Pegu. On the 10th November 1862 a Treaty (No. V) was concluded for the protection of trade and the establishment of free intercourse with Burma. In August 1866 an insurrection headed by one of the King's sons, the Myingun Prince, broke out at Mandalay; the King's brother was killed, and the King himself was for some time in great danger. The rebel Prince finally took refuge in British territory and was allowed to reside in Rangoon; but soon afterwards he began to intrigue against the King and was placed under restraint. In February 1867 he effected his escape, took refuge with one of the Western Karenni Chiefs and endeavoured to raise a rebellion among the Shans to the north-east of Toungoo, who were tributary to Burma. The attempt was unsuccessful, and in August 1868 he was arrested in Rangoon and sent as a State prisoner to Chunar. In 1882 he succeeded in escaping from British territory and went first to Chander-nagore and later to Pondicherry. In 1889 he left Pondicherry and went to Saigon, where he died in 1921.

In 1867 a Treaty (No. VI) was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. Authority was also given for the establishment, by the British Resident or Political

Agent, of a Court for the disposal of civil suits arising between registered British subjects, and for the trial, by a mixed Court, of civil cases to which a registered British subject was one of the parties. Preliminary rules for the conduct of such cases were drawn up in 1869, and form an appendix to the Treaty of 1867.

After the annexation of Pegu, the Western Karenni Chiefs had expressed a wish for British protection; and, though no promise of this was given, a contract of friendship with the Chief of Kyebogi was made in 1857 by the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, and renewed in 1863. The Chief died in 1868, and his sons renewed their father's request for British protection and administration. This request was declined; but, in consequence of applications made in 1869 to the King of Burma by the Chief of Eastern Karenni for assistance against the Western Karens, the British Government urged the King to abstain from interference with the independence of Western Karenni, and positive assurances were given that their wishes would be scrupulously respected. In 1873, in consequence of reports of a threatened Burmese movement against Western Karenni, the Burmese Government were reminded of these assurances; but they repudiated them and asserted a claim to exercise sovereignty over Western Karenni. As the British Government were determined to allow no extension of Burmese authority south of the prolongation of the British boundary line, and an envoy deputed in 1874 by the King made no satisfactory proposal, Sir Douglas Forsyth was deputed to Mandalay with instructions to require an assurance from the King, as a preliminary to further discussion, that the *status quo* in Western Karenni should be maintained. The King, however, anticipated all discussion by volunteering to guarantee the independence of Western Karenni; and in June 1875 an Agreement (No. VII) to this effect was executed. At the same time, the Burmese Government were informed that the boundary between Burma and Western Karenni would be demarcated by a British officer who might, should the King so desire, be accompanied by a Burmese official. This invitation was declined: and the boundary was demarcated in 1876, though the Burmese outposts, that had been established in Western Karenni, were not withdrawn until May 1877.

So long as Mindon Min lived, though he clung to the obsolete ceremonies to which he was accustomed, and thus in his later years debarred the British Resident at Mandalay from access to his presence, there was no reason to apprehend a breach in the friendship between England and Burma; but circumstances changed when, in October 1878, Mindon Min died and was succeeded by his son, the Thibaw Prince.

Early in 1879 the execution of a number of the members of the royal family at Mandalay excited much horror in Lower Burma. Executions

of this kind were the usual incidents of a change in the occupancy of the throne of Ava; but hitherto, owing to the remoteness of the capital from British territories and to the difficulty of communication, they had not attracted the notice that they received in 1879, when a British Resident was stationed at Mandalay, telegraphic communication was opened between Upper and Lower Burma, and trading steamers passed constantly between Mandalay and Rangoon. The British Resident was instrumental in securing the escape of some members of the royal family, and was energetic in his protests against the King's barbarities: and indignation among Englishmen at the state of affairs in Mandalay, and resentment of the King's courtiers at the attitude of the Resident, combined to render a rupture imminent. Throughout the year the tension continued: and in October 1879, in view of the passive unfriendliness of the Burmese Government, and of the unsatisfactory nature of the position of the British Resident in Mandalay, the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court.

On two occasions—once in 1879-80 by means of an envoy, who, not being accredited with full powers, was not permitted to proceed beyond Thayetmyo; and once in 1882, when an embassy visited Simla—attempts were made to re-establish cordial relations; but there was no real revival of confidence and good feeling between 1879 and 1885. In the absence of a Resident matters gradually drifted from bad to worse. British subjects, travellers, and traders from Lower Burma were subjected to insult and violence by local officials in Upper Burma, and representations to the central administration often failed to obtain redress. In contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867, monopolies were created to the detriment of trade. (Owing to the weakness and corruption of the Burmese Government, society was thoroughly disorganised, and the elements of disorder on the frontier became a standing menace to the peace of the British province.

The Government of India, though frequently and vehemently urged to interfere, found the situation unsatisfactory but not yet intolerable: and decided that intervention in the domestic administration of Upper Burma was not necessary. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1885, when the Burmese Government found cause for complaint against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, a company of merchants, chiefly British subjects, who had extensive dealings in Upper Burma, and advanced against them a claim for several lakhs of rupees. In view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, the Chief Commissioner of Burma addressed the Burmese Government for the purpose of securing an impartial investigation of their complaint. Disregarding this attempt at mediation, the Burmese Council decided the case against the corporation without giving them reasonable opportunity of being

heard, and condemned them to pay a fine amounting to £230,000. Acting under the orders of the Supreme Government, the Chief Commissioner protested against this despotic act of the Burmese authorities, and invited them to stay proceedings against the corporation, and to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General. The reply of the Burmese Foreign Minister was that proceedings against the corporation would on no account be suspended. In view of this decisive and discourteous refusal to accept mediation in a case where large interests of British subjects were involved, and of the accumulated grounds for dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, the Government of India decided to adjust the relations between the two countries. The Chief Commissioner was therefore instructed to send an ultimatum to the King of Burma, requiring him to suspend action in the execution of the decree against the corporation; to receive at Mandalay a British envoy with a view to the settlement of the matter at issue; and in future to permit the residence at his capital of an agent of the Indian Government, who should be received and treated with the respect due to the Government that he represented. It was further intimated that the Burmese Government would in future be required to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Government of India, and to afford facilities for opening up British trade with China. A letter embodying these terms was despatched by special steamer to Mandalay on the 22nd October 1885. The Burmese Government were informed that a reply must be received not later than the 10th November, and that, unless the conditions laid down were accepted without reserve, the Indian Government would deal with the matter as it thought fit. In view of the possible refusal by the Burmese Government of the terms offered to them, preparations were made for the despatch to Rangoon of a military force. On the 9th November a reply, amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms, was received in Rangoon. On the 7th November, three days after the date of the reply from the Burmese Minister and two days before its receipt by the Chief Commissioner, the King of Burma issued a proclamation calling on his subjects to rally round him and to resist the unjust demands of the British Government, and expressing his determination to efface these heretic foreigners and to conquer and annex their country. In accordance with the terms of the ultimatum, and in view of the hostile tone of the King's proclamation, the expeditionary force was ordered to advance. The frontier was crossed on the 14th November 1885. On the 17th Minhla, on the 23rd Pagan, and on the 25th Myingyan were successively occupied. Except at Minhla scarcely any resistance was encountered. Before the expeditionary force reached Ava, an envoy from the Burmese Court arrived and, after some negotiation, the unconditional surrender of the capital and of the royal family was arranged. On the 26th and

27th November the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered, and on the 28th the force occupied Mandalay. The King and his two Queens, with their mother, were at once sent down to Rangoon. The ex-King and his two Queens were subsequently removed to Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency, where the ex-Queen Supayagale died in 1912, and the ex-King in 1916. On his death the ex-Queen Supayalat was transferred to Rangoon where she died in 1926. Simultaneously with the advance on Mandalay successful operations were undertaken on the Thayetmyo and Toungoo frontiers.

Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay a provisional administration was constituted. All the members of the Hlutdaw, or great Council of State, professed themselves willing to continue to take part in the government and were therefore retained in office. Theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity: the State Council was to continue to discharge all its functions and all civil officers, whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. The Council began by issuing proclamations to this effect and ordering Burmese officials to continue in the regular performance of their duties. On the 15th December the Chief Commissioner arrived at Mandalay and assumed charge of the civil administration. On the 1st January 1886 Upper Burma was proclaimed part of the British dominions and placed under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Shortly afterwards the districts of Upper Burma were brought under the regular administration, and Upper and Lower Burma were formed into the single province of Burma under a Chief Commissioner, whose designation was changed in 1897 to that of Lieutenant-Governor.

In May 1887 a Notification (*see* Vol. XIV. Siam No. IX) was issued, publishing correspondence between the British and Siamese Ministers embodying an agreement, known as the Devawongse-Satow Agreement of 1887, with the Siamese Government, under which no duties were levied on goods exported from the Raheng district of Siam into Burma and *vice versa*. In December 1924, however, owing to conditions brought about by an increase in the Post-war duties on goods brought into Burma by sea, it became necessary to abrogate this agreement.

In 1890, as some uncertainty in respect of the trans-Salween States had been caused by the action of the Siamese Government in advancing claims to the possession of five small States (Mong Ton, Mong Hang, Mong Hsat, Mong Kyawt and Mong Hta) on the east of the Salween, it was decided, after full examination of the Siamese claims, that these could not be admitted: and the boundaries of these States, and of certain other territory of which the limits towards Siam were uncertain, were settled by a Commission appointed for the purpose, Chiengsen being ceded to Siam.

Extradition between the Shan States and Siam is at present regulated by the treaty of 1911 with Siam (*q.v.*, Vol. XIV) and the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (XV of 1903).

There is a British Consul at Chiengmai, who exercises his functions subject to the control of His Majesty's Minister at Bangkok, and is assisted by two Vice-Consuls stationed at Lakon and Chiengrai.

In March 1894 the Governments of Great Britain and China signed a Convention (No. VIII) defining the Burma-China boundary and laying down rules for the conduct of trade, the appointment of Consuls, the issue of passports, the extradition of criminals and the linking up of the telegraph systems between Burma and China. A definite agreement regarding the telegraph junction and the subsequent working of the line was reached by a Convention (No. IX) signed in September 1894. The Convention of March 1904 (under which Kenglung and Mong Lem were ceded to China) was modified, in some particulars, in February 1897 by a new Convention (No. X): one of the articles in which stipulated that China should not cede Kenglung or Mong Lem to any other nation without the consent of Great Britain.

Extradition arrangements with China are governed by Article 15 of the Convention of March 1894. The Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, exercises the powers of a Political Agent, for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, as regards certain parts of the district of Lung-Ling, and the Chen-Kang and Shun-ning districts in the Tengyueh Circuit of Yunnan and the Mien-ning district in the P'u-erh Circuit: and the Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung, for the districts of Lan-ts'ang and Szemao of the P'u-erh Circuit of Yunnan. The Deputy Commissioners, Myitkyina and Bhamo, have similar powers, the former in respect of the Lan-ping and Wei-hsi districts and that part of the Lung-Ling district which is under the jurisdiction of the Lu-shui Administrative Deputy, and the latter in respect of the Teng-Chung and Pao-shan districts.

A British Consul was appointed at Tengyueh in 1898, as also one at Szemao; but since 1900 the latter post has been without a regular consular officer. In 1905 the Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Customs at Szemao was authorised to attend to British consular business there. In 1903 a British Consul-General was appointed, for the provinces of Yunnan and Kueichou, to reside at Yunnan-fu.

In 1896 the boundary between the Shan States and the French Lao territory was fixed, the thalweg of the Mekong river being chosen as the boundary line. This line divided the State of Kancheng, the western portion of which was included in British territory and absorbed in Kengtung, and the eastern portion included in French territory.

The rules governing extradition with the French possessions are contained in the Franco-British Treaty of the 14th August 1876 and the Order in Council of the 16th May 1878. All demands for extradition must be made by the Governor of Burma.

In 1898—1900 the Burma Boundary Commission fixed the boundary as far north as a peak known as Manangpum in the north-east corner of the Sadon hill tract, in north latitude $25^{\circ} 35'$, with the exception of the portion passing through the Wa country. Cairns have since been erected in the Htawgaw hill tract, but the assent of the Chinese has yet to be obtained.

In January 1902 an Arrangement (No. XI) was arrived at by the British and Chinese authorities at Manai, near the Bhamo Namkham and Chinese frontier, for the disposal of compensation cases in connexion with frontier raids. The Yunnan authority undertook to pay compensation for a number of raids, and to make improved arrangements for the protection of the frontier and for the levy of customs. Since then, annual meetings between the British and Chinese frontier officers have been held with reasonable regularity: they have agreed on a number of regulations for the settlement of frontier cases: and the tribes along the border have become accustomed to the settlement of their cases in the frontier courts. A Chinese Imperial Customs station was opened at Tengyueh in 1902.

In 1903, as an outcome of the Manai Agreement, an arrangement was made for the construction by the Government of Burma of 25 miles of mule road into Yunnan. The details were settled in despatches that passed between the British Consul-General and Consul, and the Taotai of Western Yunnan, in December of that year (Appendices Nos. I and II).

In February 1904 an Arrangement (No. XII) was made for the exchange *vid* Bhamo and Tengyueh of postal correspondence between India and various places in China. This arrangement has since been extended to Myitkyina, and letters are now despatched to Tengyueh by this route.

In 1905 a reconnaissance survey of a proposed railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh was completed; but the project has been postponed indefinitely.

In May 1905 a new Convention (No. XIII) was concluded between Great Britain and China, reviving the Convention of September 1894 respecting the junction of the Chinese and Burmese telegraph lines.

In 1923 Burma became a Governor's Province.

II.—THE SHAN STATES.

The Shan States formed an integral part of the Burmese Kingdom. They are divided into (1) the Northern Shan States, (2) the Southern Shan States, (3) the Myelat, (4) States under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division.

With effect from the 1st October 1922 the Northern and Southern Shan States and the Myelat were constituted into a Federation, which forms a Sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained, with finances distinct from those of Burma proper, and is under a distinct form of administration. The Chiefs express their views on federal and general matters, including the Federation Budget, through a Council of Chiefs including all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of those of lesser rank. The Governor of Burma takes the place of the Local Government in the Federated Shan States. There is a Commissioner for the Federated Shan States who is also Superintendent and Political Officer for the Southern Shan States, with headquarters at Taunggyi in the State of Yawngghwe; and subordinate to him is a Superintendent for the Northern Shan States at Lashio in the State of North Hsenwi. The Commissioner is the President of the Federal Council.

East of the Irrawaddy and separated from it by districts under settled administration, lies the great stretch of country known as the Northern and Southern Shan States. The Burmese Government always claimed sovereignty over these States up to and beyond the Mekong river; but from time to time, as opportunity occurred, the Sawbwas endeavoured to throw off the Burmese yoke. At the date of the annexation of Upper Burma the rulers of several of the more powerful States were in exile at Kengtung, an important State east of the Salween river. These exiled Chiefs conceived the plan of erecting the Shan States into an independent kingdom, and invited a scion of the Burmese royal house, known as the Limbin Prince, to become their sovereign. The Limbin Prince joined the exiles at Kengtung, and with them crossed the Salween. Till the end of 1886 a great part of the cis-Salween States was in the hands of this coalition. In January 1887 a British force entered the Shan States and the Limbin Prince's confederacy almost at once fell to pieces. The Chiefs of the cis-Salween States tendered their submission and received sanads of appointment on suitable terms.

In the Northern and Southern Shan States the criminal and civil, as well as the revenue, administration is vested in the Chiefs, subject to the limitations laid down in their sanads, and to restrictions imposed by the extension of enactments and the issue of orders under the Shan States Act or the Burma Laws Act.

The customary law of the States has been modified by a notification issued by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in the Foreign Department, No. II, dated the 19th November 1890. The Superintendents exercise general control over the administration of criminal justice, have power to call for cases and exercise wide revisionary powers. All criminal jurisdiction in cases in which either the complainant or the accused is a European, an American, a Government servant, or a British subject not a native of a Shan State, is withdrawn from the Chiefs and vested in the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. In the cases above mentioned the ordinary criminal law in force in Upper Burma, as modified by the Federated Shan States Laws and Criminal Justice Order 1926, is in force in these States. In such cases the Superintendents exercise the powers of a district magistrate and sessions judge, and the Assistant Superintendents the powers of a district magistrate under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Certain of the more important Chiefs have been given the powers of additional sessions judges.

In regard to the administration of civil justice, the customary law has been modified by a notification which confers original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction on Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, creates local courts, and prescribes a simple procedure for such courts. In revenue matters the Chiefs administer their charges according to local rules and customs, which have been modified only to the extent of limiting the power of Chiefs to alienate communal lands and to grant land to persons who are not natives of Shan States. Various acts and regulations have been extended to the Northern and Southern Shan States (except those situated east of the Salween) by section 3 of the order of 1926; and by subsequent notifications provisions of other enactments have been applied to some or all of the States.

In the Myelat a closer approach to the law in force in other parts of India has been prescribed. The criminal law in force in the Myelat is practically the same as the law in force in Upper Burma. In order that they may have jurisdiction in criminal matters, the *Ngwegunhmus* and *Myozas* of all the Myelat States have been appointed magistrates. In the Myelat the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents exercise the same criminal jurisdiction as in other States, except that their jurisdiction extends to all criminal cases and not merely to the cases in which Europeans and others above mentioned are concerned. In other respects the law in the Myelat, and the powers exercised by the Governor, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents are the same as in the rest of the Southern Shan States.

The Rulers of the Shan States all receive orders of appointment signed by the Governor of Burma. These are called Sanads in the case

of Sawbwas, and either Sanads or Appointment Orders in the case of the lesser Chiefs who are termed *Myozas* or *Ngwegunhmus*. Forms of the Sanad (No. XIV), of the Appointment Order (No. XV) and of the form of grant used in cases of succession to Shan and Karen Chiefs (No. XVI) are given.

Some uncertainty formerly existed as to the status of the trans-Salween States; but this has now been definitely settled, and they are in the same position politically as the other Shan States.

The trans-Salween State of Kengtung was visited by the Superintendent of the Shan States in 1890, at the time of the settlement of the Burma-Siam boundary, and a Sanad was granted to the Sawbwa which differed considerably from those issued to the cis-Salween States. Its terms were founded on the then existing assumption that Kengtung was not in British India, but was a State in subordinate alliance with the British Government. But in 1895, when a garrison and an Assistant Political Officer were established at Kengtung, the position was re-examined: and it was recognised that Kengtung was without doubt historically part of the territories formerly governed by the King of Burma which, by the proclamation of the 1st January 1886, became part of the British dominions, although the State was at the time in rebellion against King Thibaw. Kengtung was accordingly included in the notification by the Chief Commissioner of Burma (Political Department, No. 11, dated the 11th July 1895) of the territories constituting the Shan States.

The Sanad bestowed on the Sawbwa of Hsipaw differs slightly from those granted to other Chiefs of similar rank: and it was decided that, when a suitable opportunity offered, the terms of the Sanad granted to Kengtung should be assimilated to those of the Sanad granted to Hsipaw, as the conditions, regarding the subordination of certain small States and the temporary remissions of tribute, were similar in the two cases. The death of the Sawbwa of Kengtung in 1896 provided the required opportunity: and a Sanad (No. XVII) was issued in terms similar to those of the Sanad granted to the Sawbwa of Hsipaw in 1889 and renewed (No. XVIII) in 1902 to his successor. A special clause in the Kengtung Sanad requires the Sawbwa to abstain from direct communication with States outside British India.

At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma, the State of Mong Mit was being administered by Burmese officials on behalf of the infant Sawbwa Kin Maung. Various attempts to establish a satisfactory regency having failed, it was decided in 1892 to take over the direct administration of the State as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District. This arrangement ceased when, in 1906, the administration was handed over to Kin Maung, to whom a Sanad (No. XIX) was given in

the ordinary form. In 1920 the State of Mong Mit was transferred to the Northern Shan States.

West of the Irrawaddy there were, at the time of the annexation, five States—Wuntho, Kale, Hkamti Long, Hsawng-hsup and Singkaling Hkamti. Wuntho and Kale have since been incorporated in the adjoining districts of Burma, and the other three States are now under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division.

The State of *Wuntho* was a land-locked territory, wedged in between the districts of Katha, Bhamo, Ye-u, and the Upper Chindwin. For some time after the annexation of Upper Burma the Sawbwa of Wuntho assumed an attitude of hostility to the British Government, and in 1886-87 operations were undertaken with a view to reducing him to submission. After the occupation of the capital of his State by British troops the Sawbwa tendered his submission, and agreed to pay the tribute levied from his State in the time of the Burmese Government. For many years he declined to receive British officers in a becoming manner, and it was not till 1890 that the Deputy Commissioner of Katha met him in his capital. For some time after this meeting the Sawbwa's attitude was more satisfactory; he rendered assistance in the suppression of crime; settled a considerable portion of the outstanding fines for dakaities committed by Wuntho men; and paid in over half a lakh of rupees on account of tribute. In January 1891 successful operations were undertaken, in concert with the Sawbwa's levies, against a dakait leader who had been giving trouble in the neighbourhood of Kainggyi. The northern portion of Wuntho territory was at this time under the domination of the old Sawbwa of Wuntho, the ruling Sawbwa's father, who resided at Mansi. A proposal to send a punitive column up the Meza valley was not acquiesced in by the Sawbwa, and it was rumoured that any advance through the northern part of the State would be opposed by his father. A reconnaissance conducted on the 12th February revealed the fact that the road was stockaded, and that preparations for resistance had been made. Active measures were immediately taken to deal with the outbreak which followed and, after several engagements, the capital of Wuntho was occupied on the 26th February; and by the end of the month both the Sawbwa and his father were fugitives. The direct administration of Wuntho was then undertaken: and, under orders issued by the Government of India on the 26th October 1891, Wuntho was finally removed from the category of Shan States and incorporated in the Katha district of Burma.

The State of *Kale* lay on the Chindwin river, bordered by the Chin hills which lie between Burma and Bengal. After the annexation of Upper Burma, Kale was disturbed by internal schism until early in 1887, when the old and incapable Sawbwa was deposed and his nephew

and rival recognised in his stead. Early in 1888 the ex-Sawbwa absconded from Mandalay, where he had been living in receipt of a small pension, and made his way to the Chin country bordering on Kale. There he found an asylum among the Tashons, one of the principal Chin tribes, and induced them to attack Kale with a view to his restoration to power. In consequence of this action Kale was occupied by British troops and military police, and operations were undertaken against the Chins. At the end of 1889 the ex-Sawbwa surrendered to the British Government and was again granted a small pension. Shortly after the suppression of the Wuntho rebellion it was proved that the ruling Chief of Kale was thoroughly disloyal, and had been engaged in a variety of intrigues. He was accordingly deported to Rangoon; the administration was entrusted to British officers; and under orders of the Government of India, dated the 5th August 1891, the State of Kale was incorporated in the Upper Chindwin district.

Hkamti Long, known in Assam as Bor Hkamti, is a collection of eight small Shan principalities lying near the headwaters of the Mali Hka, the western branch of the Irrawaddy. The valley is inhabited by Shans, and the surrounding hills by Kachins. Hkamti Long was visited from Assam by Colonels Macgregor and Woodthorpe in 1884-85 and by Mr. L. Grey in 1892-93. In 1895 Prince Henry of Orleans passed through it on his way to India from China. Little however was known about the States until the exploring columns began to move up from Myitkyina in 1910-11 (see *infra*, III—North-East Frontier).

When the Putao district was formed in 1913-14, the Sawbwas came under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. An Administration Order with respect to the extension of laws to, and administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the collection of revenue in, Hkamti Long was issued in 1922 and revised in 1926. On the abolition of the Putao district in 1925, Fort Hertz, in the Hkamti plain, became the headquarters of a subdivision. The Sawbwas have very little influence and power and a large number of their people are now migrating into the areas south of Myitkyina.

The State of *Hsawng-hsup* (Thaungdut) comprises a small territory on the Chindwin river to the east of Manipur. The Sawbwa tendered his allegiance at the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, and in 1889 he received a Sunad from the Chief Commissioner in the usual form (No. XVI). His conduct was consistently loyal and satisfactory and he was proof against all the efforts of his son-in-law, the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, to induce him to join in the Wuntho rebellion of 1891. In 1893 he died and was succeeded by his son Maung Kin Mon who on his death in 1899 was succeeded by his younger brother Saw Tin who,

in recognition of his loyalty and good conduct, was granted the insignia of Kyethayezaung Shwesalweya Min in 1908. Saw Tin died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son Saw Kun Soung, the present Sawbwa. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 400 a year. An order with respect to the extension of laws to, and administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in, the States of Hsawng-hsup and Singkaling Hkamti was issued in 1926.

The State of *Singkaling Hkamti* (Kanti or Kantingale) lies considerably higher up the Chindwin river. On the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886 there was no Sawbwa in the State, the late Sawbwa having been driven out by the wild tribes in the north. In 1891 a new Sawbwa was appointed, and received a Sanad from the Chief Commissioner in 1892. On his death in 1893 his infant son and daughter succeeded him in close succession. The former died in 1894 and the latter in 1898. Saw E, who was regent during their lifetime, then succeeded and received a Sanad in the usual form (No. XVI). He was given the title of Ahmudangaung Taseikya Min in 1926. Saw E died in 1927, and the State is now being administered by his Mahadevi Ma Huiin Bwin on behalf of his minor grandson Maung Ba Thein, who has been recognised as the Sawbwa. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 100 a year.

III.—NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

The concerns of Government on the north-east frontier of Burma are chiefly with China, the Kachins and the other hill tribes inhabiting the region bordering on China.

The Kachins are a semi-barbarous race of Tibetan or Mongoloid origin who live almost exclusively on the summits and ridges of hills at elevations between 2,500 and 6,000 feet. The higher mountains are left to the Lisus and Muhsos. As far as present knowledge goes, the country now inhabited by the Kachins lies between the 23rd and 28th parallels of north latitude and the 95th and 99th degrees of east longitude; but of late they have crossed the Salween and penetrated as far south as the State of Kengtung. Kachin villages are presided over by Chiefs or *Duwas* who exercise influence over definite areas and are supported by their subordinate elders or *Salangwas*. In the area lying between the Mekh and the N'mai Hka a republican movement has resulted in a section of these tribesmen deposing their *Duwas* and *Salangwas*.

The British Government first came into contact with the Kachins immediately after the annexation; when, early in 1886, a British force accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, visited Mogaung and received the submission of the local officials; but no direct control was then established. In December 1887, however, a strong column, accompanied by Major Adamson as Political Officer, was detailed to place British authority on a satisfactory basis and to open up relations with the Kachin tribes inhabiting the jade and amber mine tracts. Major Adamson succeeded in inducing the Marip Chiefs, who dominated the tract in which the jade mines are situated, to tender their submission.

Prior to 1891, although the tribes south of the Taping had been taught by several punitive expeditions to recognise and respect the authority of the British, the country north of that river had been entirely unvisited save for a reconnaissance made in 1890-91. Repeated outrages committed by the tribes in this area had proved that the country must be brought under control, and the necessity for early action was accentuated by reports that the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho was at Sadon stirring up the tribes to raid. Four columns were accordingly detailed in the open season of 1891-92 to bring under subjection what was then styled the Eastern Kachin Tract. The net results of the operations were the recognition of British authority throughout the greater part of the area visited, the disarmament of a large number of villages, the collection of a certain amount of tribute, and the construction of a Post at Sadon, now known as Fort Harrison. In 1892-93 Posts were established at Sima, now known as Fort Morton, and at Namhkam, now abandoned since an outpost has been established at Panghkam.

The Sima Post was created in the face of strong opposition on the part of the neighbouring Kachins, and a series of risings took place during the year which a considerable force was needed to suppress. In 1895 the Bhamo District was divided, the northern portion being formed into the new district of Myitkyina: and in the same year the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation (Regulation I of 1895) came into force. This Regulation, which legalised the procedure previously in force, provided for the administration of the Kachin hill tracts through the medium of the Duwas and their Salangwas, the former of whom exercise certain criminal and civil powers subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned, and of "civil officers" under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. For the purposes of the Regulation the Deputy Commissioner is a sessions judge for the hill tracts in his district. Tribute is paid by the people of the hill tracts under the authority of the Regulation. The Chiefs are given appointment orders by the Deputy Commissioner, but are not granted sanads.

In the three years beginning 1910-11 military police columns were despatched to Hpimaw and Hkamti Long. The head waters of the Mali Hka, the N'Mai Hka and the Mekh valleys were explored: Hpimaw was occupied and a post established there.

In 1913-14 a new district of Putao was formed with posts at Putap, now known as Fort Hertz, Konglu, and Laza. With the formation of the new district practically the whole of the Kachin country came under direct administration except the Hukawng Valley and the tract, known as the Triangle, between the Mali Hka and the N'Mai Hka, bounded on the north by the Jai Hka and the Putao district. In 1914-15, owing to rumours that the military police had been withdrawn on account of the War, a Kachin rising occurred round Mogaung and Kamaing, followed by an outbreak in Putao. This was suppressed by the military police. The Chiefs in the unadministered area remained on the whole well-disposed, though a few in the Hukawng Valley supported the rebels and were dealt with. Since then there has been no trouble with the tribes.

In 1925 the Governor of Burma held a Durbar of Chiefs from the unadministered territory at Maingakwan in the Hukawng Valley, and laid down the Government policy with regard to the abolition of slavery and the suppression of human sacrifice. In pursuance of that policy slaves in the Hukawng Valley were freed in 1926, after payment of liberal compensation to their owners: and in 1927 and 1928 expeditions were sent into the Triangle to emancipate the slaves in that area.

In 1925 the Putao district was abolished and made into two sub-divisions of the Myitkyina district, with headquarters at Fort Hertz and Sumprabum.

IV.—THE CHINS.

To the west of Burma, between the districts bordering on the Chindwin river and Assam, lies a mountainous tract, the eastern portion of which is inhabited by races known under the general name of Chins. For many years prior to the annexation of Upper Burma the Chins had been in the habit of raiding the adjacent plains of Burma and the State of Kale. The main sub-divisions of the Chins, so far as the tribes bordering on Burma are concerned, are the Soktes (including the Kanhow clan), the Siyins, the Tashons, the Yahows, the Whennohs, the Hakas, the Tlantlangs, the Yokwas, the Chinboks, the Yindus and the Chindons. Roughly speaking, these tribes lie in the above noted order from north to south. In consequence of incessant raids committed in the plains, operations were undertaken against these tribes in the year 1888-89. Severe punishment was inflicted on the northern clans, the Siyins and Kanhows; and in the open season of 1889-90 further operations were undertaken against the Tashons, Yokwas and Hakas. These latter tribes submitted almost without resistance, the Siyins and other clans in the north subsequently came to terms, and British garrisons, with political officers, were established at Fort White in the north, and at Haka in the south, for the purpose of controlling the Chins and compelling them to abstain from further aggressions on British territory.

In 1890-91 the Chin hills were administered from three centres—the northern tribes from Fort White, the central tribes from Haka, and the southern tribes from Yawdwin. In the north the open season operations resulted in the submission of the three important tribes of Siyins, Soktes and Kanhows. The principal tribes in the central district are the Tashons, Hakas, Tlantlangs, Yokwas and Baungshes. The Thetta clan of the Baungshe tribe gave some trouble but was reduced to order, and there was a sudden rising among the Tlantlangs. The remaining tribes behaved, on the whole, very well. Among the southern tribes the Chinboks, who had committed several raids, were severely punished; but the rest of the country remained practically unvisited.

In 1891-92 a series of expeditions on a carefully prepared scheme was undertaken in the northern Chin country, and practically the whole area was explored. A column from the Burma side marched across to Fort Lungleh, and rendered valuable assistance in subduing the rebellious Lushais; trade between the Chin hills and Burma revived; and it was considered safe to withdraw the outposts in the Kabaw valley.

The various columns operating from Haka in 1891-92 reduced the Baungshes to order; severely punished the Tlantlangs for the outbreak of the preceding year; and completed the domination of the Tashons by

establishing a permanent post at their principal village, Falam. A successful season's work was accomplished among the southern Chin tribes; the country was thoroughly explored, tribute collected, and satisfactory relations everywhere established.

In 1892 the northern and central Chin hills were formed into a single charge, under the control of a superintendent at Falam, with assistants at Haka and Tiddim. In the same year a plot was concerted by the Siyins and the Soktes of Ngwengal for the overthrow of British domination, and in October of that year a Burman Myook was ambushed and murdered. The rebellion was thoroughly crushed, extensive disarmament operations were undertaken, and a regular house tax was imposed in the hills. During 1893-94 pacification continued, and the boundary between the northern Chin hills and Manipur was demarcated. In 1895-96 the military garrison was withdrawn from the hills, which were declared part of Burma and constituted a scheduled district, provision being made for their administration by the Chin Hills Regulation of 1896. The Chin Chiefs are allowed to administer their affairs in accordance with their customs, subject to the supervision of the Superintendent. Their powers are, however, more limited than those of the Shan Sawbwas, and they are not granted sanads.

In 1897-98 the southernmost portion of the tract adjoining the Pakokku district was made into a separate charge, now called the Pakokku Hill Tracts. This area is administered in accordance with the Regulation by a Superintendent, with head-quarters at Kantpetlet, under the orders of the Commissioner, Magwe (formerly Minbu) Division. In 1920 the remainder of the Chin Hills became the Chin Hills District, under a Deputy Commissioner.

In 1898 and 1899 there was trouble in connection with disarmament, but the disaffection was suppressed without difficulty, and disarmament has since been thoroughly effected.

In January 1901 the boundary between the Chin hills and the Lushai hills at the north-west corner of the former district was demarcated.

There was a rising in the Haka sub-division in the end of 1917, but it did not spread. Except as regards the Lawhtus, who stayed out for a long time, the rising was over before the rains of 1919. The Chins remained almost untouched by the trouble with the Kukis that followed on the Kuki rising of 1917 in Manipur.

During 1921-22 the large area of unadministered territory, lying between the Lushai Hills, the Chin Hills District, the Pakokku Hill Tracts and the Arakan Hill District, was brought under a loose form of administration: and consequent alterations of the boundaries between the Lushai Hills and the Hill Districts of Burma were made. The

change was effected without trouble, but necessitated minor expeditions in 1924 and 1926, both of which were free from serious incident.

The Somra Tract, an area lying to the west of the Upper Chindwin District, was ruled by a Chief named Komyang, who died in 1915. Up to the time of his death, though the question had several times been raised, the Burma Government had declined to support proposals for the direct administration of the tract. On the death of Komyang, however, no Chief of sufficient authority could be found to succeed him. Moreover, there took place, between 1915 and 1917, a considerable migration of Kukis from Assam into the Somra tract: and, when the Kuki rebellion broke out in Manipur, the contagion spread into the Somra tract, where punitive measures became necessary. As a result of these operations it was decided to bring the tract under direct administration, and it was declared by the Government of India, by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 403-E. B., dated the 11th December 1917, to be included in the Province of Burma. The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896, was extended to the Somra Tract by Political Department Notification No. 48, dated the 29th November 1919: and the tract is now under the control of the Sub-divisional officer, Homalin, who is also Assistant Superintendent for the Somra Tract.

V.—THE RED KARENS:

To the north-east of Lower Burma lies Karenni, the country of the Red Karens, a mountainous tract situated on both banks of the Salween, bounded on the north by the Shan States, on the south by the Salween district, on the east by Siam, and on the west by the Toungoo district. Karenni contains nearly 63,000 inhabitants made up of different local tribes known as Red Karens, White Karens, Bres, Padaungs, etc., and foreigners from Burma, the Shan States, India, Siam and China.

The whole of Karenni appears at one time to have been under a single ruler, the Chief of Bawlake; but later it became divided into five separate States, Eastern Karenni or Kantarawadi, and Western Karenni consisting of the States of Kyebogi, Bawlake, Naungpale and Nammekon.

The British Government first came into contact with the Karens in 1836, when the Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces deputed an officer to visit Karenni in order to make arrangements for opening trade.

The events leading up to the Agreement of 1875 (No. VII) between the Government of India and the King of Burma, guaranteeing the independence of the Western Karenni States, have been described in the main narrative; but the Burmese Government never abstained from intrigues in Karenni, and made special efforts to obtain an acknowledged supremacy over Eastern Karenni (Kantarawadi)—a claim which the British Resident at Mandalay was explicitly instructed not to acknowledge. It is known that Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi, took an oath of allegiance to the King of Burma and regarded himself as subject to the Burmese Government. In the latter years of the existence of the Burmese Kingdom, the weakness of the central administration prevented any active interference in Karenni affairs: and, after the withdrawal of the British Resident from Mandalay in 1879, the relations between Karenni and the Kingdom of Burma attracted little attention.

After the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886 the British Government, which had always maintained that Karenni was in no way subject to the King of Burma, so that the extinction of the Burmese monarchy did not affect the relative positions of themselves and the Karenni Chiefs, continued to regard them as independent. As the independence of the Western Karenni Chiefs had been guaranteed by the terms of the Agreement of 1875, they were left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in the beginning of 1887. Towards the end of that year an attempt was made to enter into friendly relations with Kantarawadi; but Sawlapaw ignored the advances made and, as soon as the troops had left the vicinity of Karenni, invaded and harried the Shan State of Mawh-

mai. He remained hostile until, in December 1888, it became necessary to despatch a British force against him, which occupied his capital Sawlon, whereupon he fled to the jungle and refused to come in. Accordingly on the 28th January 1889 a meeting of the Chiefs and *Hengs* of Karenni was held, and Sawlawi, the titular Kemmong or heir apparent, was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in his appointment as Myoza and granted a Sanad (No. XX). The State was heavily fined and undertook to pay a yearly tribute of five thousand rupees to the British Government.

After the flight of Sawlapaw the Siamese Government was invited to co-operate by taking action to prevent his escape across the Salween. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to occupy a tract of country east of the Salween, which had for many years been in the possession and under the administration of the Chief of Eastern Karenni, and was claimed both by the Siamese Government and by Sawlawi. In 1889-90 a boundary commission held a local investigation into the claims advanced by Sawlawi. Although the commission was appointed at their own instance, the Siamese Government at the last moment declined to join in the enquiry, which was accordingly held *ex parte* and the British Government decided the question of ownership in favour of Karenni. The boundary laid down by the British commissioners was subsequently accepted by the Siamese Government.

Friendly relations had been consistently maintained with the four Western Karenni States, and in January 1892 their Chiefs were formally recognised by the Government of India as feudatories. They were presented with Sanads in a prescribed form (No. XXI) differing slightly from that issued to Shan Chiefs (No. XIV), though the form of succession Sanad is the same (No. XVI) in both cases. The Sanads presented to them on this occasion appointed them as *Myozas*, and imposed upon each an annual nazar of Rs. 100. In 1895 the nazar of the State of Naungpale was reduced to Rs. 50.

On the 1st January 1903 a Sanad (No. XXII) was granted to Sawlawi, conferring the hereditary title of Sawbwa on the Ruler of Kantarawadi.

The two small Western Karenni States of Naungpale and Nammegon have now been amalgamated with Kantarawadi. The Sawbwa of Kantarawadi has full powers, but the Western Karenni Chiefs of Kyebogi and Bawlake cannot carry into effect any sentence of death until it has been confirmed by the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.

The States included in Eastern and Western Karenni are not part of British India, and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or in other parts of Upper Burma, or in Lower Burma. The

customary law of the country, modified by the terms of the Chiefs' sanads, is in force. For the purposes of the trial of European British subjects charged with offences in Karenni the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, and the Assistant Superintendent in Karenni are justices of the peace with power to commit to the High Court. For the trial of persons other than European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with them, the Superintendent and Political Officer is a court of session and the Assistant Superintendent a district magistrate and a court of session : and the Governor exercises the powers of a High Court.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of the ROYAL MANDATE, accompanying the letter to the Governor-General, dated September 1795.

To all Killadars and Governors of Ports, in like virtue to the Maywoon of Henzawuddy.

The source of greatness and dignity celestial, whose threshold is as the firmament, and whose suppliants, when he places the Golden Foot of Majesty on their fortunate heads, like the blooming water-lily, are inspired with confidence unbounded, such are the ministers of exalted rank, the guardians of the Empire, from among whom the high and transcendent Minister proclaims these orders :—

Governor of Henzawuddy, whose title is Meen La Noo Retha, Governor of the Waters, whose title is Yaa oon or Rawoon ; Collector of the King's Revenues, whose title is Ackawoon ; Collector of Customs, whose title is Ackoon ; Commander of the Troops, whose title is Chekaw.

1. Whereas English merchants resort to the port of Rangoon to carry on trade, in friendship, good faith, and confidence in the Royal protection, therefore when merchants come to the port of Rangoon, duties for godown, rebate (searchers or appraisers) and other charges, all these shall be regulated according to the former established rates, and no more, on any pretence, shall be taken.

2. All English merchants, who have paid the Port Duties, shall be allowed to go to whatever part of the country they think fit, having obtained a certificate and order from the Maywoon, or Governor of the Province, and whatever goods English merchants wish to purchase in return, they shall not be impeded or molested, or prevented in their barter, bargain, or purchase ; and if it should be judged expedient to establish any person, on the part of the English Company, at Rangoon, for the purpose of trade, and to forward letters or presents to the King, to such person a right of residency is granted.

3. If any English merchant is aggrieved, or thinks he suffers oppression, he may complain either to the Governor of the Province, by petition to the Throne, or prefer his complaint in person ; and as Englishmen are, for the most part, unacquainted with the Birman tongue, they may employ whatever interpreters they think fit, previously acquainting the King's interpreters what person they mean to employ.

4. English ships driven into any Birman port by stress of weather, and in want of repairs, on due notice of their distress being given to the Officers of Government, such vessels shall be expeditiously supplied with workmen, timber, iron, and every requisite, and the work shall be done, and the supplies granted, at the current rates of the country.

5. As the English have long had commercial connexions with this Nation, and are desirous of extending them, they are to be allowed to come and depart at their pleasure, without hinderance : and seeing that the illustrious Governor-

General of Calcutta, in Bengal, on the part of the King of England, has sent tokens of friendship to the Golden Feet, these orders are therefore issued for the benefit, ease, and protection of the English people.

The original in Birman, authenticated by the great Seal.

MICHAEL SYMES,
Agent at the Court of Ava.

Account of Duties paid by ships on anchoring at Rangoon, agreeable to former Regulations, as follows :—

Government Duties.

A piece of flowered cloth.

A piece of madrepauc.

One handkerchief to tie up the aforesaid articles.

To the person who carries the aforesaid pieces of cloth, eighteen cubits of common cloth, a red cotton handkerchief, and two and a half takals in money.

When a ship arrives, the following Duties are usually paid to the Members of the Provincial Government :—

Maywoon	Flowered cloth, one piece.
	Madrepauk, two do.
Rawoon	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
Ackoon	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
Shawbunder, or Ackawoon	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
Deputy to the Shawbunder	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
Chockey	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
1st Nakhaun	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
2nd Nakhaun	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
1st Siredogee	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.
2nd Siredogee	Flowered cloth, one do.
	Madrepauk, two do.

When a ship leaves the port, it is customary to make presents to the Members of the Provincial Government, as follows : two pieces of silee to each of the before-mentioned Members of Government, that is, twenty-four in all.

It being customary for ships, on their arrival and departure, to give as perquisites to the Members of Government, cloth, flowered, figured, and plain, and madrepauc or silee, such articles varying in their price, being sometimes dear and sometimes cheap, the amount therefore being liable to vary, it is established

that a ship, in lieu of such presents, shall pay altogether, for entrance and departure, five viss of fine Silver called Rowna.

Each ship shall pay for the Linguists eighty takals.

For the Chokeydars, who are stationed at the ghaut, or sent on board the ship thirty-five takals.

For peons, who carry intelligence, five takals.

For the person who accompanies the ship down to the Chokey, ten takals.

Writers and Chokeydars of the godowns, ten takals.

Gate Porter of the Fort, ten takals.

The Chokey called Denouckand, the Chokey where lights are kept, for both, ten takals.

To the Writer, for a pass to clear the Chokeys on departure, five takals.

The accountant of Government, fifteen takals.

Pilotage.—A ship of three masts, two hundred takals; a vessel of two masts, one hundred and fifty takals; a vessel of one mast, one hundred takals.

Anchorage.—A ship of three masts, thirty takals; a vessel of two masts, twenty takals; a vessel of one mast, ten takals.

It is the custom on all goods that are imported to take one out of ten, or ten out of an hundred, King's Duty; likewise the owner of the ship gives five pieces out of the first bale which he brings on shore, and each person who comes in the ship as a Merchant, and not belonging to the ship, shall give one piece.

To the Appraisers and Examiners one and a half out of each hundred.

The Stamper of Cloth, if he stamps three hundred and sixty pieces, he is entitled to one piece.

The Writer or Accountant, who attends on board for registering five hundred pieces, he is to receive one piece.

When a ship is about to depart, an Officer of Government goes on board to examine and despatch her: such officer shall receive seven viss of sugar, and one hundred and forty China plates.

Ships resorting from every quarter to the Ports of His Birman Majesty, Duties neither more nor less are to be received or exacted, and on this head the orders of His Majesty have been issued. The account is authenticated, and the particulars specified; nevertheless, in consideration of the friendship that subsists with the English, henceforth whatsoever ships are *bona fide* English property, the Port Duties and exactions from such ships, both at coming and departing, shall be paid at the Port of Rangoon, in silver of twenty-five per cent. standard, called in the Birman language Mowadzoo, or twenty-five per cent. silver.

The original annexed to the Viceroy's letter to the Governor-General.

M. SYMES,

Agent to the Court of Ava.

TRANSLATION of an ORDER from the VICEROY of HENZAWUDDY to the SUB-ORDINATE COUNCIL of RANGOON.

Aokoom, Chokey, Nakham, Cherges of Henzawuddy.

Whereas the Governor-General of Bengal having deputed Captain Michael Symes to the Golden Feet, charged with presents, with a view to increase the long existing friendship between the Birman and the English nations, His Majesty being highly pleased thereat, has directed that the propositions which have been made by Captain Michael Symes shall be complied with, therefore the amity which has subsisted between the nations being confirmed, and augmented by these presents, whatever English ships shall henceforth come to Rangoon, such ships shall pay certain Port Duties in the currency at which goods are usually sold, that is, Mowadzoo or silver of twenty-five per cent. standard.

HENZAWUDDYNE MEON MEWWOON MEETSHA

*or the Governor of the thirty-two
Provinces of Henzawuddy.*

M. SYMES,

Agent to the Court of Ava.

TRANSLATION of the ROYAL ORDERS, regulating the Customs to be taken at the several Chokeys between Ummerapoor and Rangoon.

Sirdars, Chokeydars and Guards of the several Ghauts, extending to the verge of the ocean.

Whereas the Governor-General, out of his friendship, has deputed Captain Michael Symes from Calcutta, in Bengal, to be his vakeel at this Court, who having made representation and memorial to us, such representation, has accordingly been taken into due consideration.

Merchants having paid the established Duty on their merchandize, who do not dispose of such goods at the place of importation, but choose to bring them to the capital (literally the Golden Feet) either in person or by their agent, from such merchants no Duties are, on any pretence, to be exacted or demanded on the way to the Capital, but when merchants going back carry with them goods in return, they are to pay Duties on such returning goods, in like manner as is specified by the Regulations issued from the Dufter of the Golden Palace, in the Birman year 1145 : wherefore orders are despatched to the several Chokeys. also to the Maywood

of Hensawuddy, and those matters which were submitted by the principal Ministers to His Majesty are fully authorized.

Moreover, in the Birman year 1157, and the 26th of the Birman month Saundecoup, or the 26th of the Mussulman month Rubbi-ul-awul, the Royal Mandate came forth to the following effect :—

At the Chokey called Keauptaloom, boats returning from the Capital shall pay one mima, or one anna and a half.

At the Chokey called Muggoe, if the breadth of the boat be four cubits, for each cubit twelve annas, or three takals in all shall be paid. But if it be less than four cubits, one takal shall be paid for every thousand viss weight of goods ; and if the boat be empty, then shall one mima, or four annas, be paid for each man.

At the Chokey called Pulloe, if the breadth be four cubits, six mima, or ten annas, shall be paid for each cubit ; and if the boat exceeds, or is under, four cubits, the same rate shall be paid : and if the boat be laden with heavy commodities, then shall one takal be taken for every thousand viss.

At the Chokey called Puttoo the Custom taken shall be, for each cubit in breadth, three mima, or twelve annas.

At the Chokey called Keounzelee, and the Chokey called Nawalee, no Duty is to be exacted. Yet some trifle should be given by way of present ; but no boat is to be stopped or impeded.

At the Chokey called Tow, where the Duty formerly was levied in lead, it shall now be levied in silver, that is, one takal shall be paid by each boat for every thousand viss burthen.

At the Chokey called Trougmeow, if the boat be four cubits in breadth two hundred and fifty takals of lead (about ten annas) shall be paid for each cubit, but if the boat be less than four cubits, then shall three viss and thirty takals of lead be taken for the whole (something less than a Rupee).

At the Chokey called Bamen, boats shall pay six mima, or ten annas for each cubit in breadth.

At the Chokey called Ackeo there is no established Duty, but from boats laden with rice, salt, fish, and nappee, it is customary to give some trifle.

At the Chokey called Hensawa, if a boat carries ten boatmen, besides the steersman, for each of such boatman thirty-five takals of lead shall be paid, but the steersman shall pay nothing. If a boat be laden with rice, dhall, paddy, barley, kengid or cotton, then shall the boat so laden pay a quarter of a basket of such commodity ; and if a boat be laden with heavy articles, such as salt, fish, and nappee, four viss of such heavy commodity shall be exacted from each boat. And when a boat going down pays these Duties, no Duties shall be required of the same boat returning ; and the reverse, a boat that has paid the Duty shall not be taxed going down. Some trifling present will be proper.

At the Chokey called Denoubeon, if the breadth of the boat be four cubits, such boat shall pay two hundred and fifty takals of lead ; if under that size, for each boatman fifty takals.

At the Chokey called Yangansea, and the Chokey called Panglang, on the north side, no Duty is to be paid, but a tray is to be given (meaning a trifling present, not more than the value of a Rupee).

In the Birman year 1145, a Mandate was issued from the Register of the Golden Palace, that foreign merchants should have liberty to come to the Capital (Golden Feet) without paying Duties ; nevertheless, in returning they shall pay agreeable to the rates specified in the Royal Mandate issued from the Darbar of the Golden Palace, nor shall more or less be demanded or accepted ; but to the Chokey of Yangansea, on the north side, and the Chokey Panglang, on the north side, and the Chokey Koongee and the Chokey of Lounggee, no authority is granted from the Golden Palace to exact Duties, and none on any pretence are to be required or received.

VOONVING MEOZA,
Principal Minister.

M. SYMES,
Agent to the Court of Ava.

TRANSLATION of a ROYAL ORDER respecting the Duty to be taken on timber.

Guards, Chokeydars, and persons in authority, as far as the seashore.

Whereas the Governor-General of the Company at Calcutta, in Bengal, having deputed Captain Michael Symes with presents to the Golden Feet, who requests liberty for merchants to purchase, load, and take away timber, according to the established and authorized custom, therefore merchants of the English Nation, desirous of transporting rafts of timber down the river, shall have liberty to carry from towns and villages such timber. And as, in the year 1145, enquiry and investigation were made respecting the amount of Duties formerly taken at each of the Chokeys, His Majesty was pleased to direct that no Duties should be taken, except what are specified therein ; for that reason it is now ordered that no Duties shall be taken at Chokeys on timber going down, nor any Impost exacted on wood, except five per cent., payable at Rangoon, agreeable to former Regulation.

VOONVING MEOZA,
Principal Minister.

No. II.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY the KING of AVA on the other, settled by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B., and K.C.T.S., COMMANDING the EXPEDITION, and SENIOR COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, Esq., CIVIL COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; and HENRY DUCIE CHADS, Esq., CAPTAIN, COMMANDING HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S and the HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL FORCE on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, on the part of the Honorable Company; and by MENGYEE-MAHA-MEN-HLAH-KYAN-TEN WOONGYEE, LORD of LAY-KAING, and MENGYEE-MAHA-HLAH-THUO-HAH-THOO-ATWEN-WOON, LORD of the REVENUE, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other their full powers, agreed to and executed at Yandaboo, in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, corresponding with the Fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Taboung, in the year One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven Gaudma Era,—1826.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims upon, and will abstain from all future interference with, the principality of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipoor it is stipulated, that should Ghumbheer Sing desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great Nations, the British Government will retain the conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandbway, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnoupectoumien or Arakan Mountains (known in Arakan by the name of the Yeomatloung or Pokhingloun Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered Provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Salween River as the line of demarcation on that frontier; any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article third.

ARTICLE 5.

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the Nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of Rupees.

ARTICLE 6.

No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested by either party, on account of the part which he may have taken or have been compelled to take in the present war.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men, from each shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers.

ARTICLE 8.

All public and private debts contracted by either government, or by the subjects of either government, with the others previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honor and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations, and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and according to the universal law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British subjects who may die in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava, shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident or Consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British law. In like manner the property of Burmese subjects dying under the same circumstances, in any part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the minister or other authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

ARTICLE 9.

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports, that are not required from Burmah ships or vessels in British ports, nor shall ships or vessels, the property of British subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon River or other Burman ports, be required to land their guns, or unship their rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese ships or vessels in British ports.

ARTICLE 10.

The good and faithful Ally of the British Government, His Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present War, will, to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above Treaty.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty to be ratified by the Burmese authorities competent in the like cases, and the Ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether European or Native, American, and other prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British Commissioners; the British Commissioners on their part engaging that the said Treaty shall be ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Ava in four months, or sooner if possible, and all the Burmese prisoners shall, in like manner, be delivered over to their own government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

LARGEN MEONJA,
Woonghee.

T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner.

SEAL OF THE LOTOO.

HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy.

SEWAGUM WOON,
Atawoon.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The British Commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for peace, and to make the immediate execution of the fifth Article of this Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to His Majesty the King of Ava, consent to the following arrangements, with respect to the division of the sum total, as specified in the Article before referred to, into instalments, viz., upon the payment of twenty-five lacks of Rupees, or one-fourth of the sum total (the other Articles of the Treaty being executed), the Army will retire to Rangoon. Upon the further payment of a similar sum at that place, within one hundred days from this date, with the proviso as above, the Army will evacuate the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava with the least possible delay, leaving the remaining moiety of the sum total to be paid by equal annual instalments in two years, from this Twenty-fourth day of February 1826 A.D., through the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegu, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

LARGEEN MEONJA,
Woongee.

T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner.

SEAL OF THE LOTOO.

HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy.

SEWAGUM WOON,
Atawoon

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six.

AMHERST.

COMBERMERE.

J. H. HARRINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY.

No. III.

COMMERCIAL TREATY with AVA,—1826.

A Commercial Treaty, signed and sealed at the Golden City of Rata-na-pura, on the 23rd of November 1826, according to the English, and the 9th of the decrease of the Moon Tan-soung-mong 1188, according to the Burmans, by the Envoy Crawford, appointed by the English Ruler the Company's Buren, who governs India, and the Commissioners, the Atwenwun Mengyi-thi-ra-maha-nanda-then Kyan, Lord of Sau, and the Atwenwun Mengyi-Maha-men-lha-thi-ha-thu, Lord of the Revenue, appointed by His Majesty the Burmese rising Sun Buren, who reigns over Thu-na-pa-ran-ta-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries.

According to the Treaty of Peace between the two great Nations made at Yandaboo, in order to promote the prosperity of both countries, and with a desire to assist and protect the trade of both, the Commissioner and Envoy Crawford, appointed by the English Company's Buren, who rules India, and the Commissioners, the Atwenwun Mengyi-thi-ra-maha-nanda-then Kyan, Lord of Sau, and the Atwenwun Maha-men-lha-thi-ha-thu, Lord of the Revenue, appointed by His Majesty the Burmese rising Sun Buren, who rules over Thu-na-pa-ra-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries: these three in the conference tent, at the landing place of Ze-ya-pu-ra, north of the Golden City of Rata-na-pura, with mutual consent completed this Engagement.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace being made between the great country governed by the English Prince the India Company Buren, and the great country of Rata-na-pura, which rules over Thu-na-pa-ra-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries, when merchants with an English stamped pass from the country of the English Prince and merchants from the kingdom of Burmah pass from one country to the other, selling and buying merchandize, the sentinels at the passes and entrances, the established gate-keepers of the country, shall make inquiry as usual, but without demanding any money, and all merchants coming truly for the purpose of trade, with merchandize, shall be suffered to pass without hindrance or molestation. The governments of both countries also shall permit ships with cargoes to enter ports and carry on trade, giving them the utmost protection and security: and in regard to Duties, there shall none be taken beside the customary Duties at the landing places of trade.

ARTICLE 2.

Ships whose breadth of beam on the inside (opening of the hold) is eight Royal Burman cubits of 19 $\frac{1}{8}$ English inches each, and all ships of smaller size, whether merchants from the Burmese country entering an English port under the Burmese flag, or merchants from the English country with an English stamped pass entering a Burmese port under the English flag, shall be subject to no other demands beside the payment of Duties, and ten takals 25 per cent. (10 sicca Rupees) for a

chokey pass on leaving. Nor shall pilotage be demanded, unless the Captain voluntarily requires a pilot. However, when ships arrive, information shall be given to the officer stationed at the entrance of the sea, in regard to vessels whose breadth of beam exceeds eight Royal Burman cubits, and remain, according to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Yandaboo, without unshipping their rudders, or landing their guns, and be free from trouble and molestation as Burmese vessels in British ports. Besides the Royal Duties, no more duties shall be given or taken than such as are customary.

ARTICLE 3.

Merchants belonging to one, who go to the other country and remain there, shall, when they desire to return, go to whatever place and by whatever vessel they may desire, without hindrance. Property owned by merchants, they shall be allowed to sell; and property not sold and household furniture, they shall be allowed to take away without hindrance or incurring any expense.

ARTICLE 4.

English and Burmese vessels meeting with contrary winds or sustaining damage in masts, rigging, etc., or suffering shipwreck on the shore, shall, according to the laws of charity, receive assistance from the inhabitants of the towns and villages that may be near, the master of the wrecked ship paying to those that assist suitable salvage, according to the circumstances of the case; and whatever property may remain, in case of shipwreck, shall be restored to the owner.

J. CRAWFORD.

ATWENWUN MENGYI-THI-RA-MAHA-NANDA-THEN-KYAN,

Lord of Sau.

ATWENWUN MENGYI-MAHA-MEN-LHA-THI-NA-THU,

Lord of the Revenue.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the first day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven A.D.

A. STERLING,

Secretary to Government.

No. IV.

AGREEMENT regarding the KUBO VALLEY,—1834.

First.—The British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, agree to make over to the Moandauk Maha Mingyan Rajah and Tsarudangioks Myookyanthao, Commissioners appointed by the King of Ava, the Towns of Tummao, Khumbab, Surjall, and all other villages in the Kubo Valley, the Ungoching Hills and the strip of valley running between the eastern foot and the western bank of the Ningtha Khyendwan River.

Second.—The British Commissioners will withdraw the Munnipooree Thannas now stationed within this tract of the country, and make over immediate possession of it to the Burmese Commissioners on certain conditions.

Third.—The conditions are, that they will agree to the boundaries which may be pointed out to them by the British Commissioners, and will respect and refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, with the people residing on the Munnipooree side of those boundaries.

Fourth.—The boundaries are as follows :—

1. The eastern part of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley. Within this line is included Morch and all the country to the westward of it.

2. On the south a line extending from the eastern foot of the same hills at the point where the river, called by the Burmahs Nansawing, and by the Munnipoorees Numsaulung, enters the plain, up to its sources and across the hills due west down to the Kethe'khyauing (Munnipooree River).

3. On the north the line of boundary will begin at the foot of the same hills at the northern extremity of the Kubo Valley, and pass due north up to the first range of hills, east of that upon which stand the villages of Choatao Noanghue, Noanghur of the tribe called by the Munnipoorees Loochooppa, and by the Burmahs Lagumsauny, now tributary to Munnipoor.

Fifth.—The Burmese Commissioners hereby promise that they will give orders to the Burmese Officers, who will remain in charge of the territory now made over to them, not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants living on the Munnipoor side of the lines of boundary above described, and the British Commissioners also promise that the Munnipoorees shall be ordered not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants of any description living on the Burmah side of the boundaries now fixed.

F. J. GRANT, *Major,*

R. B. PEMBERTON, *Captain,*

} *Commissioners.*

Sunnyachil Ghat, Ningthas, 9th January 1834.

No. V.

TREATY with the KING of BURMAH, dated the 10th November 1862.

On the 10th day of November 1862, answering to the 5th day of the waning moon Tatshoungmon 1224, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, having been duly empowered by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. and G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-hathoo, having been duly empowered by His Majesty the King of Burmah, concluded the following Treaty :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Burmese and British Rulers have for a long time remained at peace and in friendship; peace shall now be extended to future generations, both parties being careful to observe the conditions of a firm and lasting friendship.

ARTICLE 2.

In accordance with the great friendship existing between the two countries, traders and other subjects of the Burmese Government, who may travel and trade in the British territory shall, in conformity with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

Traders and other subjects of the British Government, who may travel and trade in the Burmese territory, shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the Burmese Government.

ARTICLE 4.

When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer until arrived at Maloon and Mehla. The tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

ARTICLE 5.

When goods are imported into Burmah by persons residing in the Burmese or any foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to Rangoon, the Burmese Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer to Thayet Myo,

and the tariff value of such goods shall be forwarded yearly to the British Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in British territory, such goods shall be free according to the Customs Schedule, but goods liable to sea-board duty will pay the usual rate.

ARTICLE 6.

Traders from the Burmese territory who may desire to travel in the British territory, either by land or by water through the whole course of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the British territory, and be allowed to travel in such manner as they please, without hindrance from the British Ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. Burmese merchants will be allowed to settle and to have land for the erection of houses of business in any part of the British territory.

ARTICLE 7.

Traders from the British territory who may desire to travel in the Burmese territory, either by land or by water, through the whole extent of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the Burmese territory, and shall be allowed to travel in such manner as they please, without hindrance by the Burmese Ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. British merchants will be allowed to settle and to have lands for the erection of houses of business in any part of the Burmese territory.

ARTICLE 8.

Should the British Ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Toungoo, the Burmese Ruler, with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country, will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years, abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Toungoo (in the Burmese territory).

ARTICLE 9.

People from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, the Burmese Ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance. People from whatever country, who may desire to proceed to the Burmese territory, the British Ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance.

ARTHUR PURVES PHAYRE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Appointed by the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl.

WOONGYEE THADO MENGYEE MAHA MENGELA-THEE-HA-THOO,

Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Burmah.

Ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council this day the 13th of December 1862.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM ;

The 13th December 1862.

No. VI.

TREATY concluded on 25th October 1867 A.D., corresponding with 13th day of the waning moon Thaden-gyoot 1229 B.E. by COLONEL ALBERT FITCH, CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BRITISH BURMAH, in virtue of full power vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and by HIS EXCELLENCY the PAKHAN WOONGYEE MEN THUDO MENGYEE MAHA MENHLA SEE-THOO, in virtue of full power vested in him by His Majesty the King of Burmah.

ARTICLE 1.

Save and except earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, which are hereby reserved as Royal monopolies, all goods and merchandise passing between British and Burmese territory shall be liable, at the Burmese Customs Houses, to the payment of a uniform import and export duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* for a period of ten years, commencing from the first day of the Burmese year 1229, corresponding with 15th April 1867. No indirect dues or payments of any kind shall be levied or demanded on such goods over and above the five per cent. *ad valorem* duty

ARTICLE 2.

But after the expiration of ten years, during which customs duties will be collected as provided for above in Article 1, it shall be optional with the Burmese Government, whilst estimating the capabilities and requirements of trade, either to increase or decrease the existing five per cent. import and export duties, so that the increase shall at no time exceed (10) ten, or the decrease be reduced below a (3) three per cent. *ad valorem* rate on any particular article of commerce. Three months' notice shall be given of any intention to increase or decrease the rates of customs duty as above previous to the commencement of the year in which such increase or decrease shall have effect.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government hereby stipulates that it will adhere to the abolition of frontier customs duty as expressed in Article 8 of the Treaty of 1862 during such time as the Burmese Government shall collect five per cent. *ad valorem* duties, or a lesser rate, as provided for in Articles 1 and 2 of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Both Governments further stipulate to furnish each other annually with price lists showing the market value of all goods imported and exported under Articles 1 and 2. Such price lists shall be furnished two months before the commencement of the year during which they are to have effect, and may be corrected from time

to time as found necessary, by the mutual consent of both Governments through their respective Political Agents.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government is hereby privileged to establish a Resident or Political Agent in Burmese territory, with full and final jurisdiction in all civil suits arising between registered British subjects at the capital. Civil cases between Burmese subjects and registered British subjects shall be heard and finally decided by a mixed Court composed of the British Political Agent and a suitable Burmese Officer of high rank. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of establishing a Resident or Political Agent in British territory whenever it may choose to do so.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government is further allowed the right of appointing British officials to reside at any or each of the stations in Burmese territory at which customs duty may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade and its relation to customs duty, and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at every town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE 7.

In like manner, the Burmese Government is also allowed the right of appointing Burmese officials to reside at any or each of the station in British Burmah at which customs duties may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade in its relations to customs duty, and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at any town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE 8.

In accordance with the great friendship which exists between the two Governments, the subjects of either shall be allowed free trade in the import and export of gold and silver bullion between the two countries, without let or hindrance of any kind, on due declaration being made at the time of import or export. The Burmese Government shall further be allowed permission to purchase arms, ammunition, and war materials generally in British territory, subject only to the consent and approval in each case of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 9.

Persons found in British territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in Burmese territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the Burmese Government for trial, on due demand being made by the Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper Burmese officers, in the presence of the British Political Agent; and provided also the British Political Agent shall consider that sufficient cause exists

under British Law Procedure to justify the said demand and place the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the British Political Agent at the capital.

ARTICLE 10.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in British territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the British Government for trial, on due demand being made by that Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper British officers, in the presence of the Burmese Political Agent; and provided also that the Burmese Political Agent shall be satisfied that sufficient cause exists under Burmese Law Procedure to justify the said demand and put the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the Burmese Political Agent in British territory.

ARTICLE 11.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity or theft, in British territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with Burmese Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the British Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE 12.

Persons found in British territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity or theft, in Burmese territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with British Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the Burmese Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE 13.

The Treaty which was concluded on the 10th November 1862 shall remain in full force; the stipulations now made and agreed to in the above Articles being deemed as subsidiary only, and as in no way affecting the several provisions of that Treaty.

ALBERT FYTCHE, Colonel,
*Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and
Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

SIGNED IN BURMESE.

Ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council this day,
the 26th November 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 26th November 1867.

"The Treaty concluded on the thirteenth * day of the waning moon Thadengyoot 1229, B.E., by the Pakhangyee Myotse Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Mengla Tseethoo and by the English Wongyee, Colonel Albert Fytche, is hereby ratified and confirmed. Proclaimed by the Royal Herald Nakhan Pyoungya Mhoo Maha Mengla Meng Gyan in the year 1229, B.E., third† day of
*25th October 1867.
†27th December 1867.

the waning moon Pyathoo."

PRELIMINARY RULES for general guidance in opening the Court of the POLITICAL AGENT at MANDALAY, as agreed to by the MINISTERS of the BURMESE GOVERNMENT and the BRITISH POLITICAL AGENT on the 26th July 1869.

1. *Suits between registered British subjects.*—All civil suits between registered British subjects shall be finally disposed of on trial in the Political Agent's Courts.

Mixed suits.—When a registered British subject is plaintiff in any mixed suit which may arise between Burmese and registered British subjects, he must, in the first instance, file his plaint in the Political Agent's Court. The Political Agent will submit the said plaint to the Burmese Judge appointed to sit with him on the trial of mixed suits; and if they are mutually agreed that a cause of action exists, the Burmese defendant will be summoned to appear at the Political Agent's Court on a day to be appointed by the Burmese Judge. The suit will then be tried and finally disposed of on its merits by the Political Agent in conjunction with the Burmese Judge.

3. *Mixed suits.*—When a Burmese subject is plaintiff in any mixed suit which may arise between Burmese and registered British subjects, he shall, in the first instance, make his complaint to the Burmese Judge appointed to sit on the trial of mixed suits with the Political Agent. The Burmese Judge will submit the said plaint to the Political Agent, and if both Judges are mutually agreed that a real cause of action exists, the registered British subject, as defendant, will be summoned to appear at the Political Agent's Court on a day to be appointed by the Political Agent. The suit will then be heard and finally disposed of on its merits by the Political Agent in conjunction with the Burmese Judge.

4. *Mixed suits.*—When the Political Agent and the Burmese Judge are unable to come to a final decision in any mixed suit, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves to the Court by a written agreement to abide by his award. In cases, however, in which the services of a single arbitrator are not available, either party to the suit, plaintiff or defendant, shall each be allowed to name one arbitrator to the Court, and the Political Agent and Burmese Judge shall mutually agree in the selection of a third. The three arbitrators thus appointed shall proceed to try the case, and the decision of the majority on trial shall be final.

5. *Mixed suits.*—The cost to be decreed in any mixed suit shall never exceed 10 per cent. on the amount of the original claim.

6. The Burmese Government agrees to attach a bailiff and six peons to the Court of the Political Agent to act in conjunction with the Political Agent's establishment in the service and execution of Court processes and in giving effect to all lawful orders which may be communicated to them by the Political Agent himself, or by the duly authorized officers of his Court.

No. VII.

AGREEMENT regarding the independence of WESTERN KARENNEE,—1875.

In accordance with the request of His Excellency the Viceroy of India that Western Karennee should be allowed to remain separate and independent, His Majesty the King of Burmah, taking into consideration the great friendship existing between the two great Countries and the desire that the friendship may be lasting and permanent, agrees that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be exercised or claimed in Western Karennee, and His Excellency the Kin-woon Mengyee, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the part of His Majesty the King of Burmah, and the Honourable Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., Envoy on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, execute the following agreement :—

AGREEMENT.—It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State.

Whereunto we have on this day, the 21st day of June 1875, corresponding with the 3rd day of the waning moon of Nayoung 1237 B.E., affixed our seals and signatures.

T. D. FORSYTH.

KIN-WOON MENGYEE.

No. VIII.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, GIVING EFFECT TO ARTICLE III OF THE CONVENTION OF JULY 24TH, 1886, RELATIVE TO BURMA AND TIBET.

Signed at London, March 1st, 1894.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 23rd, 1894.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous of consolidating the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which happily exist between the two Empires, have resolved to conclude a Convention with the view of giving effect to Article III of the Convention relative to Burma and Tibet, signed at Peking on the 24th July 1886, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Sieh Ta-jên, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China at the Court of St. James, and Vice-President of the Imperial Board of Censors ;

Who, having mutually communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that the frontier between the two Empires, from latitude $25^{\circ} 35'$ north, shall run as follows :—

Commencing at the high conical peak situated approximately in that latitude and in longitude $98^{\circ} 14'$ east of Greenwich and $18^{\circ} 16'$ west of Peking the line will follow, as far as possible, the crest of the hills running in a south-westerly direction through Kaolang Pum and the Warong Peak, and thence run nearly midway between the villages of Wanchon and Kaolang—leaving the former to Burma and the latter to China—on to Sabu Pum.

From Sabu Pum the frontier will run in a line slightly to the south of west through Shatrung Pum to Namienu Pum ; thence it will be continued, still running in a south-westerly direction, along the crest of the hills until it strikes the Tazar Kha River, the course of which it will follow from its source to its confluence with the Nam Tabet or Tabak Kha, thus leaving Uka to the east and Laipong to the west.

From the confluence of the Tazar Kha River with the Tabak Kha, the frontier will ascend the latter river to its junction with the Lekra Kha, which it will follow to its source near Nkrang. From the source of the Lekra Kha, leaving

Nkrang, Kukum, and Singra to the west, and Sima and Mali to the east, the line will follow the Lessa Kha from its western source to its junction with the Mali River, and thence will ascend the Mali to its source near Hpuura Shikong; thence it will run in a south-westerly direction along the Laissa Kha from its source down to the point where it falls into the Molé River near Kadon, leaving the village of Kadon to the west and that of Laissa to the east.

The line will then follow the course of the Molé in a south-easterly direction to the place where he receives the Chi Yang Kha, which latter river it will follow to its source in the Alau Pum. It will then be directed along the Nampoung River from its western source down to where it enters the Taping River.

This concludes the description of the first section of the frontier.

ARTICLE 2.

The second section of the frontier, or that portion of it which extends from the Taping River to the neighbourhood of Meung Mao, will run as follows:—

Starting from the junction of the Khalong Kha with the Taping River, the frontier will follow the Khalong Kha and its western branch to its source; it will be drawn thence southward to meet the Sipaho or Lower Nanthabet at a spot immediately to the south-west of Hanton, leaving Matin to Great Britain and Loilonga-tong, Tiéh-pi-Kwan and Hanton to China; thence it will ascend the branch of the last-named river, which has its source nearest to that of the Mantein Kha. It will thence follow the crests of the line of hills running in a south-easterly direction to the more southerly of the two places named Kadaw, which is close to the Namwan River, leaving Kadaw to China and Palen to Great Britain. It will follow the Namwan River in a south-westerly direction down to the point in about latitude $23^{\circ} 55'$ where that river takes a south-easterly course. Thence it will run in a direction somewhat west of south to the Nammak River, leaving Namkhai to Great Britain. It will follow the Nammak River to the point where it bifurcates in about latitude $23^{\circ} 47'$ and will then ascend the southern branch till it reaches the crest of a high range of hills to the south of Mawsiu, in about latitude $23^{\circ} 45'$. It will follow the crest of this range (which runs slightly to the north of east) until it reaches the Shweli River at its junction with the Nammak, thus leaving to China, the district of Mawsiu, the spot recently identified as Tien-ma-Kwan and the villages of Hinglon and Kongmow, lying to the north of the above mentioned range.

It will then follow the course of the Shweli River, and where the river bifurcates, it will follow the more southerly of the two branches, leaving to China the Island formed by them, until it reaches a point near the eastern end of the loop which the river forms opposite to Meung Mao, as indicated in the next article of the Convention.

The Government of China consent that the most direct of the roads between Bhamo and Namkham, where it passes through the small portion of Chinese territory south of the Namwan, shall while remaining entirely open to Chinese sub-

jects and to the tribesmen subject to China, be free and open to Great Britain for travellers, commerce, and administrative purposes, without any restrictions whatever. Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall have the right, after communication with the Chinese authorities to execute any works which may be desirable for the improvement or repair of the road, and to take any measures which may be required for the protection of the traffic and the prevention of smuggling.

It is equally agreed that British troops shall be allowed to pass freely along this road. But no body of troops more than 200 in number shall be despatched across it without the consent of the Chinese authorities, and previous notice in writing shall be given of every armed party of more than twenty men.

ARTICLE 3.

The third section of the frontier will run as follows :—

It will commence from a point on the Shweli River, near to the east end of the loop formed by that river opposite to Meung Mao ; thence paying due regard to the natural features and the local conditions of the country, it will trend in a south-easterly direction towards Ma-li-pa until it reaches at a point in about longitude $98^{\circ} 7'$ east of Greenwich ($18^{\circ} 23'$ west of Peking), and latitude $23^{\circ} 52'$, a conspicuous mountain range. It will follow the crests of that range through Loiaipong and Loipanglom until it reaches the Salween River, in about latitude $23^{\circ} 41'$.

This portion of the frontier from the Shweli to the Salween River shall be settled by the Boundary Commission provided for in Article VI of the present Convention, and in such a manner as to give to China at least as much territory as would be included if the frontier were drawn in a straight line from Meung Mao towards Ma-li-pa.

If it should be found that the most suitable frontier will give to China a larger amount of territory than is stated above, the compensation to be given to Great Britain on some other part of the frontier shall be matter for subsequent arrangement.

From latitude $23^{\circ} 41'$ the frontier will follow the Salween until it reaches the northern boundary of the circle of Kunlong. It will follow that boundary in an easterly direction, leaving the whole circle of Kunlong, and the ferry of that name, to Great Britain, and leaving to China the State of Kokang.

It will then follow the course of the river forming the boundary between Somu, which belongs to Great Britain, and Mêng Ting, which belongs to China. It will still continue to follow the frontier between those two districts, which is locally well known, to where it leaves the aforesaid river and ascends the hills ; and will then follow the line of water-parting between the tributaries of the Salween and Meikong Rivers, from about longitude 99° east of Greenwich ($17^{\circ} 30'$ west of Peking), and latitude $23^{\circ} 20'$ to a point about longitude $99^{\circ} 40'$ east of Green-

wich ($16^{\circ} 50'$ west of Peking), and latitude 23° , leaving to China the Tsawbwaships of Kéng Ma, Mengtung and Mengko.

At the last-named point of longitude and latitude the line strikes a very lofty mountain range, called Kong-Ming-Shan, which it will follow in a southerly direction to about longitude $99^{\circ} 30'$ east of Greenwich (17° west of Peking), and latitude $22^{\circ} 30'$ leaving to China the district of Chenpien T'ing. Then, descending the western slope of the hill to the Namka River, it will follow the course of that river for about $10'$ of latitude, leaving Munglem to China, and Manglun to Great Britain.

It will then follow the boundary between Munglem and Kyaing Tong, which is locally well known, diverging from the Namka River a little to the north of latitude 22° , in a direction somewhat south of east, and generally following the crest of the hills till it strikes the Namlam River in about latitude $21^{\circ} 45'$ and longitude 100° east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ} 30'$ west of Peking).

It will then follow the boundary between Kyaing Tong and Kiang Hung, which is generally formed by the Namlam River with the exception of a small strip of territory belonging to Kaing Hung, which lies to the west of that river just south of the last-named parallel of latitude. On reaching the boundary of Kyaing Chaing, in about latitude $21^{\circ} 27'$ and longitude $100^{\circ} 12'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ} 18'$ west of Peking), it will follow the boundary between that district and Kiang Hung until it reaches the Meikong River.

ARTICLE 4.

It is agreed that the settlement and delimitation of that portion of the frontier which lies to the north of latitude $25^{\circ} 35'$ north shall be reserved for a future understanding between the high contracting parties when the features and condition of the country are more accurately known.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to the territorial concessions in Northern Theinni, and the cession to China of the State of Kokang, which result from the frontier as above described, Her Britannic Majesty, in consideration of the abandonment of the claims advanced by China to the territory lying outside and abutting on the frontier of the Prefecture of Yung Chang and Sub-Prefecture of Teng Yüeh, agrees to renounce in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and of his heirs and successors for ever, all the suzerain rights in and over the States of Munglem and Kiang Hung formerly possessed by the Kings of Ava concurrently with the Emperors of China. These and all other rights in the said States, with the titles, prerogatives and privileges thereto pertaining, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress renounces as aforesaid, with the sole proviso that His Majesty the Emperor of China shall not, without previously coming to an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty, cede either Munglem or Kiang Hung, or any portion thereof, to any other nation.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that in order to avoid any local contention, the alignments of the frontier described in the present Convention, and shown on the maps annexed thereto, shall be verified and demarcated, and in case of its being found defective at any point, rectified by a Joint Commission appointed by the High Contracting Parties; and that the said Commission shall meet, at a place hereafter to be determined on by the two Governments, not later than twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention; and shall terminate its labours in not more than three years from the date of its first meeting.

It is understood that any alterations in the alignment, which the joint Commission may find it necessary to make, shall be based on the principle of equivalent compensations, having regard not only to the extent, but also to the value, of the territory involved. Further, that should the members of the Commission be unable to agree on any point, the matter of disagreement shall at once be referred to their respective Governments.

The Commission shall also endeavour to ascertain the situation of the former frontier-post of China named Hanlung Kwan. If this place can be identified, and is found to be situated in British territory, the British Government will consider whether it can, without inconvenience, be ceded to China.

If it shall be found to the south-east of Meung Mao so as to be on the northern side of the straight line drawn from that place towards Ma-li-pa, it will in that case already belong to China.

ARTICLE 7.

It is agreed that any posts belonging to either country which may be stationed within the territory of the other when the Commission of Delimitation shall have brought its labours to a conclusion, shall, within eight months from the date of such conclusion, be withdrawn, and their places occupied by the troops of the other, mutual notice having in the meantime been given of the precise date at which the withdrawal and occupation will take place. From the date of such occupation the High Contracting Parties shall, each within its own territories, hold itself responsible for the maintenance of good order, and for the tranquillity of the tribes inhabiting them.

The High Contracting Parties further engage neither to construct nor to maintain within 10 English miles from the nearest point of the common frontier, measured in a straight line and horizontal projection, any fortifications or permanent camps, beyond such posts as are necessary for preserving peace and good order in the frontier districts.

ARTICLE 8.

Subject to the conditions mentioned hereafter in Articles X and XI, the British Government, wishing to encourage and develop the land trade of China with Burma as much as possible, consent, for a period of six years from the ratification of the present Convention, to allow Chinese produce and manufactures, with

the exception of salt, to enter Burma by land duty free, and to allow British manufactures and Burmese produce, with the exception of rice, to be exported to China by land free of duty.

The duties on salt and rice so imported and exported shall not be higher than those imposed on their import or export by sea.

ARTICLE 9.

Pending the negotiation of a more complete arrangement, and until the development of the trade shall justify the establishment of other frontier customs stations, goods imported from Burma into China, or exported from China into Burma, shall be permitted to cross the frontier by Manwyne and by Sansi.

With a view to the development of trade between China and Burma, the Chinese Government consent that for six years from the ratification of the present Convention the duties levied on goods imported into China by these routes shall be those specified in the General Tariff of the Maritime Customs diminished by three-tenths, and that the duties and goods exported from China by the same route shall be those specified in the same Tariff diminished by four-tenths.

Transit passes for imports and exports shall be granted in accordance with the rules in force at the treaty ports.

Smuggling or the carrying of merchandise through Chinese territory by other routes than those sanctioned by the present Convention shall, if the Chinese authorities think fit, be punished by the confiscation of the merchandise concerned.

ARTICLE 10.

The following articles, being munitions of war, shall neither be exported from Burma into China, nor imported from China into Burma, save at the requisition of the Government desiring their importation; neither shall they be sold to parties other than those who have been duly authorised by their respective Governments to purchase them :—

Canon, shot and shell, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, fire-arms and weapons of war of every description. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, or other explosives.

ARTICLE 11.

The exportation from Burma into China of salt is prohibited.

The exportation from China into Burma of cash, rice, pulse, and grains of every kind is prohibited.

The importation and exportation across the frontier of opium and spirituous liquors is prohibited, excepting in small quantities for the personal use of travellers. The amount to be permitted will be settled under Customs Regulations.

Infractions of the conditions set forth in this and the preceding Article will be punishable by confiscation of the goods concerned.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government, wishing to promote frontier trade between the two countries by encouraging mining enterprise in Yunnan and in the new territorial acquisitions of China referred to in the present Convention, consent to allow Chinese vessels carrying merchandise, ores, and minerals of all kinds and coming from or destined for China, freely to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same conditions as to dues and other matters as British vessels.

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed that His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul in Burma to reside at Rangoon, and that Her Britannic Majesty may appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne; and that the Consuls of the two Governments shall, each within the territories of the other, enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Further, that, in proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increases, additional Consuls may be appointed by mutual agreement, to reside at such places in Burma and Yunnan as the requirements of the trade may seem to demand.

The correspondence between the British and Chinese Consuls, respectively, and the chief authority at the place where they reside, shall be conducted on terms of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 14.

Passports, written in Chinese and English, and identical in terms to those issued to foreigners at the treaty ports in China, shall, on the application of the proper British authorities, be issued to British merchants and others wishing to proceed to China from Burma, by the Chinese Consul at Rangoon or by the Chinese authorities on the frontier; and Chinese subjects wishing to proceed to Burma from China shall, on the application of any recognised Chinese official, be entitled to receive similar passports from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Manwyne or other convenient places in China where there may be a British Consular officer.

ARTICLE 15.

Should criminals, subjects of either country, take refuge in the territory of the other, they shall, on due requisition being made, be searched for, and on reasonable presumption of their guilt being established, they shall be surrendered to the authorities demanding their extradition.

“Due requisition” shall be held to mean the demand of any functionary of either Government possessing a seal of office, and the demand may be addressed to the nearest frontier officer of the country in which the fugitive has taken refuge.

ARTICLE 16.

With a view to improving the intercourse between the two countries, and placing the Chinese Consul at Rangoon in communication with the High Provincial Authorities in Yunnan, the High Contracting Parties undertake to connect the telegraphic systems of the two countries with each other as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made; the line will, however, at first only be used for the transmission of official telegrams and of general messages for and from Burma and the province of Yunnan.

ARTICLE 17.

It is agreed that the subjects of the two Powers shall, each within the territories of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may hereafter be, accorded to the subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE 18.

It is agreed that the commercial stipulations contained in the present Convention being of special nature and the result of mutual concessions, consented to with a view to adapting them to local conditions and the peculiar necessities of the Burma-China overland trade, the advantages accruing from them shall not be invoked by the subjects of either power residing at other places where the two Empires are conterminous, excepting where the same conditions prevail, and then only in return for similar concessions.

ARTICLE 19.

The arrangements with regard to trade and commerce contained in the present Convention being of a provisional and experimental character, it is agreed that should subsequent experience of their working, or a more intimate knowledge than is now possessed of the requirements of the trade seem to require it, they may be revised at the demand of either party after a lapse of six years after the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention, or sooner should the two Governments desire it.

ARTICLE 20.

The ratification of the present Convention under the hand of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China shall be exchanged in London in six months from this day of signature, or sooner if possible.

The Convention shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in four copies, two Chinese and two in Chinese and English.

Done at London the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, corresponding on the 24th day of the 1st moon of the 20th year of Kuang Hsu.

ROSEBERRY.

SEIH.

Declaration.

On proceeding to the signature this day of the Convention between Great Britain and China, giving effect to Article III of the Convention relative to Burma and Tibet, signed at Peking on the 24th July 1886 :

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare that, inasmuch as the present Convention has been concluded for the special purpose mentioned in the preamble thereof the stipulations contained therein are applicable only to those parts of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China to which the said Convention expressly relates, and are not to be construed as applicable elsewhere.

Done at London, the 1st day of March 1894.

ROSEBERRY.

SEIH.

No. IX.

CONVENTION REGARDING THE JUNCTION OF THE CHINESE AND BURMESE TELEGRAPH LINES,—1894.

ARTICLE 1.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China, with a view to facilitating international telegraphic communication, have resolved to effect a junction between the telegraph lines of the two States on the frontier of Burma and Yunnan.

ARTICLE 2.

The junction shall be effected between the British station at Bhamo and the Chinese station at Tengyueh (Momein), at a point situated conveniently near to where the main route of communication between those places crosses the frontier. The exact point of junction is to be arranged as soon as possible.

An intermediate station will be established at Manwynne.

ARTICLE 3.

The junction shall be effected as soon as possible and at latest on the 31st of May 1895, unless prevented by accident or by *force majeure*, and in that case as soon as possible thereafter.

ARTICLE 4.

The Indian and the Chinese Telegraph Administrations shall establish, work and maintain in good condition the line of connection, and shall exchange the correspondence by wire between the two stations named in Article 2.

Each of the contracting parties shall bear the expense incurred for these purposes on its own territory, and will take care that the boundaries between the territories of the two Governments are scrupulously respected.

ARTICLE 5.

The rules for the extra European system laid down in the Service Regulations of the International Telegraph Convention shall be observed with regard to the technical treatment of telegrams transmitted over the line of connection described in Article 2.

But in reckoning the number of words in telegrams between China or Hong-kong on the one side and Burma, India, or Ceylon on the other side, the rules of the European system laid down in the Service Regulations of the International Telegraph Convention shall be observed.

When the senders of telegrams do not expressly indicate the route by which they wish their telegrams to be forwarded, it is understood that at lower rates all correspondence and at equal rates half the correspondence shall be forwarded *via* the line of connection described in Article 2, provided that the alternative routes are in equally good working order.

ARTICLE 6.

Each of the contracting parties fixes the charges for transmission of telegrams by its lines up to the frontier of its own territory.

It is, however, agreed that, before January 1897, the charges declared in Article 7 of this Convention cannot be raised, though each of the contracting parties reserves its right to reduce its own charges during that period if it thinks fit.

ARTICLE 7.

In accordance with the stipulations of the preceding Article the following charges per word are declared for correspondence exchanged on the line of connection described in Article 2.

The charges established for the correspondence between China on the one side and Burma, India and Ceylon on the other side are solely for correspondence actually exchanged between the named neighbouring countries, and the Chinese European correspondence cannot be re-telegraphed at these rates by private agencies or persons at intermediate stations.

ARTICLE 8.

The checking of the amount of correspondence exchanged *via* the line of junction shall take place daily by wire between the stations named in Article 2.

The settlement of accounts shall take place at the end of each month, and the resulting balance shall be paid within one month after the end of the month in account to the Indian Telegraph Administration at Calcutta or to the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai.

The month shall be reckoned according to the European calendar.

Telegrams referring to the settlement of accounts shall be considered as service telegrams and transmitted free of charge.

ARTICLE 9.

The rate of exchange for the collection of the charges declared in Article 7 and for settlement of accounts shall be :—

One franc reckoned as
0·60 of a rupee and as
0·26 of a Mexican dollar.

As regards out-payments to telegraph Administrations beyond China and India, the Chinese and Indian Telegraph Administrations will communicate to each other their amount, and this amount the two Administrations will be at liberty to collect and settle at such rates as may protect them from loss.

ARTICLE 10.

The present Convention shall come into force on the date of its signature and shall remain in force for ten years, and shall thereafter continue in force until six months after one of the contracting parties shall have given its notice of intention to modify or to abrogate it.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Tientsin in four expeditions, of which two in the English language and two in the Chinese language, the 6th September 1894, corresponding with the 7th day of the 8th moon of the 20th year of the reign of Kwang Hsu.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Peking. The Imperial Commissioner, First Grand Secretary of State, Viceroy of the Province of Chili.

EARL LI.

No. X.

AGREEMENT MODIFYING THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER AND TRADE CONVENTION
OF MARCH 1st, 1894,—1897.

In consideration of the Government of Great Britain consenting to waive its objections to the alienation by China, by the Convention with France of June 30, 1895, of territory forming a portion of Kiang Hung, in derogation of the provisions of the Convention between Great Britain and China of March 1894, it has been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and China that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the last-named Convention hereinafter referred to as the original Convention.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that the frontier between the two Empires from lat. 25° 35' north shall run as follows :—

Commencing at the high peak situated approximately in that lat. and in long. 98° 14' east of Greenwich and 18° 16' west of Peking, the line shall follow, as far as possible, the crest of the hills running in a south-west direction to Warung Peak (Kaulyang) and shall extend thence to Sabu Pum.

From Sabu Pum the frontier shall run in a line along the watershed slightly to the south of west through Shatrung Pum to Namienku Pum.

Thence it shall follow a line to be fixed after local investigation, dividing the Szis and the Kumsas as far as the Tabak Kha ; thence the Tabak Kha to the Namtabet : thence the Namtabet to the Paknoi Kha ; thence the Paknoi Kha, to its source near Talang Pum ; thence the Talang Pum ridge to Bumra Shikong.

From Bumra Shikong the frontier shall follow a line running in a south-west direction to the Laisa Kha ; thence the Laisa Kha to the Molé stream, running between Kadon and Laisa ; thence the Molé to its confluence with the Cheyang Kha ; thence the Cheyang Kha to Alaw Pum ; thence the Nampaung stream to the Taping.

ARTICLE 2.

The Taping to the Shweli river.

From the junction of the Taping and the Nampaung streams the frontier shall follow the Taping to the neighbourhood of the Lwalaing ridge ; thence a line running approximately along the Lwalaing ridge and the Lwalaing stream to the Namwan ; thence the Namwan to its junction with the Shweli.

Great Britain engages to recognise as belonging to China the tract to the south of the Namwan River near Namkhai, which is enclosed to the west by a branch of the Nam Mak River and the Mawsiu range of hills up to Lei Chow Peak, and thence by the range running in a north-east direction to the Shweli River.

In the whole of this area China shall not exercise any jurisdiction or authority whatever. The administration and control will be entirely conducted by the British Government who will hold it on a perpetual lease from China, paying a rent for it, the amount of which shall be fixed hereafter.

ARTICLE 1.

The Shweli to the Mekong.

From the junction of the Namwan and Shweli the frontier shall follow the northern boundary of the State of North Hsinwi as at present constituted to the Salween, leaving to China the loop of the Shweli River and almost the whole of Wanting, Mong-ko and Mong-ka.

Starting from the point where the Shweli turns north near Namawan, *i.e.*, from its junction with the Namyang, the frontier shall ascend this latter stream to its source in the Mong-ko hills in about lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$ and long. $98^{\circ} 15'$, thence continue along a wooded spur to the Salween at its junction with the Namoi stream. The line shall then ascend the Salween till it meets the north-west boundary of Kokang, and shall continue along the eastern frontier of Kokang till it meets the Kunlóng Circle, leaving the whole circle of Kunlóng to Great Britain.

The frontier shall then follow the course of the river forming the boundary between Somu, which belongs to Great Britain, and Meng Ting, which belongs to China. It shall still continue to follow the frontier between those two districts, which is locally well known, to where it leaves the aforesaid river and ascends the hills, and shall then follow the line of water-parting between the tributaries of the Salween and the Meikong Rivers, from about long. 99° east of Greenwich ($17^{\circ} 30'$ west of Peking), and lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, to a point about long. $99^{\circ} 40'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ} 50'$ west of Peking), and lat. 23° , leaving to China the Tsawb-waships of Keng Ma, Mengtung, and Mengko.

At the last-named point of long. and lat. the line strikes a very lofty mountain range, called Kong Ming Shan, which it shall follow in a southerly direction to about long. $99^{\circ} 30'$ east of Greenwich (17° west of Peking), and lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, leaving to China the district of Chen-pien T'ing. Then descending the west slope of the hills to the Namka River, it will follow the course of that river for about $10'$ of lat. leaving Munglem to China, and Manglum to Great Britain.

The Frontier shall then follow the boundary between Munglem and Kaing Tong (which is locally well known), diverging from the Namka River a little to the north of lat. 22° , in a direction somewhat south of east and generally following the crest of the hills till it strikes the Namlan River in about lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, and long. 100° east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ} 30'$ west of Peking).

It shall then follow the boundary between Kiang Tong and Kiang Hung, which is generally formed by the Namlam River, with the exception of a small strip of territory belonging to Kiang Hung, which lies to the west of that river just south of the last-named parallel of latitude. On reaching the boundary of western Kyaing Chaing, in about lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $100^{\circ} 12'$ east of Green-

wich (16° 18' west of Peking), the frontier shall follow the boundary between that district and Kaing Hung until it reaches the Mekong River.

ARTICLE 4.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 5.

It is agreed that China will not cede to any other nation, either Mung Lem or any part of Kiang Hung on the right bank of the Mekong, or any part of Kiang Hung now in her possession on the left bank of that river, without previously coming to an arrangement with Great Britain.

ARTICLE 6.

Article 6 of the original Convention shall be held to be modified as follows :—

It is agreed that in order to avoid any local contention the alignments of the frontier described in the present Agreement shall be verified and demarcated, and in the event of their being found defective at any point, rectified by a joint Commission appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and China, and that the said Commission shall meet at a place hereafter to be determined by the two Governments not later than twelve months from the date of the signature of the present Agreement, and shall terminate its labours in not more than three years from the date of its first meeting.

If strict adherence to the line described would intersect any districts, tribal territories, towns or villages, the Boundary Commission shall be empowered to modify the line on the basis of mutual concessions. If the members of the Commission are unable to agree on any point, the matter of disagreement shall at once be referred to their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 7.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 8.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 9.

Add as follows :—

In addition to the Manwyne and Sansi routes sanctioned by the Convention of 1894, the Governments of Great Britain and China agree that any other routes, the opening of which the Boundary Commissioners may find to be in the interests of trade, shall be sanctioned on the same terms as those mentioned above.

ARTICLE 10.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 11.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 12.

Add as follows :—

The Chinese Government agrees hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and in the event of their construction, agrees to connect them with the Burmese lines.

ARTICLE 13.

Whereas by the original Convention it was agreed that China might appoint a Consul in Burma to reside at Rangoon, and that Great Britain appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne, and that the Consuls of the two Governments should each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation, and further that in proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increased, additional Consuls might be appointed by mutual consent to reside at such places in Burma and Yunnan as the requirements of trade might seem to demand.

It has now been agreed that the Government of Great Britain may station a Consul at Momein or Shunning-fu, as the Government of Great Britain may prefer, instead of at Manwyne as stipulated in the original Convention, and also to station a Consul at Seumao.

British subjects and persons under British protection may establish themselves and trade at these places under the same conditions as at the Treaty ports in China.

The Consuls appointed as above shall be on the same footing as regards correspondence and intercourse with Chinese officials as the British Consuls at the Treaty ports.

ARTICLE 14.

Instead of "Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Manwyne" in the original Convention read "Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shunning or Momein," in accordance with the change made in Article 13.

ARTICLE 15.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 16.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 17.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 18.

No addition to original Convention.

ARTICLE 19.

Add as follows :—

Failing agreement as to the terms of revision the present arrangement shall remain in force.

SPECIAL ARTICLE.

Whereas on the 20th day of January 1896, the Tsung-li Yamèn addressed an official despatch to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking informing him that on the 30th day of December 1895, they had submitted a Memorial respecting the opening of ports on the West River to foreign trade, and had received an Imperial Decree in approval, of which they officially communicated a copy.

It has now been agreed that the following places, namely, Wuchow Fu in Kwangsi and Samshui City and Kongkun Market in Kwangtung shall be opened as Treaty ports and Consular stations with freedom of navigation for steamers between Samshui and Wuchow and Hong Kong and Canton by a route from each of these latter places to be selected and notified in advance by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and that the following four places shall be established as ports of call for goods and passengers under the same Regulations as the ports of call on the Yangtzi River, namely, Kongmoon, Komehuk, Shinhing and Takhing.

It is agreed that the present Agreement, together with the Special Article, shall come into force within four months of the date of signature and that the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Peking in triplicate (three copies in English and three in Chinese), the 4th day of February in the year of our Lord, 1897.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

SEAL OF TSUNG-LI YAMÈN.

No. XI.

TRANSLATION OF AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND CHINESE AUTHORITIES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF COMPENSATION CASES IN CONNECTION WITH FRONTIER RAIDS,—1902.

YEH, Sub-Prefect of Têngyüeh, with prefectural Brevet rank, Superintendent of Customs, addresses the following official despatch to the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, and the Têngyüeh Consul Litton.

On the 26th of the 11th Moon (3rd January 1902) and on subsequent occasions, for a period of over 10 days, I have had the honour to meet you on the frontier at Man Ai, and, in concert with Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Customs, to discuss frontier and trade matters. I have to thank you for your courteous treatment of me and to thank you for the conciliatory manner in which you have discussed public business on the occasions of our meetings. Your manifest anxiety to pacify the frontier and to extend trade is most gratifying to me. I now set forth in eight articles the mutual agreement concluded on the matters which have to be dealt with.

(1) As regards (a) all outstanding frontier cases on both sides in such parts of the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Northern Shan States districts as march with Têngyüeh district, (b) the case of the *pao shang chu* or "Trade Protection" office, it is agreed that the Yunnan officials pay as compensation to the Government of Burma the sum of 10,000 *taels*, which, calculating the exchange at Re. 1=·38 of a Têngyüeh *tael*, is Rs. 28,315. Of this sum Rs. 10,000 is to be paid as a first instalment before the end of May or, in Chinese style, before the end of the 4th Moon; the remaining Rs. 18,315 is to be paid in instalments on the dates when the Foreign Customs make up their accounts, until the whole amount is settled. Thereupon official despatches will pass on both sides formally wiping out all frontier cases up to the 10th day of 12th Moon of 27 K. S. (19th January 1902), as also the *pao shang chu* case, and any promises to pay money which may have previously been given by the *Sawbwas* are then to be treated as waste-paper. The *pao shang* certificates seized by the Deputy Commissioner will then be all returned to me for cancellation; if any have been lost they will be regarded as waste-paper. The compensation is to be settled by the allocation of one-third of the toll on mules and horses, which, it is agreed, is to be levied by the Customs. When payments are made, I, in concert with the Commissioner of Customs, will, on the one hand, buy a Bhamo or Rangoon draft and make out two receipts in English and Chinese, which will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner's official address. He will sign and return the receipts which will be kept by me as a proof. On the other hand, I will inform the Consul of the payment for his records. As regards the *pao shang chu* office, it has been agreed between the Deputy Commissioner and myself as follows. Besides the office at Myothit (*alias* Man Mao or Man Lung), which has already been removed by me to the interior of China, the Deputy Commissioner has heard that the Chinese merchants have secretly opened

offices at other places on British territory. On my return to Têngyüeh I will order any such offices to be speedily withdrawn and the parties severely punished. If, after the present settlement, the Chinese gentry again dare to open offices in British territory, their discovery by the officials in Burma will leave no course open but a claim for separate and heavy compensation. If no officially stamped tickets are found, the Têngyüeh officials are not to be held responsible. It is further agreed that any Customs certificates issued at Manwyne and taken by any merchants to Burma (instead of being cancelled at Chinese sub-stations), cannot of themselves be taken as evidence of a trespass by China.

(2) It is stated in the China-Burma treaty that each party is to be responsible for their wild tribes. The Burma officials have at ten places along the frontier, i.e., Kut Kai, Pang Kham Man en (Lwe Je), Lao Kham, Wa Lun Ping (Warapum), Nampang, Alawpum, Si Ma, Sadon, and Loi Ngu, established posts, and raised over 2,000 frontier troops, to prevent raiding by British Kachins. It has now been agreed between the Chinese and Burma officials, that as soon as I (the Prefect) return to Têngyüeh, I am, in concert with the Têngyüeh Brigadier Chang, to find means to station Chinese braves for the repression of Chinese-Kachins at four places, to wit, Ting Ka, Kawng Sung, and Hawlin in the Meng Mao and Mengwan districts, and at Maruchintong in the Nan Tien district; and whenever the Kachins or rebel go across the frontier to raid, the officer at the Chinese post on the spot will at once turn out troops for the repression of disorder. He will also return across the border loot taken by the Kachins. If the latter dare to resist, the officer is permitted to adopt military measures against them on the one hand, and on the other to report to Têngyüeh; thus delays will be avoided.

When troubles occur, the Chinese officers will at once inform the nearest British post so that measures may be taken in concert to patrol the frontier and prevent the Kachins from bolting over the frontier. If any British Kachins fly across the frontier the Chinese officers will bind them and send them in custody back across the frontier. British officers will also act in the same way. Frontier officers on both sides should apply for passports in English and Chinese from the Têngyüeh Prefect, the Deputy Commissioners or the Consul, so that they may go backwards and forwards (across the frontier) to discuss frontier matters. As regards the number of the Chinese braves, this point is to be settled on discussion between the Prefect and General Chang of Têngyüeh, but the number is not to be less than 300.

On the present occasion the Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, was prevented by pressure of business from attending the meetings, but the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, and the Consul have heard from him that his frontier is disturbed specially at Khawana. It is now agreed that the Consul should write to him requesting him to reply as to the exact place on his frontier where a Chinese post should be established, so that I, the Prefect, in concert with the General, may discuss measures for starting such a post to repress disorders on the Myitkyina frontier.

(3) It is agreed that on my return from Man Ai to Têngyüeh, I should proceed *via* Manwyne. I also agree, in concert with the Commissioner of Customs, to abolish the *pao shang* of Manwyne and to hand the office over to the control of the Commissioner. It is decided that when official business is commenced after the China new year, I, in concert with the Commissioner of Customs, will depute a suitable official to the said office at Manwyne, where he will levy a toll on animals according to the Foreign Customs Regulations. The regular toll is to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Haikwan *tael* per animal. An extraordinary toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Haikwan *tael* will further be levied until the compensation due on frontier cases has been paid off, when the question will be further discussed as to whether I, as Superintendent of Customs, have sufficient funds to protect the trade and make roads. If not, the extra tax may, as a temporary measure, be sanctioned for one or two years more. But no local gentry may, as previously, be put in charge of the said office, so that the numerous abuses may not recur; further no person whatever may, under any pretext, either in the village or the city, levy any tax on animals beyond the toll specified in the Customs Regulations, and the old established tax on the sale of animals in Têngyüeh. This article only refers to beasts using the great through foreign trade routes, and a proclamation by me will be issued for general notification accordingly.

(4) The British officials have decided to make a road on the south bank of the Taping and propose to make rest-houses (*sersais*) for the convenience of traders and the storage of their goods at Kalichat, Kulongka, and Kalicha river. These *sersais* are to be free of charge. But from the Kalicha river (eastwards) it is reported that there is about 7 miles of hilly tract in Chinese territory before the descent to the valley (of the Taping). I agree to depute officers of the Pao Shang Regiment and the *Sauwwas*, on our return route, to act with the Civil officers of Hsin Lum Pum and the Consul, and to examine the said hill-path. If there really is no more than 7 miles of hill-path in China before the descent to the plains, I agree at once to engage labour and make a proper road down to the plains joining the British road. If it appears that this bit of hill-path is long and difficult or that merchants would not be willing to travel that way, I will, in concert with the General and the Commissioner, take measures after due discussion for the gradual construction of a proper road, so that our mutual desire to develop trade may be made evident.

(5) The road from Bhamo to Lungling *via* Nam Kham and Meng Mao is used by a good deal of through trade. Most of this is small Shan trade or Chinese trade driven from the Manwyne route by heavy taxes. If I and the Commissioner of Customs desire to put this road under the control of the Foreign Customs, it may be done; but if we desire to retain it for the present under the local tax offices and not to put it at once under the Foreign Customs, the Consul will raise no objection. But after a year or two, when trade develops, this point will come up for discussion again.

(6) Bo Po, a runaway criminal from Burma, has been causing disturbances in Meng Wan. Further he has, on three occasions, stolen oxen from across the

frontier. Neither the British nor Chinese officials can forgive such abominable conduct. Formerly a reward of Rs. 500 was offered for this man. Now, I, the Prefect, will also issue a proclamation and order the *Sawbwa* within a fixed date to arrest him and deliver him to the Deputy Commissioner's office. When this is done the formerly offered reward will be paid without breach of faith.

(7) The case of hill cultivation at Maruchintong is to be dealt with by the Nantien *Sawbwa* and the Civil Officer of Hain Lum Pum, who will proceed to the spot to settle it. Lands which (Chinese-Kachins) have in fact always been allowed to cultivate will still be allotted to them, but if there has been trespass it will be dealt with according to Kachin custom.

(8) In future when cases between Kachins on the two sides of the frontier occur, the British frontier officials and the Chinese *Sawbwars* will communicate officially and monthly with each other, and in concert with the frontier military officers, will discuss and justly settle (the monthly list). Unsettled cases will be drawn up in an annual list every year by the Deputy Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States on the one side and the Têngyüeh Prefect on the other. Cases which have not been reported within a year of occurrence or have not been entered on the respective lists, cannot on any future occasion be brought up. The compensation which it has been agreed will be paid and the cases which it has been agreed shall be settled on the present occasion, are (1) the *puo shang* case, (2) frontier Kachin cases of looting and robbery. Very important matters which have already been reported to the Central Governments of the two countries are not included herein. This should be specially noted.

MONOGRAM AND STAMP OF YEH.

(No seal, as seals are not brought out of the Yaména, and are usually in custody of the official's wife.)

G. LITTON.

CAMP MAN AI;

The 17th January 1902.

No. XII.

ARRANGEMENT for the exchange of correspondence between the POSTAL ADMINISTRATION of INDIA and the POSTAL ADMINISTRATION of CHINA,—1904.

In order to establish an exchange of correspondence between India and China, the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be between the Postal Administration of India and the Postal Administration of China a regular exchange, *vis* Bhamo and Têngyüeh, of correspon-

dence of all kinds, namely, letters, postcards (both single and with reply paid), printed papers, business papers and samples of merchandise, both ordinary and registered, by means of any services, ordinary or special, now established and hereafter established, which each Administration may have at its disposal.

ARTICLE 2.

Each Administration shall be entitled to send through the intermediate agency of the other either closed mails or correspondence *à découvert* to any other country with which the latter Administration has postal relations. The charges payable by the despatching Administration in respect of such transit correspondence shall be at the rates prescribed by the Principal Convention of the Postal Union in force for the time being, and the amount of the total yearly payment shall be assessed on the basis of statistics which shall be taken as may be agreed upon hereafter between the two Administrations.

ARTICLE 3.

The offices of exchange shall be on the side of India, Bhamo and on the side of China, Têngyüeh.

ARTICLE 4.

The postage on articles exchanged between the two Administrations shall be paid by means of postage stamps, and this postage, if fully prepaid at the equivalents in India and China, respectively, of the rates laid down by Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Principal Convention of Washington, shall entitle the articles to be delivered free of all charges irrespective of their destinations, provided only that correspondence addressed to places in China where no Chinese post offices exist shall be forwarded by the Chinese Administration to destination through private agencies at the risk and expense of the addressees. Articles other than letters and postcards shall be prepaid at least partly. In case of insufficient prepayment, correspondence of every kind shall be liable to a charge, to be paid by the addressee, equal to double the amount of the deficiency; but this charge shall not exceed that which is levied in the country of destination on unpaid correspondence of the same nature, weight and origin. The two Administrations shall communicate to each other their tariffs of postal charges.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Administration shall keep the whole of the sums which it collects.

ARTICLE 6.

No supplementary postage shall be chargeable for the redirection of articles of correspondence. Undelivered correspondence shall not, when returned, give rise to the repayment of the transit charges due to the Administrations concerned for the previous conveyance of such correspondence. Unpaid letters and postcards and insufficiently paid articles of every description, which are returned to

the country of origin as redirected or as undeliverable, are liable at the expense of the addressees, or senders, to the same charges as similar articles addressed directly from the country of the first destination to the country of origin. The treatment of redirected and undelivered correspondence shall be governed by Articles XXV and XXVI of the Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Principal Convention of Washington.

ARTICLE 7.

The preparation, transmission and verification of mails exchanged between the two countries shall be governed by the rules contained in Articles VIII, IX, X, XX, XXII, and XXIII of the Detailed Regulations referred to above.

ARTICLE 8.

Business papers, samples, and printed papers which do not fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 5 of the Principal Convention of Washington and Articles XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX of the Detailed Regulations for the execution of that Convention, shall not be forwarded. Should occasion arise, these articles shall be sent back to the post office of origin and returned, if possible, to the senders. Articles of correspondence falling under any of the prohibitions of paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Principal Convention of Washington, which have been erroneously given transmission, shall be returned to the country of origin, except in cases where the Administration of the country of destination is authorized by its laws or by its internal regulations to dispose of them otherwise. Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances, however, shall not be returned to the country of origin; when their presence is detected by the Administration of the country of destination they shall be destroyed on the spot under the direction of that Administration.

ARTICLE 9.

The exchange of registered correspondence between the two countries shall be effected according to conditions and procedure prescribed by Articles XI and XXI of the Detailed Regulations referred to above.

ARTICLE 10.

The two Administrations shall accept responsibility for the loss of registered Articles (except in the case of *vis major*) up to a limit of 50 francs in respect of each such article and according to the conditions laid down in Article 8 of the Principal Convention of Washington and Article XII of the Detailed Regulations for the execution of that Convention.

ARTICLE 11.

Acknowledgments of receipt in respect of registered articles and enquiries as to the disposal of such articles shall be exchanged between the two Administrations in accordance with the procedure described in Article XIII of the Detailed Regulations already referred to.

ARTICLE 12.

Applications for ordinary and registered articles which have failed to reach their destinations shall be dealt with according to Articles XXVII and XXVIII, respectively, of the said Detailed Regulations, such applications being transmitted, when they concern the Indian Administration, to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, and when they concern the Chinese Administration, to the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Posts, Peking.

ARTICLE 13.

The present arrangement shall take effect on the 1st March 1904. It shall then continue in force until it shall be modified or determined by mutual consent of the contracting parties or until six months after the date on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it. (*Vide Note at end.*)*

EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE AND SIGNED—

AT CALCUTTA ;

The 12th February 1904.

AT PEKING ;

The 27th October 1903.

H. M. KISCH,

*Officiating Director-General of the
Post Office of India.*

ROBT. HART,

*Inspector-General of the
Chinese Imperial Posts.*

* NOTE.—With reference to Article I, samples of merchandise cannot be carried for the present by the ordinary letter mail, but will be forwarded, say, twice a month by special couriers.

Further, with reference to Article III, the Têngyêh couriers will only carry mails to and from Nampong on the frontier.

No. XIII.

CONVENTION of 1905 between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA respecting the JUNCTION of the CHINESE and BURMESE TELEGRAPH LINES revising the Convention of September the 6th, 1894,—1905.

ARTICLE I.

The Government of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China with a view to facilitating international telegraph communication have resolved to revise the existing agreement regarding the exchange of telegraphic correspondence over the lines of the two states on the frontier of Burma and Yunnan.

ARTICLE II.

The junction on the frontier remains as hitherto between the British station at Bhamo and the Chinese station at Têngyüeh (Momein), and an intermediate station will continue to be maintained at Manwyne.

ARTICLE III.

The Indian and the Chinese Administrations shall maintain in good condition the line of connection and shall exchange the correspondence by wire between the two stations named in Article II, or between any other two stations hereafter mutually agreed upon.

Each of the contracting parties shall bear the expense incurred for these purposes on its own territory and will take care that the boundaries between the territories of the two Governments are scrupulously respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The rules laid down in the Service Regulations of the International Telegraph Convention shall be observed with regard to the technical treatment of telegrams transmitted over the line of connection described in Article II.

When the senders of telegrams do not expressly indicate the route by which they wish their telegrams to be forwarded, it is understood that at lower rates all limitrophe correspondence and at equal rates half the limitrophe correspondence shall be forwarded *via* the line of connection described in Article II, provided that the alternative routes are in equally good working order.

ARTICLE V.

Each of the contracting parties fixes the charges for transmission of telegrams by its lines up to the frontier of its own territory.

ARTICLE VI.

The following charges per word are declared for correspondence exchanged *via* the line of communication described in Article II :—

I. INDIAN TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

A. Terminal charges.

	France.
1. From stations in Burma to the Chinese frontier	0.10
2. From stations in India to the Chinese frontier	0.25
3. From stations in Ceylon to the Chinese frontier. . . .	0.45

B. Transit charges.

Between the Chinese-Burmese frontier and all other frontiers	0.25
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II. CHINA.

A. Terminal charges.

	Francs.
1. For telegrams exchanged with Europe and countries beyond Europe (except America)	3.36
2. For telegrams exchanged with America	4.80
3. For telegrams exchanged between all other countries on the one side and stations on the Yangtze or south of the Yangtze on the other side	1.00
4. For telegrams exchanged between all other countries on the one side and stations situated to the north of the Yangtze	1.50
5. (a) For telegrams exchanged between Burma, India and Ceylon on the one side and the Province of Yunnan on the other side	0.50
(b) For <i>bond fide</i> British and Chinese Government telegrams between Burma, India and Ceylon on the one side and the Province of Yunnan on the other side	0.25

B. Transit charges.

1. For telegrams exchanged between Europe and countries beyond Europe (except America) on the one side and all countries beyond China on the other side	3.36
2. For telegrams exchanged between America on the one side and all other countries beyond China on the other side	4.80
3. For all other telegrams between the Burmese-Chinese frontier and—	
(a) Shanghai or frontier stations south of the Yangtze	1.25
(b) All other frontiers	1.50

The charges established for telegrams exchanged between China on the one side and Burma, India, and Ceylon on the other side are solely for correspondence actually exchanged between the named neighbouring countries, and the Chinese European and American correspondence cannot be re-telegraphed at these rates by private agencies or persons at intermediate stations.

If during the course of operation of this Convention the rates of China or of the Telegraph Companies operating in China be diminished for telegrams exchanged by the whole of China, including Hong Kong, with Europe and the countries beyond Europe, China undertakes simultaneously and in the same proportion to lower her present terminal and transit rates for such telegrams on their transmission along the Burma-Yunnan line.

ARTICLE VII.

The checking of the amount of correspondence exchanged *vis* the line of connection shall take place daily by wire between the stations named in Article II.

The settlement of accounts shall take place at the end of each month and the resulting balance shall be paid one month after the end of the month in account to the Indian Telegraph Administration at Calcutta or to the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai.

The month shall be reckoned according to the European calendar. Telegrams referring to the settlement of accounts shall be considered as service telegrams and transmitted free of charge.

ARTICLE VIII.

The collection of the charges at all the stations of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, according to the rates fixed in Article VI of the present Convention in gold francs, as well as the liquidation of the mutual accounts, shall be made in Mexican dollars according to the actual rate of exchange between this coin and the franc.

This rate of exchange shall be agreed upon between the Telegraph Administrations of the contracting Governments during the month preceding each quarter on the basis of the average rate of exchange during the three months preceding that during which the rate is fixed.

As regards outpayments to Telegraph Administrations beyond China and India, the Chinese and Indian Telegraph Administrations will communicate to each other their amount, and this amount the two Administrations will be at liberty to collect and settle at such rates as may protect them from loss.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall come into force on the first day of June 1906, and shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, remain in force for ten years and thereafter until twelve months after one of the contracting parties shall have given notice of its intention to modify or to abrogate it.

In witness whereof the Undersigned duly authorized to this effect have signed the present Convention.

Done at Peking in the English language and in the Chinese language. Three expeditions (? exhibits) duly compared and found to be in agreement have been signed in each of these languages on the 23rd day of the month of May, 1906, corresponding with the 20th day of the 4th Moon of the thirty-first year of the reign of Kuanghsu.

ERNEST SATOW.

NAT'UNG.

No. XIV.

FORM of SANAD granted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA.

TO

OF

Whereas the

of

was formerly a

subject to the King of Burma, and the Governor-General of India in Council has now been pleased to recognize you as of and, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, to permit you to administer the territory of in all matters, whether civil, criminal, or revenue, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the

Paragraph 2.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as of is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as of rescinded.

Paragraph 3.—The conditions are as follows :—

(1) You shall pay regularly the same amount of tribute as heretofore paid, namely, Rs. a year now fixed for five years, that is to say, from the to the , and that the said tribute shall be liable to revision at the expiration of the said term, or at any time thereafter that the Chief Commissioner of Burma may think fit.

(2) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines, and minerals. If you are permitted to work, or to let on lease any forest or forests in your State, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the local Government may from time to time direct ; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules and orders as the Government of India may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or let on lease any mine or mines in your State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced in as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(3) You shall administer the territory of according to the custom of the country, and in all matters subject to the guidance

of the Superintendent of the Shan States; you shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(4) You shall maintain order within the territory of _____ and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(5) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Shan States so desire, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of _____

(6) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of _____

commit raids on any place outside the limits of _____ you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(7) If the Government wishes at any time to make a railway through the territory of _____, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to the actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible.*

(8) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from _____ into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(9) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of _____ you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory, taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(10) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, in the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

* The following addition has since been made to this clause: "The Government may without further notice resume all jurisdiction over and in respect of all lands used or required for railway purposes".

No. XV.

FORM of ORDER of APPOINTMENT issued to MYOZAS and NEWEGUNHMUS.

Whereas you have been a Myosa Ngwegunhmu subject to the King of Burma, and you have been now recognised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma as Myosa Ngwegunhmu of you will be permitted to retain your office, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, a fit person to be your successor, provided that you observe the following conditions, which are hereby prescribed with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council :—

(1) That you collect and pay into the treasury of the Superintendent, Shan States, at his head-quarters, the revenue assessed by his orders from time to time on the persons or property of the residents in your territory.

(2) That opium and other articles, which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by Sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(3) That generally, in all matters connected with the administration of the territory under your charge, you shall obey any law or laws that may be made applicable to it by the Government and conform to such rules, orders or instructions as may from time to time be made or issued by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Superintendent, Shan States, or any of his Assistants for your guidance.

No. XVI.

FORM of SANAD ORDER of APPOINTMENT for CASES of SUCCESSION to SHAN and KAREN CHIEFSHIPS.

To of
Whereas by a Sanad (or *Order of appointment*) dated the day of
18 (NAME) of was,
subject to the conditions therein contained, recognized by the Governor-General
in Council (or the *Lieutenant-Governor* of Burma) as
of *Chief Commissioner*
AND WHEREAS the said (NAME) died
on the day of 18,* having, in accordance with
the permission in this behalf given by the said Sanad (or *Order of appointment*),
nominated you to be his successor,* the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is hereby

* To be omitted when such nomination is not made, and the following to be substituted :—

"AND WHEREAS you, have been selected to be the successor of the said
as of "

pleased (or *hereby notifies to you that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased*) to recognize you as _____ of _____ with the like powers and subject to the like conditions as those conferred on and prescribed for the said _____ by the said Sanad (or *Order of appointment*) above referred to.

No. XVII.

SANAD GRANTED to the SAWBWA of KENG TUNG,—1897.

Whereas by a Sanad, dated the 10th day of February 1890, Sau Kawn Hkam Hpu of Keng Tung was, subject to the conditions therein contained, recognized by the Governor-General of India in Council as Sawbwa of the State of Keng Tung; and whereas the said Sau Kawn Hkam Hpu died on the 12th day of April 1896; and whereas you, Sau Kawn Kiau Intaleng, of Keng Tung, have been selected to be the successor of the said Sau Kawn Hkam Hpu as Sawbwa of Keng Tung, the Chief Commissioner of Burma hereby notifies to you that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as Sawbwa of Keng Tung and, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force and to the conditions hereinafter set forth, to permit you to administer the territory of Keng Tung in all matters, whether civil, criminal or revenue, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the Sawbwaship. Should you fail to comply with any of the said conditions you will be liable to have your powers as Sawbwa of Keng Tung rescinded.

For the purposes of this Sanad the States of Mōng Pu, Mōng Hsat, Hsen Yawt and Hsen Mawng shall be considered as forming part of and as included in the territory of Keng Tung.

2. The said conditions are as follows :—

(1) In recognition of the loyal conduct of the late Sawbwa, and as a mark of favour, the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to exempt the State of Keng Tung for a period of five years from the 1st January 1897 from the payment of any tribute. The tribute payable by the State of Keng Tung will be fixed at the expiry of the term for which all tribute is hereby remitted, that is, on the 31st December 1901.*

(2) You shall abstain from communication with States outside British India. Should necessity arise for communication with such States, you shall address the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States through the Assistant Political Officer at Keng Tung.

*The tribute has now been fixed at Rs. 30,000 per annum for five years from the 1st December 1901. [Government of India, Foreign Department's letter No. 1313-B.B., dated the 7th August 1901.]

(3) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines and minerals in the State of Keng Tung. If you are permitted to work or to let on lease any forest or forests in the said State, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules or orders as the Government of India may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or to let on lease any mine or mines in the said State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced therein as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(4) You shall administer the territory of Keng Tung according to the custom of the country, and in all matters subject to the guidance of the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(5) You shall maintain order within the territory of Keng Tung and keep open the trade routes therein. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the limits of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States may fix.

(6) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States so desires, appoint an agent who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep the Superintendent informed concerning the condition of the territory of Keng Tung.

(7) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of the State of Keng Tung commit raids on any place outside the limits of the said State, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent may fix.

(8) If the Government wish at any time to make a railway through the territory of Keng Tung, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost to the Government, except the cost of the compensation adjudged to the actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible. The Government may without further notice resume all jurisdiction over and in respect of all lands used or required for railway purposes.

(9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from the State of Keng Tung into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(10) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Keng Tung. You shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits

of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(11). You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over any European or American or any servant of the Government or any British subject who is not a native of any Shan State. In the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States.

Dated the 24th April 1897.

No. XVIII.

SANAD GRANTED to the SAWBWA of HSAIPAW,—1902.

Whereas by a Sanad, dated the 13th March 1889, Hkun Hseng (Hkun Saing), of Hsaipaw, was subject to the conditions therein contained, recognized by the Governor-General of India in Council as *Sawbwa* of the State of Hsaipaw; and whereas the said Hkun Hseng died on the 8th day of May 1902; and whereas you, Sao Hke (Saw Hke), of Hsaipaw, have been selected to be the successor of the said Hkun Hseng as *Sawbwa* of Hsaipaw, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma hereby notifies to you that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as *Sawbwa* of Hsaipaw, and, subject to the provisions of any law or order for the time being in force and to the conditions hereinafter set forth, to permit you to administer the territory of Hsaipaw in all matters, whether civil, criminal or revenue, and at any time to nominate for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the *Sawbwaship*.

Should you fail to comply with any of the said conditions you will be liable to have your powers as *Sawbwa* of Hsaipaw rescinded.

For the purposes of this Sanad the Sub-States of Mong Lōng, Mōng Tūng and Hsūm Hsai, shall be considered as forming part of and as included in the territory of Hsaipaw.

2. The conditions are as follows :—

(1) You shall pay regularly the tribute of Rs. 70,000 a year,* now fixed for five years, that is to say, from the 1st December 1902 to the 30th November 1907 and the said tribute shall be liable to revision at the expiration of the said term or at any time thereafter that the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma may think fit. If within the said period the State is relieved in whole or in part of the charges connected with the appointment of Adviser to the Hsaipaw *Sawbwa* you shall pay such additional sum as tribute, not exceeding such charges, as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit.

* Raised from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 by the orders contained in Government of India Foreign Department, letter No. 2213-E.B., dated 17th September 1903.

(2) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines and minerals. If you are permitted to work or to let on lease any forest or forests in your territory, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules or orders as the Government of India or the Local Government may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or let on lease any mine or mines in your State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced in Hsipaw as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(3) You shall administer the territory of Hsipaw according to the custom of the country and in all matters subject to the guidance of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them to be oppressed.

(4) You shall maintain order within the territory of Hsipaw and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States may fix.

(5) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States so desires, keep an agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Hsipaw.

(6) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Hsipaw commit raids on any place outside the limits of Hsipaw, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States may fix.

(7) If the Government wishes at any time to make further railways through the territory of Hsipaw, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible. The Government may without further notice resume all jurisdiction over and in respect of all lands used or required for railway purposes.

(8) Opium, spirits or fermented liquor, and other articles, which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma, to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Hsipaw into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(9) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Hsipaw; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits

of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(10) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over any European or American. In the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

No. XIX.

SANAD granted to KIN MAUNG of MÔNG MIT,—1906.

Whereas the State of Mông Mit was formerly a *Sawbwaship* subject to the King of Burma; and whereas by a Sanad, dated the 10th April 1889, Saw Maung, ex-*Sawbwa* of Nyaunggywe, was, subject to the conditions therein contained, recognized by the Governor-General of India in Council as *Sawbwa* of Mông Mit, and was thereby to be permitted to administer the territory of Mông Mit for a period of five years; and whereas in 1892 the administration of the State of Mông Mit was resumed by Government, and the State has since been administered as a subdivision of the Ruby Mines district; the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma hereby notifies to you, Kin Maung of Mông Mit, that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as *Sawbwa* of Mông Mit, and, subject to the provisions of any law or order for the time being in force and to the conditions hereinafter set forth, to permit you to administer the territory of Mông Mit in all matters, whether civil, criminal or revenue, and at any time to nominate for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the *Sawbwaship*.

Should you fail to comply with any of the said conditions you will be liable to have your powers as *Sawbwa* of Mông Mit rescinded.

1. The conditions are as follows :—

(1) You shall pay regularly as tribute Rs. 20,000 a year now fixed for five years from the 1st April 1905, and the said tribute shall be liable to revision at the expiration of the said term, or at any time thereafter that the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma may think fit.

(2) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines and minerals. If you are permitted to work or to let on lease any forest or forests in your territory, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules or orders as the Government of India or the Local Government may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or let on lease any mine or mines in your State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced in Mông Mit as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(3) You shall administer the territory of Mōng Mit according to the custom of the country and in all matters subject to the guidance of the Superintendent. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them to be oppressed.

(4) You shall maintain order within the territory of Mōng Mit and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent may fix.

(5) You shall, if the Superintendent so desires, keep an agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Mōng Mit.

(6) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent, and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Mōng Mit commit raids on any place outside the limits of Mōng Mit, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent may fix.

(7) If the Government wishes at any time to make railways through the territory of Mōng Mit, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible. The Government may without further notice resume all jurisdiction over and in respect of all lands used or required for railway purposes.

(8) Opium, spirits or fermented liquor, and other articles, which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma or when produced in any part of Upper Burma, to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Mōng Mit into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(9) You shall deliver up on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Mōng Mit, you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(10) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over any European or American. In the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent.

No. XX.

SANAD granted by the **CHIEF COMMISSIONER** of **BURMA** to **SAWLAWI MYOZA** of **KANTARAWADI** of **EASTERN KARRENNI**,—1890.

Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as Myoza of the State of Kantarawadi or eastern Karrenni and to permit you at any time to nominate, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Karrenni usage to be your successor in the Myozaship.

Paragraph 2.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Myoza of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as Myoza of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni rescinded.

Paragraph 3.—The conditions are as follows :—

(1) You shall pay tribute regularly every year. For the five years from the 1st January 1889 to the 31st December 1893 the amount of such annual tribute is fixed at Rs. 5,000. Thereafter the amount of the tribute will be subject to revision.

(2) You shall abstain from communication with States in or outside British India. Should necessity arise for communication with such States, you shall address the Chief Commissioner through the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(3) You shall accept and act upon any advice that may be given by the Chief Commissioner of Burma either in respect of the internal affairs of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni or in respect of its relations with other States.

(4) You shall administer the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni according to the custom of the country ; you shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress the people or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(5) You shall maintain order within the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(6) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Shan States so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni.

(7) In case of a dispute arising connected with any part of the Shan States you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni commit raids on any place outside the limits of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(8) If the Government of India wishes at any time to make a railway through any part of the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost and shall help the Government as much as possible.

(9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(10) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(11) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over any British subject in the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(12) You shall not employ, or retain in the service of your State, without the consent of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, any one who is not a subject of your State.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner of Burma.

RANGOON;

The 9th August 1890.

No. XXI.

FORM of SANAD for WESTERN KARENNI CHIEFS,—1892.

Sanad granted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma to _____, Myosa
of _____, in Western Karenni.

Whereas the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to recognise you as Myosa
of _____, in Western Karenni, and to permit you to nominate,
subject to his approval, a fit person according to Karenni usage to be your suc-
cessor in the Myosaship;

2. The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Myosa of _____ is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions you will be liable to have your powers as Myosa of _____ rescinded.

3. The conditions are as follow :—

- (1) In token of your subordination to the Superintendent, Shan States, you shall pay annually to that officer a nominal tribute of Rs. 100.
- (2) You shall abstain from communications with States in or outside British India. Should occasion arise for communication with such States you shall address the Superintendent, Shan States.
- (3) You shall accept and act upon any advice that may be given to you by the Superintendent, Shan States, either in respect of the internal affairs of _____ or in respect of its relations with other States.
- (4) You shall administer the State of _____ according to the custom of the Country. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress the people or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.
- (5) You shall maintain order within the territory of _____ and keep open the trade routes within that territory. You shall not impose transit dues of any kind upon traders passing through your territory save such reasonable tolls as may be approved by the Superintendent, Shan States. Should traders or caravans, or travellers of any kind, be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent, Shan States, may fix.
- (6) You shall, if the Superintendent, Shan States, so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent and shall keep him informed concerning affairs in _____.
- (7) In the case of a dispute arising with Eastern Karenni, or any other State, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent, Shan States, and abide by his decision. Should any of the inhabitants of _____ commit raids on any place outside the limits of _____, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent, Shan States, may fix.
- (8) If the Chief Commissioner wishes at any time to make a railway through any part of _____, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost and shall help the Government as much as possible.
- (9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from _____ into Lower Burma, or into such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

- (10) You shall deliver up on the requisition of an officer of the Government any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of ; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territories ; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent, Shan States.
- (11) You shall provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice as between your own subjects and as regards offences committed within your own territory, but in cases in which either party is not your subject or where an offence was not committed within your territory, you shall refer the case to the Superintendent, Shan States, for orders. You are authorised to pass upon your own subjects any sentence which is just and in accordance with Karenni custom, but you shall not carry into effect any sentence of death until the said sentence has been confirmed by the Superintendent, Shan States.
- (12) You shall not employ or retain in the service of your State without the consent of the Chief Commissioner any one who is not a subject of your State.

A. MACKENZIE,

Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. XXII.

**SANAD granted to SAWBAWI, MYORA of KANTARAWADI, OF EASTERN KARENNI,—
1903.**

I hereby confer upon you the title of "Sawbwa" as an hereditary title attached to your Chiefship.

CURZON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI ;

The 1st January 1903.

APPENDICES.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**APPENDIX No. I.****RULES for the GUIDANCE of the JOINT COMMISSIONERS appointed for the
NEW ROUTE to EASTERN TURKESTAN.**

1. As it is impossible, owing to the character of the climate, to retain the Commissioners throughout the year, the period during which they shall exercise their authority shall be taken to commence on 15th May, and to end on 1st December.

2. During the absence of either Commissioner, cases may be heard and decided by the other Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

3. In the months when the Joint Commissioners are absent, i.e., between 1st December and 15th May, all cases which may arise shall be decided by the Wuzer of Ladak, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

4. The Joint Commissioners shall not interfere in cases other than those which affect the development, freedom, and safety of the trade, and the objects for which the Treaty is concluded, and in which one of the parties or both are either British subjects or subjects of a foreign State.

5. In civil disputes the Commissioner shall have power to dispose of all cases whatever be the value of the property in litigation.

6. When the Commissioners agree, their decision shall be final in all cases. When they are unable to agree, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves in writing to abide by his award. Should the parties not be able to agree upon a single arbitrator, each party shall name one, and the two Commissioners shall name a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

7. In criminal cases the powers of the Commissioner shall be limited to offences such as in British territory would be tried by a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and, as far as possible, the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be followed. Cases of a more heinous kind should be made over to the Maharaja for trial if the accused be not an European British subject; in the latter case he should be forwarded to the nearest British Court of competent jurisdiction for trial.

8. All fines levied in criminal cases and all stamp receipts levied according to the rates in force for civil suits in the Maharaja's dominions shall be credited to the Cashmere Treasury. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall, if British subjects, be sent to the nearest British jail. If not British subjects, offenders shall be made over for imprisonment in the Maharaja's jails.

9. The practice of cow-killing is strictly prohibited throughout the jurisdiction of the Maharaja.

10. If any places come within the line of road from which the towns of Leh, etc., are supplied with fuel, or wood for building purpose, the Joint Commissioners shall so arrange with the Wuzeer of Ladak that those supplies are not interfered with.

11. Whatever transactions take place within the limits of the road shall be considered to refer to goods in bond. If a trader opens his load and disposes of a portion, he shall not be subject to any duty, so long as the goods are not taken for consumption into the Maharaja's territory across the line of road. And goods left for any length of time in the line of road subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be free.

12. Where a village lies within the jurisdiction of the Joint Commissioners, then, as regards the collection of revenue, or in any case where there is necessity for the interference of the usual Revenue authorities, on matters having no connection with the trade, the Joint Commissioners have no power whatever to interfere; but to prevent misunderstanding, it is advisable that the Revenue officials should first communicate with the Joint Commissioners before proceeding to take action against any person within their jurisdiction. The Joint Commissioners can then exercise their discretion to deliver up the person sought or to make a summary enquiry to ascertain whether their interference is necessary or not.

13. The Maharaja agrees to give Rupees 5,000 this year for the construction of the road and bridges, and in future years His Highness agrees to give Rupees 2,000 per annum, for the maintenance of the road and bridges. Similarly, for the repairs of serais, a sum of Rupees 100 per annum for each serai will be given.

Should further expenditure be necessary, the Joint Commissioners will submit a special report to the Maharaja and ask for a special grant. This money will be expended by the Joint Commissioners, who will employ free labour at market rates for this purpose. The officers in Ladak and in British territory shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply labourers on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates. No tolls shall be levied on the bridges on this line of road.

14. As a temporary arrangement, and until the line of road has been demarcated, or till the end of this year, the Joint Commissioners shall exercise the powers described in these rules over the several roads taken by the traders through Ladak from Lahoul and Spiti.

MAHARAJA RUNBHER SINGH.

T. D. FORSYTH.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

APPENDIX No. II.

REVISED PROCEDURE in connection with the treatment of CLAIMS for exemption from IMPORT DUTY in respect of GOODS transmitted in bond through BRITISH INDIA to the territories of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR or (through those territories) to RUSSIAN and CHINESE TURKES-TAN,—1898.

I.—Procedure at the Custom House.

1. Customs duty should be levied on all goods liable to such duty imported into India and declared and sealed for transmission in bond to Jammu or Srinagar.

2. Such goods should be brought by the owner to the Custom House for examination and identification as in the case of imported goods exported to foreign ports under claim for drawback, and the owner should present with the goods an application in Form A.

3. After identification of the goods the packages should be sealed, and an invoice in Form B prepared by the Customs authorities for delivery to the owner, who may then remove the goods. The counterfoil of the invoice should be retained in the Custom house.

4. The Customs authorities should send direct and immediately to the Resident in Kashmir a duplicate of the invoice (Form B).

II.—Procedure of the Kashmir State Officials.

5. On arrival of the goods in Jammu or Kashmir the packages should be examined and compared with the invoice by an official appointed for the purpose by His Highness the Maharaja and by an official of the British Government appointed by the Resident in Kashmir. If the seals on the packages are intact, and the packages and their contents correspond with the description in the invoice, the officials should, after attesting the invoice, make it over to any officer whom the Kashmir Darbar may direct to receive it for delivery to the Resident.

III.—Procedure of the Resident in Kashmir.

6. On the Resident, or a responsible officer delegated by him, satisfying himself as to the identity of the goods he should, after comparing the invoice with the duplicate received by him from the Customs authorities (Rule 4), record on the invoice an order for credit to the State of the amount of duty levied on the goods.

7. Every invoice on which such an order has been recorded should be forwarded to the Accountant-General of the Kashmir State who will arrange with the Account-

(iv)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—APPENDIX NO. II.

ant-General, Punjab, to credit the State with the sum due in the manner usual with all money transactions between the State and the Government of India.

8. The Resident should maintain a record of the invoices on which refunds are made, and compare monthly or quarterly the total sums paid to the State with the total of the sums noted on the duplicates received from the Custom houses in accordance with Rule 4. He should also submit annually, for the information of the Government of India, a brief report on the working of the system now prescribed.

FORM A.

To—The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS.

SIR,—Please permit the following goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal to —————.

Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	Weight or quantity.	Value for duty.			Number and date of duty bill under which the goods were imported.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	P.		

Certified that the above-mentioned packages have been identified
the contents of this application to be truly stated by me and sealed with the Customs seal under my supervision.

do declare

Inspector.

Owner.

Let export.

Assistant Collector of Customs.

FORM B.

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under Customs seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir from to

Invoice No. and date.

Owner.

Description of goods.

Total amount of duty Rs. a. p.

Charged on Import.

Total gross weight Cwts. qrs. lbs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of invoice.	Name of exporter.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	Weight or quantity.	Value for duty.	Rate of duty charged under Indian Tariff Act.	Amount of duty charged on import.	Gross weight of packages.	Attestation of Customs official of His Highness the Maharaja and an official of the British Government.
						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Cwts. qr. lb.	Counter- signed. Governor of

Assistant Collector of Customs.

— CUSTOMS HOUSE ; }
189

Assistant Collector of Customs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**APPENDIX No. III.****FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

Dated Simla, the 8th May 1891.

No. 933-E.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has in certain cases jurisdiction within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases :—

PART I.**CRIMINAL JUSTICE.**

For the purposes of the exercise within the said territories of criminal jurisdiction in such cases as aforesaid—

(1) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Resident in Kashmir for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any of his Assistants; provided that no such Assistant shall commit any accused person for trial to the Resident acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Resident in Kashmir for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by any such Assistant except that in cases in which the said Code requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Resident.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, an Assistant may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow

the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(5) A trial before an Assistant in the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders may be without jury or aid of assessors.

(6) This part of these orders applies to all proceedings except—

- (a) Proceedings against European British subjects or British subjects jointly charged with European British subjects; and
- (b) Proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

PART II.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

For the purposes of the exercise within the said territories of civil jurisdiction in such cases as aforesaid—

(1) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Court, as described in the Code of Civil Procedure, with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other proceedings in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force.

(2) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a Court of Small Causes, with jurisdiction in all suits cognisable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one thousand rupees.

(3) Appeals shall lie, subject to the law for the time being in force, to the Resident in Kashmir from the decrees and orders of an Assistant, and the Resident shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

PART III.

LAWs.

(1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments of the Acts specified in the Schedule to this notification, are, for the purposes of such cases as aforesaid, hereby applied to the said territories.

(2) Such portions of Foreign Department Notification No. 606-P., dated 23rd March 1873, as are inconsistent with these orders are hereby cancelled.

*Schedule.***Acts of the Governor-General in Council.***I.—Criminal.*

Act XVIII of 1850 (Protection of Judicial Officers).

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code).

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping).

Act I of 1872 (Evidence).

Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure).

II.—Civil.

Act X of 1865 (Succession).

Act XIV of 1866 (Post Office).

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees).

Act IX of 1872 (Contract).

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation).

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration).

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure).

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs).

Act LX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts).

Act VI of 1888 (Debtors).

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates).

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BURMA.

APPENDIX No. I.

TRANSLATION of a DESPATCH from CONSUL-GENERAL WILKINSON and AOING CONSUL LITTON to SUNG, TAOTAI of WESTERN YUNNAN, dated TANGYUEH, the 26th December 1903.

The Consul-General having some time since communicated to Sub-Prefect Yeh the desire of the Burma Government that he would give effect to the agreement and improve the road from the Kulikha to Nungchang, the Sub-Prefect telegraphed to their Excellencies the Governor-General and Governor. He received in reply, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, the instructions of their Excellencies, which were to the following effect :—

“ With reference to the proposed road from Kulikha to Nungchang the trade is daily developing. Mr. Litton has already addressed to us a despatch asking us to agree to the construction of this road. Now Consul-General Wilkinson has also brought up the matter. We cannot do otherwise than consent to a joint construction. With regard to the mule toll since it was originally stated to be levied for the repair of the roads, if we now do not agree to an appropriation from it for this purpose, we should not be keeping our original bargain. Further in Mr. Litton's previous letter it was proposed that after the indemnity on account of the frontier cases had been fully paid, the mule toll might be devoted to road construction.

Consul Litton has now reached Tängyüeh, and the Customs Taotai and the Consul-General will also arrive shortly. The Sub-Prefect should therefore at once discuss the matter and submit to us a definite scheme ; he can then address the Government of Burma asking for the services of surveyors for the construction.

The Kan-ngai *Sawbwa* must make arrangements in advance for the supply of *corvée* labour for the road and for the appropriation of the necessary land.

The toll collected before the 1st January should be as usual devoted to the protection of trade. After that date the arrangements made from time to time for the appropriation of funds for the construction of the road should be reported by telegraph to us for approval.”

When, later on, the Taotai arrived at Tängyüeh, and assumed charge, the Consul-General and Consul personally discussed the matter with him and embodied in a joint communication the conclusions reached. The Consul-General telegraphed to inform the Burma Government, and also requested by wire the Governor-General to give his assent. He received from His Excellency Ting a telegram in reply stating that “ in this matter of road construction I have directed Sung, Taotai, to make careful calculations and to arrange it after friendly consultation with yourself.” The Government of Burma also replied by wire that they were prepared to lend engineers to undertake the improvements, and would agree to the tem-

porary continuance of the surtax on the understanding that from January 1st next the whole of that surtax should be applied to the construction of the road and should not be diverted to other use ; also that from the ordinary mule tax an annual sum should be appropriated towards repayment of the cost, by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2,000 each, payable in the June and December quarters.

It is clear, then, that the views of the two Governments, Burma and Yunnan, are identical ; but as the Department of Foreign Affairs found certain details of the scheme not altogether clear and telegraphed to ask, the Taotai, after personally consulting the Consul, replied explaining all matters of which they stood in doubt. The Consul-General also sent a further telegram to the Governor-General requesting that instructions might be wired to give effect to the scheme.

No answer has yet been received. This matter, however, of road improvement should take effect from the 1st January next, the 14th of the present moon. If there is further delay, it is to be feared that the Burma Government will be unable to arrange to commence work this year. The Consul-General moreover will shortly be proceeding to the provincial capital to pay his respects to Their Excellencies, and he cannot remain indefinitely at Têngytieh. Should the question not be settled before his departure, the Burma Government will hardly refrain from adducing that clause in the Manai agreement which states that the mule-tax is intended specially for the policing and repairs of the road ; and from January 1st next they will not only be unable to agree to the imposition of the surtax but will demur to the collection of the mule-tax itself:

For these reasons the Consul-General and Consul have prepared the present despatch, in which they have set down in detail the terms of the agreement. Those terms are as follows :—

1. From and after the 1st January 1904, that is, the 14th day of the 11th moon of the 29th year of the Kuang-hsu, the mule-tax will be divided into three parts. The first part will be the subsidy of the three *Sawbwas*, and will continue to be paid at the old rate. The second part, the yearly expense of policing, will be a fixed annual sum of Tls. 9,000 ; this will be retained by the Superintendent, and for it no accounts need be rendered. The third part will be appropriated for road improvement.

2. From the appropriation for road improvement an annual sum of Tls. 4,000 will be set aside for the construction of the section from the Kulikha to Nungohang. This sum will be paid by instalments in the June and December quarters through the Superintendent to the Consul at Têngytieh, in order that the latter may from time to time refund the expenditure incurred by the Burma Government in undertaking that construction. When this section of the road is completed, the Tls. 4,000 will revert to the treasury and will be paid over by the Superintendent to the Road Improvements Committee for the repair of bridges and thoroughfares.

3. Any surplus from the mule-tax over and above the *Sawbwas's* subsidy, the police fund, and the annual sum of Tls. 4,000 repayable to the Burma Government will be paid over quarterly to the Road Improvements Committee.

4. The Taotai of Western Yunnan [the I-hai Tao], the Consul at Têngyüeh, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Sub-Prefect of Têngyüeh shall be invited to form a committee, to be known as the Road Improvements Committee, which will meet at intervals to consider improvements on the main trade route from the Burma frontier to the Salween. All moneys expended by the said committee must be shown in detail and properly accounted for.

5. The surtax was designed for the satisfaction, year by year, of certain frontier reclamations. These reclamations having now been satisfied, the surtax should cease; but the Burma Government considering that the improvement of the Kulikha-Nungchang road is urgent, has agreed to its temporary continuance. The whole amount of the surtax, however, must be handed by the Superintendent, in June and December of each year, to the Consul for transmission to the Government of Burma in repayment of the cost of construction of this section.

6. The *Sawbwa* of Kan-ngai must arrange for the transfer of all private property required for the road, and no claim for compensation must be made against the Burma Government.

7. The improvement of the Kulikha-Nungchang road, as that road is in Chinese territory, is properly speaking the duty of the Chinese officials, and no concern of the Burma Government. But as the two countries are in friendly relation, and as it is recognized that Chinese workmen are not skilled in the art of road making, consent has been given to the engagement of experienced engineers to co-operate in the work. Furthermore as the funds required cannot be raised all at once, consent has also been given to the advance of the necessary amount, in the hope of the speedy completion of the road, and with a view to the encouragement of trade. It is accordingly agreed that when the construction of the road is complete the engineers will return home, and that subsequent yearly upkeep and bridges and thoroughfares elsewhere requiring repair shall, as the correspondence has settled, be duly considered by a Road Improvements Committee consisting of the Taotai and the Sub-Prefect in concert with the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul at Têngyüeh. The local officials will engage workmen to undertake the repairs, and the Burma Government will not intervene.

The amount to be advanced by the Burma Government will not bear interest, and should the yearly sum derived from the mule-tax chance to fall below the sums now appropriated, the Burma Government will not raise difficulties with the Chinese officials. The surtax of Tls. .25 a head will, however, be handed over in full as collected, the Government of Burma making no objection.

BURMA.**APPENDIX No. II.**

TRANSLATION of a DESPATCH from SUNG, TAOTAI of WESTERN YUNNAN, to CONSUL-GENERAL WILKINSON and ACTING CONSUL LITTON, TANGYUHH, December 27th, 1903.

[After quoting *verbatim et in extenso*, the communication of yesterday.]

The Taotai has now received from the Department of Foreign Affairs a telegram as follows :—

The following instructions have been issued by Their Excellencies on the subject of the improvement of the trade route. "The scheme propounded on our behalf by Consul-General Wilkinson on his first arrival and by Consul Litton has in view the encouragement of trade, and the helpful spirit it shows is worthy of our gratitude and respect. It has now been clearly stated that the road ought properly to be constructed by China, and that Burma after her assistance has no concern in it. It may, then, be assented to. But as Burma has [*sic*] advanced the money, interest ought to be paid. In public affairs as in private friendships, one should be thorough. We trust that the Taotai will take action accordingly."

The various clauses as above of the communication under acknowledgment may accordingly be carried into effect.

The Taotai is reporting to Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Yunkuei and the Governor of Yunnan and is writing to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile he has the honour to address the present communication in reply to the Consul-General and Consul.

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